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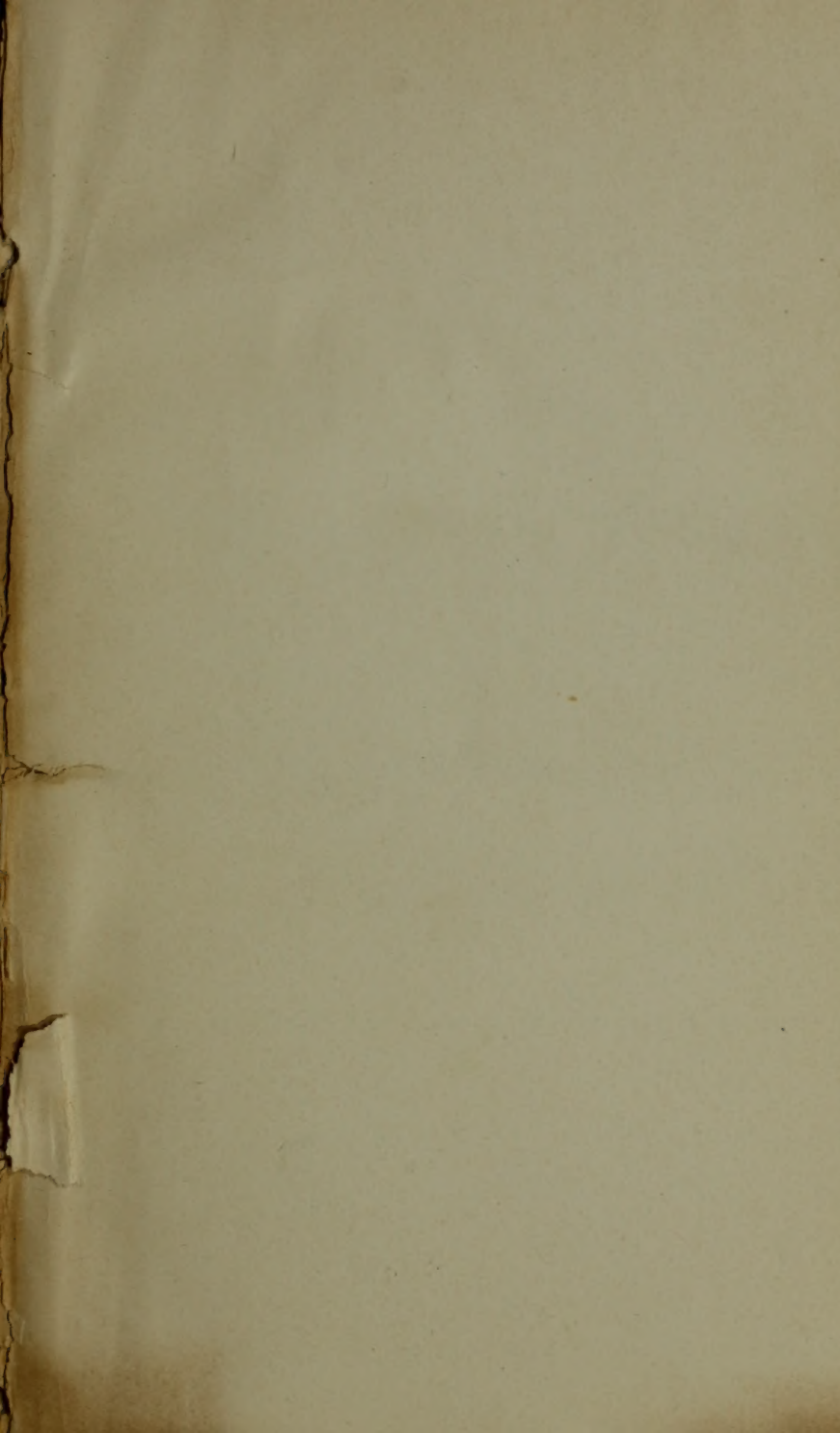
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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT,

MAY SESSION, 1869.

Printed by order of the General Assembly.

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1862

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

MAY 1862

HARTFORD

PRINTED BY THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

1862

ROLL
OF THE
STATE OFFICERS
AND
MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
AND
JOINT STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES,
MAY SESSION, 1869.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD AND BRAINARD.
1869.

STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNOR,

HIS EXCELLENCY, MARSHALL JEWELL,
Hartford, 80 Farmington Avenue.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

HIS HONOR, FRANCIS WAYLAND,
New Haven, Allyn House.

SECRETARY OF STATE,

HON. HIRAM APPELMAN, . . . Groton, U. S. Hotel.

TREASURER,

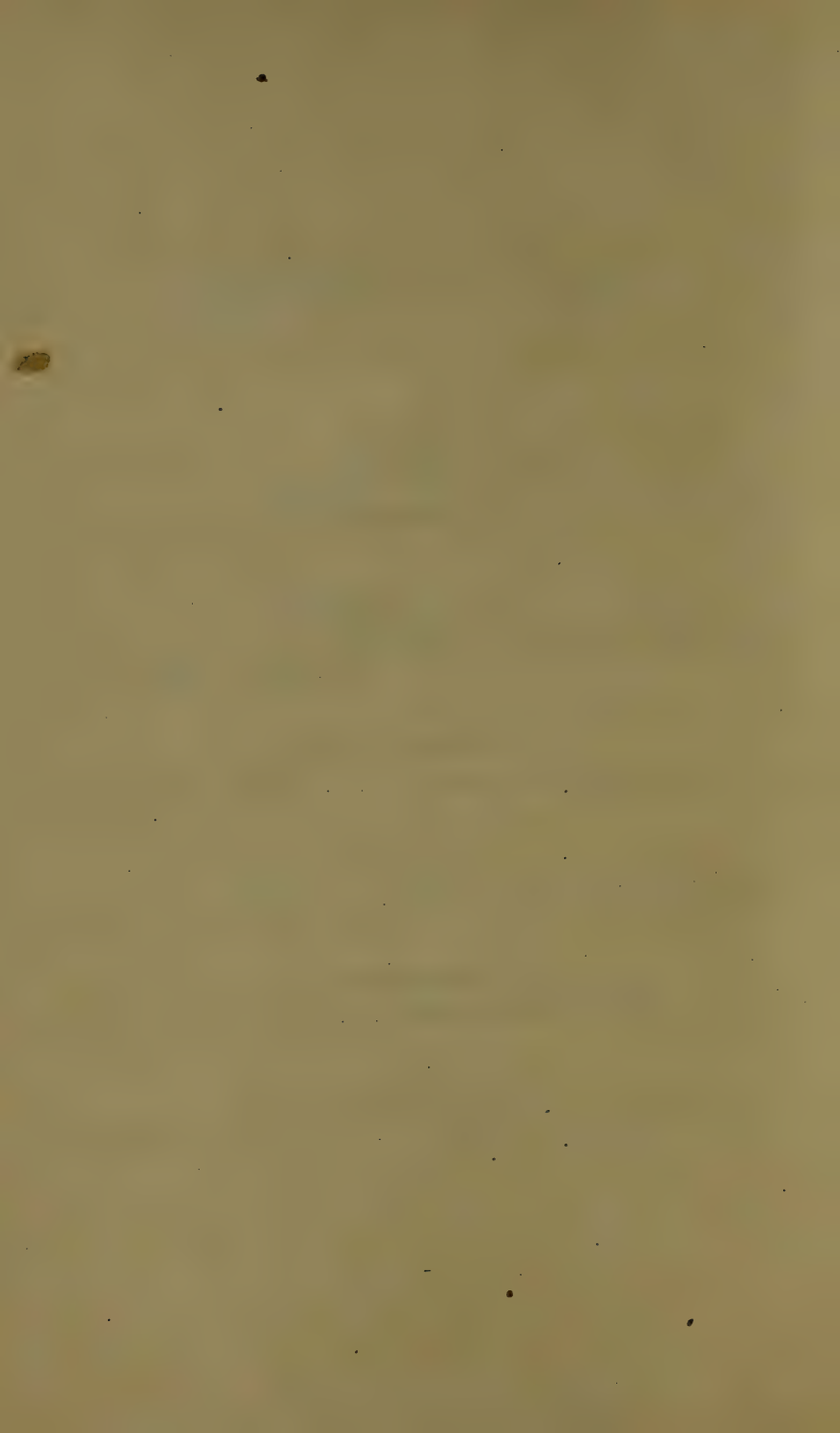
HON. DAVID P. NICHOLS, . . Danbury, U. S. Hotel.

COMPTROLLER,

HON. JAMES W. MANNING, . . Putnam, U. S. Hotel.

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONER,

HON. GEORGE A. PAINE, . . Woodstock, U. S. Hotel.



LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.

ROLL OF THE SENATE.

PRESIDENT,

HON. FRANCIS WAYLAND, Allyn House.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,

HON. DAVID GALLUP, Plainfield, U. S. Hotel.

CLERK,

DWIGHT MARCY, Rockville, U. S. Hotel.

SENATORS.

1st District, HON. GEORGE M. LANDERS, New Britain,
Allyn House. Committee on Incorporations.

2d District, HON. CALVIN O. KING, Enfield, U. S. Hotel.
Committee on Railroads.

3d District, HON. N. WEBSTER HOLCOMB, Granby, U.
S. Hotel.

4th District, HON. LUCIEN W. SPERRY, New Haven,
Allyn House. Committee on Education.

5th District, HON. EDWARD N. SHELTON, Derby, Allyn
House. Committee on Banks.

6th District, HON. SAMUEL W. DUDLEY, Guilford, 502
North Main St. Committee on State Prison.

7th District, HON. ERASMUS D. AVERY, Groton, 19 Mor-
gan St. Committee on New Towns and Pro-
bate Districts; Committee on Constitutional
Amendments.

8th District, HON. HENRY W. KINGSLEY, Franklin, City
Hotel. Committee on Canvass of Votes for
Judges of Probate and Justices of the Peace.

- 9th District, HON. AARON E. EMMONS, Colchester, American House. Committee on Claims.
- 10th District, HON. ALFRED B. JUDD, Stratford, American House. Committee on Unfinished Business.
- 11th District, HON. JAMES S. TAYLOR, Danbury, U. S. Hotel. Committee on Sale of Lands.
- 12th District, HON. HEUSTED W. R. HOYT, Greenwich, U. S. Hotel. Committee on Military Affairs; Committee on Engrossed Bills.
- 13th District, HON. DAVID GALLUP, Plainfield, U. S. Hotel. Committee on Finance.
- 14th District, HON. JOSEPH D. BARROWS, Eastford, U. S. Hotel. Committee on Federal Relations.
- 15th District, HON. CHARLES B. ANDREWS, Litchfield, U. S. Hotel. Committee on Judiciary.
- 16th District, HON. OWEN B. KING, Watertown, U. S. Hotel. Committee on Agriculture.
- 17th District, HON. E. GROVE LAWRENCE, Norfolk, 267 Asylum St. Committee on School Fund.
- 18th District, HON. OSCAR LEACH, Durham, U. S. Hotel. Committee on Roads and Bridges.
- 19th District, HON. CARNOT O. SPENCER, Essex, U. S. Hotel. Committee on Humane Institutions.
- 20th District, HON. CHARLES UNDERWOOD, Tolland, U. S. Hotel. Committee on Fisheries.
- 21st District, HON. EDWIN D. ALVORD, Bolton. Committee on Cities and Boroughs.

MESSENGERS.

NATHAN F. D. AVERY.

SAMUEL B. HORNE.

DOORKEEPERS.

EDWARD O. PAGE.

JAMES McFARLAND.

ROLL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MAY SESSION, 1869.

O. H. PLATT, Meriden, *Speaker*, U. S. Hotel.

JOHN A. TIBBITS, New London, *Clerk*, U. S. Hotel.

EDWARD B. BENNETT, Hampton, *Assistant Clerk*, U. S. Hotel.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

HARTFORD,	Elisha Johnson,	13 Garden Street.
	Norman Smith,	244 Asylum Street.
Avon,	Henry Woodford,	U. S. Hotel.
Berlin,	Henry Sage,	St. John's Hotel.
Bloomfield,	William J. Gabb,	Clinton House.
Bristol,	Edward B. Dunbar,	Allyn House.
Burlington,	George J. Hinman,	St. John's Hotel.
Canton,	Addison O. Mills,	U. S. Hotel.
East Granby,	Henry A. Case.	
East Hartford,	Albert C. Raymond,	East Hartford.
	James F. Comstock,	East Hartford.
East Windsor,	Daniel Phelps.	
	Caleb Leavitt,	15 Windsor Street.
Enfield,	George S. Miller,	U. S. Hotel.
	Rufus Stratton,	U. S. Hotel.
Farmington,	Thomas Cowles,	U. S. Hotel.
	Samuel Q. Porter,	U. S. Hotel.
Glastenbury,	Benjamin Taylor,	U. S. Hotel.
	William M. Bates,	U. S. Hotel.

Granby,	Ahira Merriam,	68 Church Street.
	Byron Goddard,	115 Ann Street.
Hartland,	Flavel C. Newton,	24 Walnut Street.
	Joseph Thompson.	
Manchester,	Charles H. Arnold,	U. S. Hotel.
Marlborough,	Roland O. Buell,	39 Pearl Street.
New Britain,	Horace Eddy,	U. S. Hotel.
	Samuel Rockwell,	U. S. Hotel.
Rocky Hill,	Robert Sugden,	Rocky Hill.
Simsbury,	William C. Case,	City Hotel.
	Horace Belden,	City Hotel.
Southington,	Roswell A. Neal,	U. S. Hotel.
	Noah H. Byington,	U. S. Hotel.
South Windsor,	Francis Jones,	South Windsor.
Suffield,	Benjamin F. Hastings,	U. S. Hotel.
	Samuel N. Reid,	U. S. Hotel.
West Hartford,	John M. G. Brace,	West Hartford.
Wethersfield,	Samuel W. Goodrich,	Wethersfield.
	Joseph J. Francis,	Wethersfield.
Windsor,	Alva Fenton,	Windsor.
	Alexander Clapp,	Windsor.
Windsor Locks,	Timothy C. Coogan,	Windsor Locks.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

NEW HAVEN,	Samuel L. Bronson,	Allyn House.
	Michael Williams,	American Hotel.
Bethany,	Asa C. Woodward,	68 Church Street.
Branford,	William D. Hendrick,	1 Bellevue Street.
Cheshire,	Burritt Bradley,	Clinton House.
	Mark Bishop,	19 Church Street.
Derby,	Jeremiah H. Bartholomew,	U. S. Hotel.
East Haven,	Joseph I. Hotchkiss,	St. John's Hotel.
Guilford,	Julius A. Dowd,	502 North Main St.
	Stephen R. Bartlett,	502 North Main St.
Hamden,	Gilbert S. Benham,	Allyn House.
Madison,	Jonathan Willard,	502 North Main St.
Meriden,	Orville H. Platt,	U. S. Hotel.
Middlebury,	Clinton Clark,	98 Hudson Street.

Milford,	Selah Strong,	U. S. Hotel.
	James Sweet,	U. S. Hotel.
Naugatuck,	John A. Peck,	U. S. Hotel.
North Branford,	T. Andrew Smith,	31 Morgan Street.
North Haven,	Daniel A. Patten,	19 Morgan Street.
Orange,	George A. Bryan,	98 Hudson Street.
Oxford,	Egbert L. Warner,	502 North Main St.
Prospect,	John R. Platt,	U. S. Hotel.
Seymour,	Philo Holbrook,	502 North Main St.
Southbury,	John C. Wooster,	502 North Main St.
Wallingford,	Hezekiah Hall,	American Hotel.
	John Roach,	Wallingford.
Waterbury,	Amos S. Blake,	U. S. Hotel.
	Israel Holmes,	U. S. Hotel.
Wolcott,	Isaac Hough,	St. John's Hotel.
Woodbridge,	William A. Warner,	U. S. Hotel.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

NEW LONDON,	Seth Smith,	U. S. Hotel.
	Benjamin B. Thurston,	U. S. Hotel.
NORWICH,	Edward Harland,	Allyn House.
	George Pratt,	City Hotel.
Bozrah,	William W. Smith,	25 Huntley Place.
Colchester,	Joseph N. Adams,	147 State Street.
	John D. Watrous,	147 State Street.
East Lyme,	Enoch L. Beckwith,	645 Main Street.
Franklin,	Thomas H. C. Kingsbury,	City Hotel.
Griswold,	Paul Couch,	28 Hudson Street.
Groton,	William H. Potter,	43 Church Street.
	Robert Palmer,	43 Church Street.
Lebanon,	David Geer,	19 Morgan Street.
	Daniel Bailey,	43 Church Street.
Ledyard,	Israel Allyn,	19 Morgan Street.
Lisbon,	Sanford Bromley,	98 Sigourney Street.
Lyme,	Henry S. Lord,	U. S. Hotel.
	John F. Laplace,	City Hotel.
Montville,	Willet R. Wood,	U. S. Hotel.
North Stonington,	Alfred Clarke,	U. S. Hotel.
	Roger G. Avery,	City Hotel.

Old Lyme,	Robert F. Chapman,	19 Windsor Street.
Preston,	Daniel S. Guile,	American Hotel.
	Prentice Avery,	397 Main Street.
Salem,	Gurdon F. Allyn,	193 State Street.
Sprague,	George D. Loveland,	14 Morgan Street.
Stonington,	David D. Mallory.	
	Benjamin B. Hewitt,	17 Windsor Street.
Waterford,	Savilion Chapman,	17 Windsor Street.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

BRIDGEPORT,	Amos S. Treat,	U. S. Hotel.
DANBURY,	Walker B. Bartram,	U. S. Hotel.
	James Baldwin.	
Bethel,	Ebenezer S. Judd,	191 State Street.
Brookfield,	David H. Meeker,	U. S. Hotel.
Darien,	Ira Scofield,	191 State Street.
Easton,	Edwin Wheeler,	American Hotel.
Fairfield,	Cyrus Sherwood,	American Hotel.
	Bern L. Budd,	135 Asylum Street.
Greenwich,	Jonathan A. Close,	191 State Street.
	John G. Wellstood,	191 State Street.
Huntington,	Charles Judson,	191 State Street.
Monroe,	Eli D. Beardsley,	191 State Street.
New Canaan,	Francis L. Aiken,	191 State Street.
New Fairfield,	Hinman Knapp,	43 Pearl Street.
Newtown,	Philo H. Skidmore,	U. S. Hotel.
	Cyrus D. Fairchild,	American Hotel.
Norwalk,	Israel M. Bullock,	U. S. Hotel.
	Asa Smith,	Allyn House.
Redding,	William H. Hill,	191 State Street.
	Aaron H. Davis,	191 State Street.
Ridgefield,	William O. Seymour.	
	Harvey K. Smith,	St. John's Hotel.
Sherman,	Jarvis H. Wanzer,	126 Welles Street.
Stamford,	Phineas S. Jacobs,	28 Asylum Street.
	Alfred Hoyt,	28 Asylum Street.
Stratford,	Lewis W. Burritt.	
Trumbull,	Sherman French, 2d,	City Hotel.

Weston,	Matthew Buckley,	American Hotel.
Westport,	James Smibert,	American Hotel.
Wilton,	Hiram St. John,	191 State Street.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

BROOKLYN,	William Woodbridge,	106 Asylum Street.
Ashford,	Joseph Phillips,	126 Welles Street.
	William R. James,	126 Welles Street.
Canterbury,	Henry A. Kimball,	19 Garden Street.
	Lyman N. Appley,	19 Garden Street.
Chaplin,	George C. Martin,	68 Main Street.
Eastford,	Joseph E. Marcy,	193 State Street.
Hampton,	George R. Hammond,	U. S. Hotel.
Killingly,	Edwin H. Bugbee,	U. S. Hotel.
	Charles Burton,	U. S. Hotel.
Plainfield,	Isaac K. Cutler,	193 Main Street.
	David Geer,	193 Main Street.
Pomfret,	Lucius Fitts,	193 Main Street.
	John W. Clapp,	193 Main Street.
Putnam,	Hezekiah Babbitt,	27 Pearl Street.
Scotland,	Henry H. Cary,	30 Woodbridge.
Sterling,	James Pike,	Allyn House.
Thompson,	Eden Davis,	19 Morgan Street.
	Franklin H. Converse,	19 Morgan Street.
Voluntown,	Albert Campbell,	
Windham,	Lewis Burlingham,	Willimantic.
	Charles Larabee,	U. S. Hotel.
Woodstock,	Ezra Dean,	U. S. Hotel.
	William H. Church,	3 Pearl Street.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

LITCHFIELD,	Josiah G. Beckwith,	St. John's Hotel.
	John B. Hopkins,	St. John's Hotel.
Barkhamsted,	Arbert E. Merrill,	193 State Street.
	Calvin Aldrich,	193 State Street.
Bethlehem,	Marshall E. Beecher,	St. John's Hotel.

Bridgewater,	Austin H. Gillett,	156 Asylum Street.
Canaan,	Lorenzo H. Hakes,	126 Welles Street.
Colebrook,	William G. Kinney,	St. John's Hotel.
	John S. Wheeler,	Clinton House.
Cornwall,	William H. Harrison,	126 Welles Street.
	Major A. Nickerson.	St. John's Hotel.
Goshen,	Frederick A. Lucas,	St. John's Hotel.
	Enos B. Pratt,	St. John's Hotel.
Harwinton,	Norman A. Wilson.	15 Windsor Street.
	Lyman Gridley,	15 Windsor Street.
Kent,	Frederick A. Mallory.	
Morris,	Sidney Peck,	St. John's Hotel.
New Hartford,	Seth K. Priest,	U. S. Hotel.
	Frederick Merrill,	U. S. Hotel.
New Milford,	Isaac B. Bristol,	American Hotel.
	Albert S. Hill,	American Hotel.
Norfolk,	William W. Welch,	U. S. Hotel.
	William E. Phelps,	193 State Street.
North Canaan,	James A. Root,	126 Welles Street.
Plymouth,	Edward Dailey,	U. S. Hotel.
Roxbury,	Elliott Beardsley,	83 Asylum Street.
Salisbury,	Pliney S. Barton,	126 Welles Street.
	Erastus D. Goodwin,	U. S. Hotel.
Sharon,	Edgar J. Reed,	42 Church Street.
	David L. Smith,	42 Church Street.
Torrington,	Charles Hotchkiss,	U. S. Hotel.
	Edward B. Birge,	U. S. Hotel.
Warren,	Augustine T. Peck,	U. S. Hotel.
Washington,	John B. Newton,	193 Asylum Street.
	Henry S. Wheaton,	American Hotel.
Watertown,	Charles A. Warren,	U. S. Hotel.
Winchester,	John T. Rockwell,	U. S. Hotel.
	Charles J. York,	33 Windsor Street.
Woodbury,	Edwin Roberts,	St. John's Hotel.
	Robert Peck,	St. John's Hotel.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

MIDDLETOWN,	Arthur W. Bacon,	Allyn House.
	Edwin Scovill,	40 Russell Street.

HADDAM,	Hezekiah Scovil,	Allyn House.
	James C. Walkley,	U. S. Hotel.
Chatham,	Stephen A. Loper,	Grove Street.
	Martin L. Roberts,	St. John's Hotel.
Chester,	George Jones,	193 Asylum Street.
Clinton,	James L. Davis,	193 Asylum Street.
Cromwell,	Charles Kirby,	Clinton House.
Durham,	Henry Tucker,	St. John's Hotel.
	Huntington Southmayd.	
East Haddam,	Charles E. Brownell,	Farmer's Hotel.
	Edwin A. Emmons,	Clinton House.
Essex,	Samuel M. Comstock,	Allyn House.
Middlefield,	Phineas M. Augur,	502 North Main St.
Killingworth,	Randolph P. Stevens,	St. John's Hotel.
	Charles D. Kelsey,	St. John's Hotel.
Old Saybrook,	Samuel H. Lord,	U. S. Hotel.
Portland,	Daniel Strong,	U. S. Hotel.
Saybrook,	Oliver C. Carter,	56 Church Street.
	Gilbert F. Buckingham,	56 Church Street.
Westbrook,	Edwin L. Kirtland,	U. S. Hotel.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOLLAND,	George H. Kingsbury,	40 Asylum Street.
	C. B. Pomeroy,	U. S. Hotel.
Andover,	John S. Topliff,	126 Welles Street.
Bolton,	Thomas J. White,	American Hotel.
Columbia,	Samuel A. Collins.	
Coventry,	Henry W. Mason,	85 Pearl Street.
	Isaac Mason,	52 Hudson Street.
Ellington,	Guy P. Collins,	U. S. Hotel.
Hebron,	John M. Way,	Clinton House.
	Thompson Strickland.	
Mansfield,	George B. Armstrong,	198 Main Street.
	Meenelly H. Hanks,	198 Main Street.
Somers,	Elijah Cutter,	U. S. Hotel.
	James M. Kibbe.	
Strafford,	R. W. Andrews,	285 Asylum Street.
	J. R. Washburn,	285 Asylum Street.

COMMITTEES.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Judiciary.—Hon. Mr. Andrews.

Messrs. Treat of Bridgeport,
Johnson of Hartford,
Bronson of New Haven,
Harland of Norwich,
Bacon of Middletown,
Rockwell of Winchester,
Davis of Thompson,
Kingsbury of Tolland.

On Incorporations.—Hon. Mr. Landers.

Messrs. Pratt of Norwich,
Smith of North Branford,
Neal of Southington,
Bartram of Danbury,
Martin of Chaplin,
Warren of Watertown,
Augur of Middlefield,
Topliff of Andover.

On Railroads.—Hon. Mr. C. O. King.

Messrs. Washburn of Stafford,
Welch of Norfolk,
Smith of Norwalk,
Eddy of New Britain,
Holbrook of Seymour,
Adams of Colchester,
Lord of Old Saybrook,
Pike of Sterling.

On Banks.—Hon. Mr. Shelton.

Messrs. Smith of New London,
 Belden of Simsbury,
 Holmes of Waterbury,
 Smibert of Westport,
 Hill of New Milford,
 Buckingham of Saybrook,
 Fitts of Pomfret,
 Way of Hebron.

On Education.—Hon. Mr. Sperry.

Messrs. Bugbee of Killingly,
 Potter of Groton,
 Byington of Southington,
 Clark of Middlebury,
 Buckley of Weston,
 Priest of New Hartford,
 Loper of Chatham,
 Henry W. Mason of Coventry.

On Finance.—Hon. Mr. Gallup.

Messrs. Walkley of Haddam,
 Bartholomew of Derby,
 Case of Simsbury,
 Wood of Montville,
 Dean of Woodstock,
 Beckwith of Litchfield,
 Skidmore of Newtown,
 Paul of Union.

On School Fund.—Hon. Mr. Lawrence.

Messrs. Cowles of Farmington,
 Benham of Hamden,
 Avery of North Stonington,
 Close of Greenwich,
 Church of Woodstock,
 Dailey of Plymouth,
 Scovil of Haddam,
 Cutler of Somers.

On Humane Institutions.—Hon. Mr. Spencer.

Messrs. Reid of Suffield,
 Thurston of New London,
 Bryan of Orange,
 Scovill of Middletown,
 Bristol of New Milford,
 Budd of Fairfield,
 Woodbridge of Brooklyn,
 Armstrong of Mansfield.

On Claims.—Hon. Mr. Emmons.

Messrs. Johnson of Hartford,
 Patten of North Haven,
 Hewitt of Stonington,
 Judd of Bethel,
 Babbitt of Putnam,
 Roberts of Woodbury,
 Comstock of Essex,
 Andrews of Stafford.

On Military Affairs.—Hon. Mr. Hoyt.

Messrs. Porter of Farmington,
 Hendrick of Branford,
 Palmer of Groton,
 St. John of Wilton,
 Burton of Killingly,
 York of Winchester,
 Brownell of East Haddam,
 Hammond of Vernon.

On State Prison.—Hon. Mr. Dudley.

Messrs. Rockwell of New Britain,
 Bartlett of Guilford,
 Clarke of North Stonington,
 Jacobs of Stamford,
 Kimball of Canterbury,
 Hopkins of Litchfield,
 Davis of Clinton,
 Pomeroy of Tolland.

On Agriculture.—Hon. Mr. O. B. King.

Messrs. Strong of Portland,
 Woodward of Bethany,
 Mills of Canton,
 Allyn of Salem,
 Fairchild of Newtown,
 Hammond of Hampton,
 Harrison of Cornwall,
 Kibbe of Somers.

On New Towns and Probate Districts.—Hon. Mr. Avery.

Messrs. Carter of Saybrook,
 Leavitt of East Windsor,
 Dowd of Guilford,
 Kingsbury of Franklin,
 Hill of Redding,
 Phillips of Ashford,
 Wilson of Harwinton,
 Shaffer of Willington.

On Roads and Bridges.—Hon. Mr. Leach.

Messrs. Strong of Milford,
 Arnold of Manchester,
 Geer of Lebanon,
 Judson of Huntington,
 Campbell of Voluntown,
 Lucas of Goshen,
 Jones of Chester,
 Collins of Ellington.

On Sale of Lands.—Hon. Mr. Taylor.

Messrs. Bronson of New Haven,
 Sage of Berlin,
 Avery of Preston,
 Aiken of New Canaan,
 Cutler of Plainfield,
 Merrill of Barkhamsted,
 Kelsey of Killingworth,
 Eldridge of Willington.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEES.

On Engrossed Bills.—Hon. Mr. Hoyt.

Messrs. Seymour of Ridgefield,
Peck of Woodbury.

On Unfinished Business.—Hon. Mr. Judd.

Messrs. Bugbee of Killingly,
Merriam of Granby,
Newton of Washington.

Canvass of Votes for Judges of Probate and Justices of the Peace.—Hon. Mr. Kingsley.

Messrs. Scofield of Darien,
Raymond of East Hartford,
Platt of Prospect,
Allyn of Ledyard,
Converse of Thompson,
Reed of Sharon,
Emmons of East Haddam,
Isaac Mason of Coventry.

On Federal Relations.—Hon. Mr. Barrows.

Messrs. Thurston of New London,
Taylor of Glastenbury,
Warner of Woodbridge,
Burritt of Stratford,
Hotchkiss of Torrington,
Tucker of Durham,
Collins of Columbia,
Marcy of Eastford.

On Cities and Boroughs.—Hon. Mr. Alvord.

Messrs. Bullock of Norwalk,
 Miller of Enfield,
 Hotchkiss of East Haven,
 Couch of Griswold,
 Kinney of Colebrook,
 Stevens of Killingworth,
 Colburn of Union,
 Cãry of Scotland.

Fisheries.—Hon. Mr. Underwood.

Messrs. Harland of Norwich,
 Francis of Wethersfield,
 Willard of Madison,
 Wanzer of Sherman,
 Peck of Warren,
 Kirtland of Westbrook,
 White of Bolton,
 Burlingham of Windham.

Constitutional Amendments.—Hon. Mr. Avery.

Messrs. Pratt of Norwich,
 Brace of West Hartford,
 Bishop of Cheshire,
 Hoyt of Stamford,
 Church of Woodstock,
 Goodwin of Salisbury,
 Hanks of Mansfield,
 Roberts of Chatham.

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEES.

On Contested Elections.

Messrs. Pratt of Norwich,
 Hall of Wallingford,
 Bullock of Norwalk.

MESSAGE

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

MARSHALL JEWELL,

GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE,

MAY SESSION, 1869.

Printed by order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:

CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD, PRINTERS.

1869.

MESSAGE.

Mr. President

and Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

THE people of the State having by their suffrages committed to us their legislative and executive affairs for the ensuing year, let us assume these responsibilities, seeking Divine aid that we may discharge our duties in a manner to best promote their interests. After a long and finally victorious struggle to preserve the integrity of the nation, in which our State bore an honorable part, we have had several years of peace, during which, our social and industrial relations have been gradually assuming their normal conditions. The past year has been one of marked prosperity with us, both as a State and a Nation. A new National Administration has come into power which promises the best results. Most of the States lately in rebellion have been reconstructed, and, under the energetic and patriotic leadership of our newly chosen President, to whom we already owe so much, the others without doubt soon will be. Loyal sentiments and actions will soon be, not only tolerated, but held in the highest respect throughout our entire country. Free Labor, Free Schools, and Impartial Suffrage, cannot fail soon to place the Southern States where they should have been long since, as much distinguished for their patriotism and intelligence, as for their productive capacity.

STATE FINANCES.

The financial condition of our State appears from the report of the Treasurer to be satisfactory and encouraging. At the commencement of the last fiscal year the total funded debt of the State was \$9,705,400.

Deducting from this the amount to credit of the sinking

fund (\$1,362,307.35), the bonds purchased and burned (\$124,300), the bonds purchased and still on hand (\$675,600), and the cash on hand (\$568,200.55), the total liability of the State over and above its cash assets was, at the end of the last fiscal year, March 31st, 1869, Six Million, Nine Hundred and Seventy-four Thousand, Nine Hundred and Ninety-Two Dollars and Ten Cents, (\$6,974,992.10), against \$7,324,236.71 last year. It will be seen from this, that the reduction of the State debt the last year was \$349,244.61, against \$337,340.85 the previous year.

In explanation of this reduction, it may be stated that the suit brought by the State to test its right to tax that portion of the deposits of Savings Banks invested in Government Securities, having been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States and there decided in favor of the State, taxes were collected from the various Banks which had not been previously estimated, to the amount of \$144,495.61.

A favorable decision having been rendered in the case of the State against the Hartford National Bank, which was commenced in 1866, the 1650 shares of its stock owned by the State were sold in pursuance of a law passed in 1865, and, with the accumulated dividends, realized the sum of \$303,440.44.

In the suit of the State against the Phoenix National Bank, the Supreme Court of Errors decided in 1867, that the State was entitled to the ratable share of the surplus of that Bank belonging to 1220 shares of its stock, formerly owned by the State in addition to the par value of the shares.

The whole value of the stock of the State at the time of the conversion of the Bank into a National Institution, with interest, was subsequently ascertained by the Superior Court, to be \$187,945.74, which sum was paid to the State by the Bank during the past year.

These sales and collections exceeded the estimated value of the Bank Stocks owned by the State at the commencement of the year, by \$107,886.28, which, added to the sum collected from the Savings Banks amount to \$252,351.89. As this amount is the accumulated profits of previous years and

is no part of the receipts of last year, it should be deducted from the decrease of the debt during last year in order to determine the true condition of the finances. By this it appears that the actual excess of current receipts over expenditures for the year was \$86,852.72.

And when we take into account the fact that last year our tax was reduced from three mills to two and one-half, it is an encouraging state of things and indicates that the present rapidly increasing wealth of the State will eventually enable us to reduce taxation and the public debt at the same time.

The grand list of taxable property in the State last October, was \$312,574,408, being an increase over the previous year of \$7,827,305 or nearly a million of dollars more than our entire State indebtedness.

The entire receipts of the State during the last year were \$2,380,790.42. Of which \$757,286.10 came from the two and one-half mill tax, \$432,199.64 from Savings Banks, \$228,308.94 from Railroad Corporations, \$126,490.81 from Mutual Insurance Companies, \$287,000 from sale of Bank Stocks, \$204,386.28 from Bank Dividends, and the balance from Miscellaneous Sources.

The total expenditures for the year were \$2,526,045.81,—of this \$799,900 were for the redemption of bonds, \$492,828 were for interest on the public debt, \$201,250 for public buildings and institutions, and \$117,154.65 for the Maintenance of Soldiers' Children.

The State has claims against the General Government amounting to more than \$200,000, which have heretofore been disallowed. By new rulings in the Treasury Department it is thought that if properly presented our claims will be paid.

I recommend that authority be given to effect a settlement.

SCHOOL FUND.

According to the report of the Commissioner of the School Fund its capital of \$2,046,108.87 is unimpaired. Of this amount \$209,812.61 is in bank stocks, \$119,000 is in Connecticut state bonds, \$270,798.61 is loaned on bond and mortgage in the State of New York, at 7 per cent., and \$1,440,-

807.89 is loaned mostly in this State on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

The number of children between the ages of four and sixteen returned on the last enumeration is 124,082, on which a per capita dividend of one dollar has been made. The reported increase of children the last year is but 432.

BANKS.

The large banking interest of the State is mostly under control of national laws. Five only of the old State banks remain, having an aggregate capital of \$1,610,000.

There are fifty-five savings banks in the State, with an aggregate deposit of \$41,803,681.45; of this more than one-half, or \$21,031,619.39, is loaned and secured by mortgages of real estate.

The increase of deposits during the last year was \$5,520,220.64. This increase is equal to four-fifths of our entire State debt, and indicates the rapidly increasing wealth of the State.

INSURANCE.

The insurance capital of the State is large and constantly increasing. The unfriendly legislation of some of the other States is to be regretted. Should any further legislation be needed to protect our interests at home or abroad, I trust it will receive your favorable consideration.

According to the report of the Insurance Commissioner there are fifty-nine fire insurance companies, and thirty two life companies doing business in this state, under charters granted by other states. These companies have paid taxes on their premiums collected in this state during the last year, to the amount of \$11,519.74, which has been paid over to the State Treasurer.

Our legislation is reciprocal in its character, but I think it needs some revision. I would refer you to the report for details.

HUMANE INSTITUTIONS.

The humane institutions of the state have pursued their benevolent work during the year past with gratifying success.

The General Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown, is

now in full operation. It is very complete in all its appointments, sanitary and domestic. Its location is unsurpassed, and its general arrangements second to those of no other institution in the country. While but little has been done for external ornamentation, nothing has been left undone for convenience and utility. The Trustees, including my two predecessors, have, without compensation, given to it much time and attention. Notwithstanding it has cost much more than was originally contemplated, owing to the increased cost of labor and materials, they believed that the state had decided by its legislative action to care properly for its insane poor; and while regretting this increased outlay, they felt bound to prosecute to its completion the enterprise already inaugurated. It is a noble and munificent charity, and I am confident will soon be securely established in the judgment and sympathy of the people of the state.

The main building is now complete, and fully occupied by about 225 patients. No more can be taken, although there are large numbers yet in the state uncared for.

It has received from the state \$385,000. It is now in debt about \$18,000.

An appropriation is needed to pay this off, and perhaps to construct out-buildings and fences, in which the establishment is sadly deficient.

At no distant day it will undoubtedly be the true economy of the state to complete the wings, which will more than double its capacity at less than half its present cost. The able and comprehensive report of the Trustees will be laid before you, to which I invite your careful attention.

The Hartford Hospital appears, by the report of its Directors, to be well managed, and is doing a good work.

It has cost about \$105,000, of which the state has contributed \$10,000, and the balance has been given by individuals.

It is now in debt for the construction of a new wing—still incomplete—about \$27,000.

It has a permanent fund of \$92,000, the income of which is applied to the current expenses.

By this it appears that while the state has contributed but \$10,000, individuals have given \$160,000.

The Trustees will ask you for an appropriation of \$20,000 to enable them to complete the building. I submit the matter to your consideration.

The State Reform School has been conducted the past year with the ability, economy, and success, that have heretofore characterized its management. The whole number of boys committed to it since its opening in 1854 is 1,390. The number discharged the last year is 144. The school now numbers 244, and the earnings of the boys the past year amount to about \$12,000.

No appropriation for running expenses will be required. The Trustees have asked each of the last two Legislatures for an appropriation of \$50,000, to be expended for an additional building, which has not been granted.

They will repeat their request to you. As there are great differences of opinion as to how, when, and where, this enlargement should be made, if at all, I would respectfully recommend a careful and thorough consideration of the whole matter.

The Connecticut School for Imbeciles at Lakeville has 20 pupils who are partially supported by the State. The progress made by the recipients of this humane charity is in the highest degree satisfactory.

The American Asylum for the education of the Deaf and Dumb in the intelligence, skill, and devotion of its directors and instructors, gives the best possible guaranty that the difficult work it has undertaken will be well performed.

The whole number of pupils under instruction during the past year, has been 279. Of this number, 48 are State beneficiaries. The yearly cost to the institution of each pupil, has been about \$260.00, while the sum paid by the State is only \$175.00.

The Connecticut Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Mansfield, and the Fitch's Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Darien, are both accomplishing great good. The very moderate appropriations from the State to each of them have been economically expended. The field in which they operate is very wide. We owe so great a debt of gratitude to the soldiers, that there is

little danger of our over-paying it in the care we take of these little ones, the legacies our brave boys have left to the country which they died to defend.

There are now but 21 patients in the Retreat for the Insane receiving State aid.

This institution has always cared for the State patients with great fidelity and economy, for which it deserves the thanks of our citizens. But, as the General Hospital for the Insane is now taking most of the patients, the appropriation to it can, with propriety, I think, be reduced.

Our annual appropriation of \$3,000 to assist in the education of the blind at the Perkins Institution, in Boston, is not all used for that purpose. More children might be admitted there as beneficiaries of the State. There are but nine now receiving State aid at that institution, one of the best in the country. As our state is furnishing fewer pupils in proportion to its population than any other New England State, it is probable that there are others who would take advantage of the State aid if they understood it.

I think these facts should be more generally known.

The Connecticut Industrial School for Girls is making encouraging progress.

Its Directors have accepted the gift of a valuable and finely-located farm in Middletown. It is expected it will be ready to commence active operations about the first of January next.

Its claims are meeting a hearty response from the benevolent people of the State.

I have thus briefly alluded to the condition and wants of the benevolent institutions of the State.

The appropriations asked for may be large, and, while it is unquestionably our duty to provide for the comfortable maintenance of our unfortunate poor, justice to the people of the State, whose burdens are already large, requires that their bounty should not be lavishly, but judiciously and economically disbursed.

Expenditures absolutely required in the cause of humanity, will be cheerfully borne, but our citizens look with suspicion upon the growing tendency towards large appropriations.

The merits of all applications for the public funds should be carefully scrutinized.

EDUCATION.

Much valuable information is contained in the report of the Board of Education. The "Free School Law" of the last Legislature appears to be accomplishing the good results anticipated by its friends and originators. It is now conceded, that, education being a great public interest, should be maintained as other public interests are, at the public cost. Under the able and energetic management of the Board, with its very capable Secretary, much enthusiasm has been awakened in the public mind, scholars have increased in number and improved in regularity of attendance, and salaries of teachers, generally too low, which is especially true in regard to female teachers, have been somewhat advanced. The total receipts for school purposes the past year were \$1,043,086.71, being an increase over the previous year of \$59,280.39. The total expenditures of the past year were \$1,102,170.19, leaving a deficiency of about \$60,000 to be provided for by future taxation. This amount has been mainly used for new school buildings.

Some additional legislation is needed before the Normal School can be opened. That it should be opened at an early day, is, I believe, the settled conviction of all who are conversant with it. There seems to be no doubt, that, under the present system, the Normal School can be made a valuable institution to the State.

I suggest the expediency of adding to the Normal School, or to the Scientific School at New Haven, or of aiding in the establishment elsewhere, if opportunity presents, a Polytechnic Institute, which shall give theoretical and practical instruction to those wishing to engage in mechanical pursuits, fitting young men to be machinists, artizans, civil engineers, draughtsmen, &c., and young women for the many practical arts in which they may become skilled.

I would especially call the attention of the Legislature, to the importance of furnishing to women, such educational facilities as will better fit them for the industrial pursuits, which the true progress of the times is opening to them.

AGRICULTURE.

A large portion of our State is devoted to agriculture, and I especially commend this important interest to your fostering care.

The real wealth of a community is in the soil, and any legislation which stimulates to a greater productiveness, confers a material benefit upon all our citizens. The Report of the State Board of Agriculture will be laid before you, giving full details of its operations in the State. I would call the attention of the Legislature, to the necessity of a more perfect legal provision against the introduction and spread of contagious diseases among animals within the State.

The Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, which received from the State the Congressional appropriation of \$130,000, continues to afford free instruction in the various branches of science in their application to the useful arts. The number of persons holding State Scholarships for gratuitous tuition is thirty-one. The whole number of scholars at the beginning of the current collegiate year, was 132. The usefulness of this institution is not measured by the number of students who attend upon its course of instruction. It is shown in its scientific collections, lectures and publications, and the general diffusion of practical knowledge upon agricultural subjects. Its valuable Report will be laid before you.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

By the report of the Adjutant General it appears that the organized military force of the State consists of 169 officers and 3,691 men. The entire number of men in the State, available for military duty, is 83,185.

The entire cost to the State of our military establishment, for the past year, has been \$114,097.94. Deducting the commutation tax of \$60,634, leaves, as the net cost, \$53,463.94.

I wish to call your particular attention to the Bureau of Claims in the Adjutant General's office. It has accomplished a vast amount of good since its organization, having collected \$711,698.46 for soldiers, at no cost whatever to the claimants.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The report of the State Librarian is, as usual, very full and comprehensive.

The total Births during the year, were 12,469; and the Deaths, 7,549. Showing a natural increase of 4,920, being the largest annual gain ever shown.

The reports of the County Commissioners, as published by the Secretary of State, afford much valuable information. The whole number of commitments to the different jails of the State during the past year, was 1,821, being 128 more than the previous year. The number in confinement in all our jails, April 1st, was 244, being 17 more than one year ago.

STATE PRISON.

The report of the Directors of the State Prison is highly satisfactory. The number of prisoners in confinement is one hundred and eighty-three, being eight less than last year. There are doubts in the minds of some of our citizens as to whether the present system of contract labor is the best, but inasmuch as it is now, under the able management of the present Warden, not only self-sustaining but remunerative, it may not be worth our while to try any experiments. The earnings for the last year were \$23,940.50, while the expenses for the same period were \$21,127.73, showing a net gain of \$2,236.82.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

An amendment to the Constitution of the United States is proposed, prohibiting any discrimination in the rights of citizens to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

When this proposed amendment becomes part of our Constitution, a troublesome political question will have been settled, and justice will have been done to a race, both of which results are very desirable, and are called for by every consideration of sound public policy. I trust the amendment will be promptly ratified.

PURITY OF THE BALLOT.

To the purity of the ballot box and the intelligence of the

people must the Republic look for its safety. Any attempt on the part of any person or party to control the votes of the ignorant or vicious, by money, misrepresentation, or fraud, ought to be particularly guarded against, and to the end that our elections may be fairly and properly conducted, I would suggest that more voting districts may be established in some of our larger towns and cities, and that the Police Departments be managed and regulated by non-partisan Boards of Commissioners.

TEMPERANCE.

It is thought by many of our best citizens that further legislation is needed to check the growing evil of intemperance. In many parts of our State existing laws are so far a dead letter that not only intoxicating liquors, but adulterations thereof, containing the vilest and most poisonous ingredients, are openly and freely sold during the whole seven days of the week. Without suggesting the precise course to adopt, I commend the subject to your careful consideration.

USURY LAWS.

Our present low legal rate of interest is, I think, injurious to the business interests of the state.

Capital must flow towards the highest market. So much capital has been sent out of this state, that borrowers with difficulty supply their wants, and when they do, it is always at a higher rate than six per cent.

There is but one exception to this rule that has come under my observation, which is in the case of the school fund, and I can see no reason why this fund should not be loaned at as high a rate as the savings banks readily obtain.

I recommend that the legal rate of interest be advanced to seven per cent., believing that the change would be beneficial to borrowers.

DIVORCES.

I recommend a revision of our laws with regard to divorce.

According to the report of the State Librarian, there were in the state last year 4,734 marriages, and 478 divorces. Discontented people come here from other states to take advantage of what is called our liberal legislation, to obtain divorces

which would be denied them at home. As the sacredness of the marriage relation lies at the foundation of civilized society, it should be carefully guarded. Under our present laws the causes of divorce are too numerous, and not sufficiently defined, and too wide a discretion is given to the courts. I think the law of 1849 should be modified, and so much of the statute as grants divorces for "any such misconduct as permanently destroys the happiness of the petitioner, and defeats the purposes of the marriage relation," should be repealed. I would also suggest that the law provide that no decree of divorce shall take effect till one year after it is granted.

THE COURTS.

The accumulation of causes in the courts in our principal counties, and the general delay of trials consequent upon it, are a serious evil. The business of the courts has undoubtedly largely increased with the increase of population, and of business generally. An increase of the judicial force of the state will, undoubtedly, from time to time become necessary. The establishment of a criminal court, with a single judge and frequent sessions, for the counties of Hartford and New Haven, would do much to relieve the courts in those counties, and would leave the judges more time for their duties, and such a course may be deemed best. I think, however, an investigation would bring to light some causes of delay that could be removed by proper legislation, without at present adding to the number of our judges. I commend the subject to your consideration.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

While our laws with regard to married women have been amended from time to time for several years past, so as to secure to them in a more ample manner their property, held before or acquired after marriage, yet we are still considerably behind many of our sister states, and even conservative England, in our legislation on the subject. I would recommend to your favorable consideration such an amendment of our laws as will secure to a married woman all her property, with the full control of it during her married life, and free from

liability for any debts, except those contracted by herself, or for which she has voluntarily made herself responsible, with the same right on the part of the husband, to an interest in her property, on his surviving her, that she now has, or that it may be best to give her, in his.

PERSONS RESTRAINED AS LUNATICS.

It seems to me that some further legislation is needed for the protection of persons held in restraint as lunatics, whether in public asylums or elsewhere.

The subject is one of much practical difficulty, but it is very clear, that there should be an ample opportunity provided, in some way, for the making of complaints to some proper authority by persons so held, and for the fair hearing of any complaints so made.

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS.

I urge upon you the desirableness of a change in our Constitution, from annual to biennial elections, as did my predecessor in his last annual message. That the election should be held in the Fall, and that the Legislature should assemble in the Winter, is, I think, the almost unanimous sentiment of the State.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

I think that corporate and other privileges should be granted wherever practicable by general laws, and that special legislation should be resorted to, only in cases which cannot well be otherwise reached. Special legislation has a tendency to strengthen the already strong, while it places the smaller industrial interests at a disadvantage.

My hearty co-operation will be given to any measures calculated to secure a short session of the General Assembly. Many of us are business men, elected as such, and the people of the State have a right to expect, that our legislative duties will be discharged with the promptness and dispatch that would govern us, were our individual interests alone concerned. A long session not only increases the regular expenses, but often, if not always, begets extravagance in contingent expenses, which should at all times be studiously avoided. I especially disapprove of the practice, lately so

common, of voting extra compensation to officers who have discharged only their regular and appropriate duties, for which they have been regularly paid, and of making any gifts whatsoever to any persons out of the monies of the State. Let us avoid using the public funds, in any other than a strictly legitimate manner, even if no great amount is involved.

These statements and suggestions are submitted to your more deliberate consideration and investigation, in the full confidence that in all our proceedings we shall aim to promote the true prosperity and honor of our ancient and beloved Commonwealth, and of the great Union which leads the world in the grand experiment of self government.

MARSHALL JEWELL.

HARTFORD, May 5th, 1869.

REPORT
OF THE
STATE TREASURER,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1869.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN :
THOMAS J. STAFFORD, STATE PRINTER.

1869.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, May Session, 1869. }

To the Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR : I herewith transmit my annual report of the financial condition of this Department for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1869, that it may be presented to the Legislature.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD S. MOSELEY, *Treasurer.*

REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, HARTFORD, April 15th, 1869. }

To the Honorable General Assembly:

In compliance with the requirements of law defining the duties of the Treasurer of State, I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this office during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1869, which exhibits statements of the several accounts, funds and other financial transactions of the last twelve months.

CIVIL LIST ACCOUNT.

Balance of cash on hand April 1st, 1868,	.	\$536,668.16
Receipts of public revenue,	.	2,081,146.24
		<hr/>
		\$2,617,814.40
Deduct payment for Bonds,	\$ 799,900	
“ “ on orders,	865,775 45	
“ “ for interest on		
State Bonds,	492,828.00	
Paid accrued interest on purchase		
of \$799,900 State Bonds,	12,333.18	
		<hr/>
		2,170,836.63
Balance to credit of Civil List,	.	446977.77
		<hr/>
		\$2,617,814.40

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

Balance to credit of all accounts April 1st, 1868,	\$713,455.94
Receipts from all sources during the year,	2,380,790.42
	<hr/>
	\$3,094,246.36
Deduct payment for all purposes, \$2,526,045.81	
Balance April 1st, 1869,	568,200.55
	<hr/>
	\$3,094,246.36

There is therefore at this date, April 1st, 1869, to the credit of Civil List, School Fund, Sinking Fund, and State Institutions, the sum of five hundred sixty-eight thousand two hundred dollars and fifty-five cents (\$568,200.55.)

STATE BONDS.

There were State Bonds to the amount of one hundred and twenty-four thousand three hundred dollars (\$124,300) purchased in the month of April, 1868, to which reference was made in the report from this office last year. The seventy-eight thousand dollars (\$78,000) as credited to the Sinking Fund, and the forty-six thousand three hundred dollars (\$46,300) held to account purchase of Bonds have been burned by order of the General Assembly. Since that period there have been additional purchases of State Bonds to the amount of six hundred and seventy-five thousand and six hundred dollars (\$675,600;) of these last seventy-eight thousand dollars (\$78,000) have been appropriated to the credit of the Sinking Fund's Interest account, and the balance are held to account "purchase of Bonds," subject to the action of your Honorable Body, who, it may be reasonably assumed, will direct them to be destroyed, as has been done with all other redeemed State Bonds.

REGISTERED BONDS.

The total amount of Registered Bonds issued to date in exchange for Coupon Bonds, is nine hundred sixty-five thousand five hundredredred dollars (\$965,500,) of which Coupon Bonds

eight hundred and fifty-seven thousand and five hundred dollars (\$857,500) have been burned, and the balance remain (duly canceled) in this office, subject to further order.

STATE DEBT.

At the commencement of the present fiscal year the funded debt of the State amounted to the sum of	\$9,705,400
Less this amount to credit of Sinking Fund	
Bonds burned by order of Gen'l Assembly,	1,362,307.35
	<hr/>
	\$8,343,092.65
Deduct Bonds purchased during fiscal	
year ending March 31st, 1869,	\$799,900
Cash on hand April 1st, 1869,	568,200.55
	<hr/>
	1,368,100.55
	<hr/>
	\$6,974,992.10

Leaving the present liabilities of the State over and above assets, six million nine hundred and seventy-four thousand, nine hundred and ninety-two dollars and ten cents. Showing a reduction of the State debt during the year the sum of three hundred forty-nine thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-one cents (\$349,244.61.)

STATE TAXES.

The amount of State and Commutation Taxes remaining unpaid April 1st, 1869, was one hundred and eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy-nine cents (108,922.79.) Since that date many towns have paid in full, while others are still delinquent. Several cases of alleged errors in returns from towns have been brought to the notice of the Treasurer, and these errors being urged as excuses for the non-payment of amounts of taxes due to the State under such returns, these "several cases" will be duly referred to your Honorable Body for examination and final settlement.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut, in the case of the Savings Banks *vs.* Gabriel W.

Coite, Treasurer, has been confirmed by the United States Supreme Court, on an appeal.

Those decisions have been in favor of the State, and the hitherto unpaid taxes, amounting to the sum of one hundred forty-four thousand four hundred ninety-five dollars and sixty-one cents (\$144,495.61,) have been received into the State Treasury.

STATE BANKS.

The claim of the State against the Phoenix Bank, which has been in litigation for the past three years, having been decided in favor of the State, that Bank has paid into the Treasury of the State the sum of one hundred eighty-seven thousand nine hundred forty-five dollars and seventy-four cents (\$187,945.74,) which was adjudged to have been the full value of the 1220 shares of its stock at the time it was transferred to the Phoenix National Bank.

By a decree of the Courts in the case of the State against the Hartford Bank, the stock held by the State in that Institution was converted into new certificates for 1650 shares in the "Hartford National Bank."

By resolution of the General Assembly ordering the sale of all the Bank stocks owned by the State, and to apply the proceeds to the liquidation of the temporary debt of the State, the Treasurer advertised for proposals for the purchase of said stock, which advertisement was in the words following:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, HARTFORD, Jan. 25th, 1869. }

1650 Shares of Hartford National Bank stock for sale.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 10th day of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M., on said day, for the purchase of the above named number of shares now held by the State.

No bids will be received for less than 50 shares, and the Treasurer reserves the right to reject any and all bids which are considered as not conducive to the interest of the State.

Transfer of the stock will be made at any time within ten

days from the time of purchase, with interest from the time of purchase to the date of transfer.

EDWARD S. MOSELEY,

Treasurer.

There were received into this office up to the time of opening the bids, eighteen sealed proposals for the purchase of stock. One only of which was accepted for 700 shares, at \$144.15, and the balance (950 shares) was subsequently sold at private sale for \$144 per share. The total amount paid into the Treasury on account of the sales of stock of the two Banks, with dividends and accrued interest, was four hundred ninety-one thousand three hundred and eighty six dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$491,386.28.)

The several cases against Banks and Insurance Companies for amounts of "non-resident" taxes and other claims for arrears of taxes that are in the Courts, are as yet undecided, but an early decision may reasonably be expected and the controversies closed.

Calling attention to the accompanying detailed tables and accounts,

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obd't servant,

EDWARD S. MOSELEY,

Treasurer.

GENERAL REVENUE.

TAXES FROM TOWNS, PAYABLE MARCH 20th, 1869.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 3 mills on dollar.	Communi- tat'n Tax of 2 dols.	Taxes due ending March 31, 1869.
HARTFORD,	\$42,128,717	\$105,321.79	\$2,674	
Avon,	541,961	1,354.90	102	
Berlin,	1,257,802	3,144.60	374	
Bloomfield,	865,157	2,137.89	228	
Bristol,	1,581,281	3,953.20	628	
Burlington,	400,304	1,000.76	80	
Canton,	1,313,402	3,283.50	364	
East Granby,	484,735	1,211.84	124	
East Hartford,	1,530,868	3,827.17	416	
East Windsor,	1,434,864	3,587.16	458	
Enfield,	2,454,971	6,137.43	310	
Farmington,	2,309,532	5,773.83	282	\$6,055.83
Glastenbury,	1,319,970	3,299.93	338	
Granby,	580,720	1,451.80	314	314.00
Hartland,	307,321	768.30	146	914.80
Manchester,	1,674,154	4,185.39	554	
Marlborough,	224,087	560.21	68	
New Britain,	4,049,880	10,124.70	1,120	
Rocky Hill,	484,841	1,212.10	160	1,372.10
Simsbury,	1,036,493	2,591.23	248	
Southington,	1,877,813	4,694.53	374	
South Windsor,	1,286,728	3,216.82	274	3,490.82
Suffield,	2,095,737	5,239.34	194	
West Hartford,	1,833,330	4,583.32	208	927.89
Wethersfield,	2,543,969	6,359.92	324	
Windsor,	1,485,650	3,714.14	580	
Windsor Locks,	602,089	1,505.22	370	
	\$77,696.36	\$194,290.92	\$11,312	
NEW HAVEN,	37,877,379	\$94,693.44	\$2,846	\$2,846.00
Branford,	1,013,729	2,534.32	390	
Bethany,	566,822	1,417.06	114	
Cheshire,	1,609,200	4,023.00	320	4,343.00
Derby,	3,426,536	8,566.34	346	
East Haven,	1,467,466	3,668.67	434	
Guilford,	1,663,148	4,157.87	364	
Hamden,	1,408,260	3,520.65	302	
Madison,	919,844	2,299.61	250	
Meriden,	5,805,328	14,513.32	1,268	
Middlebury,	390,833	977.13	104	
Milford,	1,108,055	2,770.13	396	866.13
Naugatuck,	1,111,116	2,777.79	380	
North Branford,	516,587	1,291.47	192	
North Haven,	646,682	1,616.70	282	
Orange,	1,213,941	3,034.85	478	
Oxford,	591,009	1,477.52	194	
Prospect,	196,074	490.18	60	
Seymour,	946,685	2,366.71	304	
Southbury,	796,450	1,991.12	200	
Wallingford,	2,077,261	5,193.15	738	
Waterbury,	6,632,144	16,580.36	1,104	
Woodbridge,	565,711	1,414.27	128	1,542.27
Wolcott,	253,036	632.59	86	
	\$72,803,316	\$182,008.25	\$11,280	

GENERAL REVENUE.—(CONTINUED.)

TAXES FROM TOWNS, PAYABLE MARCH 20th, 1869.

TOWNS.	Grand Lls ^t .	Tax of 2½ mills on dollar.	Comm- tat'nTax.	Taxes due ending March 31, 1869.
NEW LONDON,.....	\$6,068,019	\$15,170.04	\$1,134	\$4,308.04
Norwich,.....	13,143,467	32,858.67	962	33,820.67
Bozrah,.....	628,481	1,571.20	100	
Colchester,.....	1,355,753	3,389.38	490	
East Lyme,.....	463,340	1,158.35	150	
Franklin,.....	400,222	1,000.56	76	
Griswold,.....	1,279,482	3,198.70	298	
Groton,.....	2,098,598	5,246.50	382	
Lebanon,.....	1,212,087	3,030.22	344	
Ledyard,.....	569,785	1,424.46	234	
Lisbon,.....	288,594	721.48	110	831.48
Lyme,.....	333,760	834.40	130	964.40
Montville,.....	1,140,045	2,850.11	306	3,156.11
North Stonington,.....	833,586	2,083.97	196	
Old Lyme,.....	513,806	1,284.52	74	
Preston,.....	745,678	1,864.19	206	2,070.19
Salem,.....	394,062	985.16	84	
Sprague,.....	1,261,793	3,154.48	100	3,254.48
Stonington,.....	4,627,546	11,568.87	936	
Waterford,.....	872,667	2,181.67	200	
	\$38,230,771	\$95,576.93	\$6,516	
BRIDGEPORT,.....	\$9,807,207	\$24,518.02	3,106	
Danbury,.....	4,994,647	12,486.62	1,596	
Bethel,.....	747,310	1,688.27	218	\$2,086.27
Brookfield,.....	675,508	1,688.77	156	
Darien,.....	1,334,877	3,337.19	322	
Easton,.....	594,263	1,485.66	60	
Fairfield,.....	3,146,339	7,865.85	388	
Greenwich,.....	3,433,758	8,584.39	994	
Huntington,.....	808,139	2,020.35	164	2,184.35
Monroe,.....	580,668	1,451.67	192	
New Canaan,.....	1,185,577	2,963.94	484	
New Fairfield,.....	444,320	1,110.80	176	
Newtown,.....	1,903,149	4,757.89	486	
Norwalk,.....	5,928,072	14,820.18	1,730	
Redding,.....	1,104,973	2,762.43	180	
Ridgefield,.....	1,285,614	3,214.04	260	
Stamford,.....	5,943,633	14,859.08	712	
Sherman,.....	386,078	965.20	128	1,093.20
Stratford,.....	1,464,113	3,660.29	242	
Trumbull,.....	625,567	1,563.92	46	
Weston,.....	546,501	1,366.25	146	
Westport,.....	2,133,328	5,333.32	490	
Wilton,.....	818,620	2,046.55	224	
	\$49,892,261	124,730.68	\$12,500	

GENERAL REVENUE.—(CONTINUED.)

TAX FROM TOWNS, PAYABLE MARCH 20th, 1869.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 2½ mills on dollar.	Commu- tat'n Tax.	Taxes due ending March 31, 1869.
BROOKLYN,.....	\$1,277,461	\$3,193.65	\$218	
Ashford,.....	420,273	1,050.68	192	
Canterbury,	699,126	1,747.82	276	
Chaplin,.....	264,941	662.35	104	
Eastford,	271,422	678.56	146	
Hampton,.....	468,219	1,170.54	164	
Killingly,.....	1,839,023	4,597.56	878	
Plainfield,	1,872,073	4,680.18	430	
Pomfret,	885,226	2,213.06	202	
Putnam,.....	1,482,956	3,707.39	430	
Scotland,.....	404,157	1,010.39	86	
Sterling,	352,703	881.76	144	
Thompson,.....	1,708,523	4,271.31	360	
Voluntown,.....	263,573	658.93	160	
Windham,	2,533,781	6,334.45	560	
Woodstock,.....	1,244,133	3,110.33	380	
	\$15,987,590	\$39,968.96	\$4,730	
LITCHFIELD,.....	\$1,880,312	\$4,700.78	\$422	
Barkhamstead,.....	460,201	1,150.50	276	\$1,426.50
Bethlehem,	514,985	1,287.46	144	
Bridgewater,.....	549,590	1,373.97	200	
Canaan,	739,384	1,848.46	152	
Colebrook,	528,185	1,320.46	236	
Cornwall,	783,446	1,958.61	196	
Goshen,	931,713	2,329.28	164	
Harwinton,	541,090	1,352.72	146	
Kent,	607,315	1,518.29	148	
Morris,	414,486	1,036.21	132	
New Hartford,	1,050,043	2,625.11	314	2,939.11
New Milford,	1,978,143	4,945.36	494	4,945.36
Norfolk,	831,106	2,077.76	132	2,209.76
North Canaan,	717,164	1,792.91	152	
Plymouth,.....	1,816,780	4,541.95	720	5,261.95
Roxbury,	515,691	1,289.23	178	
Salisbury,	1,959,380	4,898.45	270	5,168.45
Sharon,	1,415,237	3,538.09	366	
Torrington,	1,323,036	3,307.59	288	288.00
Warren,	308,655	771.64	110	
Washington,	1,077,975	2,694.94	290	
Watertown,	1,299,220	3,248.08	244	
Winchester,	2,355,586	5,888.97	672	
Woodbury,	1,234,252	3,085.63	370	
	\$25,832.985	\$64,582.45	\$6,816	

GENERAL REVENUE.—(CONTINUED.)
TAX FROM TOWNS, PAYABLE MARCH 20th, 1869.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 2½ mills on dollar.	Communi- tat'n Tax.	Taxes due ending March 31, 1869.
MIDDLETOWN,.....	\$4,845,655	\$12,114.14	\$1,160	
Haddam,	811,302	2,028.25	178	
Chatham,	731,898	1,829.74	294	
Chester,	334,273	835.6	142	
Clinton,	580,405	1,451.01	146	
Cromwell,	566,077	1,415.19	156	
Durham,	515,065	1,287.66	122	
East Haddam,	1,244,714	3,111.78	482	\$3,593.78
Essex,	969,598	2,424.00	224	
Killingworth,	284,904	712.26	194	
Old Saybrook,	553,475	1,383.69	198	198.00
Portland,	1,967,779	4,919.45	384	
Saybrook,	650,636	1,626.59	196	196.00
Westbrook,.....	504,893	1,262.23	184	
Middlefield,.....	559,345	1,398.36	164	
	\$15,120,019	\$37,800.03	\$4,224	
TOLLAND,.....	\$443,382	\$1,108.45	\$98	
Andover,	251,898	629.74	28	
Bolton,	239,990	599.97	74	
Coventry,	820,887	2,052.22	304	
Columbia,	334,516	836.29	82	
Ellington,	771,641	1,929.10	290	
Hebron,	598,061	1,495.15	136	\$136.00
Mansfield,	743,692	1,859.23	324	
Somers,	714,294	1,785.73	248	
Stafford,	1,188,140	2,970.33	584	
Union,	278,622	696.55	140	
Vernon,	2,447,340	6,118.35	770	6,118.35
Willington,.....	351,322	878.31	178	
	\$9,183,785	\$22,959.42	\$3,256	

GENERAL REVENUE.
RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Grand List.	Tax of 3 mills on dollar.	Communi- tat'n Tax at \$2.	Taxes due ending March 31, 1869.
Hartford,	\$77,696,376	\$194,240.92	\$11,312	
New Haven,	72,803,316	182,008.25	11,280	
New London,	38,230,771	95,576.93	6,516	
Fairfield,	49,892,261	124,730.68	12,500	
Windham,	15,987,590	39,968.96	4,730	
Litchfield,	25,832,985	64,582.45	6,816	
Middlesex,	15,120,019	37,800.05	4,224	
Tolland,	9,183,785	22,959.42	3,266	
	\$304,747,103	\$761,867.66	\$60,634	

TAXES REMAINING UNPAID MARCH 31, 1869.

TOWNS.	State Tax.	Commutation Tax.	Total.
Granby		\$314	\$314.00
Hartland	\$768.30		768.30
Rocky Hill	1,212.10	160	1,372.10
South Windsor	3,216.82	274	3,490.82
West Hartford	927.89		927.89
New Haven		2,846	2,846.00
Cheshire	4,023.00	320	4,343.00
Milford	470.13	396	866.13
Woodbridge	1,414.27	128	1,542.27
New London	4,308.04		4,308.04
Lisbon	721.48	110	831.48
Lyme	834.40	130	964.40
Montville	2,850.11	306	3,156.11
Preston	1,864.19	206	2,070.19
Sprague	3,154.48	100	3,254.48
Norwich	32,858.67	962	33,820.67
Bethel	1,868.27	218	2,086.27
Huntington	2,020.35	164	2,184.35
Sherman	965.20	128	1,093.20
Barkhamstead	1,150.50	276	1,426.50
New Hartford	2,625.11	314	2,939.11
New Milford	4,945.36		4,945.36
Norfolk	2,077.76	132	2,209.76
Plymouth	4,541.95	720	5,261.95
Salisbury	4,898.45	270	5,168.45
Torrington		288	288.00
East Haddam	3,111.78	482	3,593.78
Old Saybrook		198	198.00
Saybrook		196	196.00
Hebron		136	136.00
Vernon	6,118.35		6,118.35
Farmington	5,773.83	282	6,055.83
Total			\$181,776.79

TAX ON RAILROADS.

NAME OF ROAD.	LOCATION OF OFFICE.	Number of Shares.	Amount of Funded Debt.	Amount of Floating Debt.	Cash on hand.	True Market Value of each Share.	True market value of floating and funded Debt.	Whole number of miles of Road.	No. of miles of road out of the State.	Amount of Tax Received.
New Haven & Derby	New Haven,	642	\$52,500.00	None.	\$16,685.00	\$50.	\$47,250	Not done	Not done	\$626.65
Danbury & Norwalk	Danbury,	8,000	100,000.00	"	3,988.89	40.	100,000	23.8-10		4,160.11
Mousautonic	Bridgeport,	20,000	291,000.00	\$65,177.20	28,765.34	30.	Par.	No ret'n		9,274.11
Norwalk Horse	Norwalk,	2,000	None.	681.00	2,931.24	18.	"	1 1/2		337.50
Hartford and New Haven	Hartford,	33,000	927,000.00	69,221.79	238,540.79	200.	"	73 3/4	5 1/2	67,456.27
Hartford & Wethersfield Horse ..	"	1,290	None.	None.	7,878.70	50.	None.	7 1/2		566.21
Air Haven & Westville Horse ..	New Haven,	6,000	"	"	None.	24.	"	6 1/2		1,440.00
New London Northern	New London,	8,500	660,000.00	96,000.00	10,868.93	103.	732,000	100	44	9,428.39
Bridgeport Horse	Bridgeport,	1,400	None.	2,692.87	204.86	50.	Par.	4		724.88
Norwich & Worcester	Norwich,	23,540	394,000.00	69,274.46	17,812.43	90.	"	59 1/2	17 1/2	18,099.06
Augustuck	Bridgeport,	18,060	169,500.00	None.	108,130.00	110.	110	57		20,649.20
New York & New Haven	New York,	59,525	1061,500.00	125,000.00	231,676.41	138.	95	62.25	15.29	68,723.40
New Haven & West Haven Horse ..	New Haven,	2,354	None.	28,000.00	None.	.8.	Par.			468.32
New York, Providence & Boston ..	Stonington,	18,874	580,000.00	343,000.00	39,230.09	80.	850,000	62 1/2	45 1/2	6,312.25
Horse Line	New Haven,	6,779	55,000.00	None.	112,511.91	85.	55,500	50		5,176.03
Providence, Hartford & Fishkill ..	Hartford,	3,988		"	48,744.46	P. 16.	1,417,050	122.36	26.32	14,866.56
		16,379	1574,500.00			C. 8.				\$228,308.94

DUTIES AND AVAILS OF COURTS.

COUNTIES.	Received from Clerk of Courts.	Received from State's Attorneys.
Hartford		\$1,718.65
Middlesex	\$67.98	158.93
Windham		1,463.70
Litchfield		961.33
Fairfield	379.16	
New London	288.05	1,518.71
Tolland	163.64	397.79
New Haven	1,045.32	

TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS ON DEPOSITS
DEDUCTED IN 1864, 1865, 1866, AND 1867.

NAME.	Location.	Amount Paid.
Southport Savings Bank	Southport,	\$3,811.28
Connecticut Savings Bank	New Haven,	3,467.64
Winsted Savings Bank	Winsted,	919.40
Essex Savings Bank	Essex,	1,199.89
Westport Savings Bank	Westport,	553.20
New Milford Savings Bank	New Milford,	935.97
Chelsea Savings Bank	Norwich,	6,657.56
New Britain Savings Bank	New Britain,	800.76
Norwich Savings Bank	Norwich,	52,099.01
Deep River Savings Bank	Deep River,	956.27
New Haven Savings Bank	New Haven,	16,744.11
Stonington Savings Bank	Stonington,	1,508.55
Putnam Savings Bank	Putnam,	255.87
Staffordville Savings Bank	Staffordville,	349.84
Stonington Savings Bank	Stonington,	70.44
Freestone Savings Bank	Portland,	98.08
Litchfield Savings Bank	Litchfield,	1,715.79
Windham County Savings Bank	West Killingly,	2,373.00
Meriden Savings Bank	Meriden,	2,386.21
Putnam Savings Bank	Putnam,	346.05
Middletown Savings Bank	Middletown,	21,246.00
Bridgeport City Savings Bank	Bridgeport,	9,997.60
Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank	Middletown,	6,033.89
Windham County Savings Bank	West Killingly,	144.42
Middletown Savings Bank	Middletown,	2,533.45
Thompsonville Savings Bank	Thompsonville,	20.86
Stamford Savings Bank	Stamford,	7,101.47
Stafford Springs Savings Bank	Stafford Springs,	669.00
Total for fiscal year ending March 31, 1869		\$144,495.61

TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS.

NAME.	Location.	Am't Deposits.	Tax Paid.
Ansonia Savings Bank.....	Ansonia,	\$120,691.00	\$905.20
Bridgeport Savings Bank	Bridgeport,	1,819,574.53	13,646.80
Bridgeport City Savings Bank ...	"	837,974.97	6,284.80
Bethel Savings Bank.....	Bethel,	19,817.80	148.62
Chelsea Savings Bank.....	Norwich,	909,656.29	6,822.42
Collinsville Savings Bank	Collinsville,	.....	.....
Connecticut Savings Bank	New Haven,	1,445,206.89	10,839.04
Danbury Savings Bank	Danbury,	768,445.57	5,763.32
Deep River Savings Bank.....	Deep River,	184,336.42	1,382.52
Derby Savings Bank	Derby,	445,957.03	3,344.68
Essex Savings Bank.....	Essex,	259,838.03	1,948.78
Falls Village Savings Bank.....	Falls Village,	204,578.81	1,534.34
Farmers & Mechanics Sav. Bank..	Middletown,	1,022,001.37	7,665.00
Farmington Savings Bank	Farmington,	769,696.42	5,772.72
Freestone Savings Bank.....	Portland,	101,044.30	758.40
Groton Savings Bank	Mystic River,	346,192.02	2,596.44
Litchfield Savings Bank	Litchfield,	262,921.93	1,971.90
Manchester Savings Bank.....	Manchester,	8,376.29	62.82
Mechanics Savings Society	So. Norwalk,	58,050.66	435.38
Mechanics Savings Bank	Hartford,	336,238.00	2,522.46
Meriden Savings Bank.....	Meriden,	508,283.80	3,812.12
Middletown Savings Bank	Middletown,	2,696,605.62	20,224.52
National Savings Bank	New Haven,	123,917.39	929.38
New Britain Savings Bank.....	New Britain,	227,187.97	1,703.90
New Canaan Savings Bank.....	New Canaan,	126,513.00	1,023.84
New Haven Savings Bank	New Haven,	2,459,106.28	18,443.30
New London Savings Bank.....	New London,	2,051,116.34	15,383.36
New Milford Savings Bank.....	New Milford,	131,160.34	983.70
Newton Savings Bank	Newton,	133,121.90	998.40
Norfolk Savings Bank	Norfolk,	61,110.00	458.30
Norwich Savings Society	Norwich,	5,443,343.87	40,825.08
Norwalk Savings Bank	Norwalk,	687,231.58	5,154.24
Putnam Savings Bank	Putnam,	289,435.12	2,920.76
Rockville Savings Bank.....	Rockville	294,666.32	2,210.00
Salisbury Savings Bank.....	Lakeville,	218,012.18	1,635.08
Society for Savings	Hartford,	5,370,107.19	40,275.80
Southport Savings Bank.....	Southport,	386,973.84	2,902.30
Southington Savings Bank	Southington,	69,224.76	519.18
Stafford Springs Savings Bank...	Stafford Springs	199,873.60	1,499.04
Staffordville Savings Bank	Staffordville,	131,623.05	987.16
Stamford Savings Bank.....	Stamford,	651,108.87	4,883.32
State Savings Bank	Hartford,	605,538.48	4,561.54
Stonington Savings Bank	Stonington,	383,681.12	2,877.60
Thompsonville Savings Bank	Thompsonville,	12,525.00	93.74
Tolland Savings Bank	Tolland,	294,256.19	2,206.92
Townsend Savings Bank.....	New Haven,	2,328,401.81	17,463.00
Union Savings Bank	Danbury,	99,972.59	749.78
Waterbury Savings Bank	Waterbury,	755,000.00	5,662.50
Westport Savings Bank	Westport,	44,141.53	331.06
Willimantic Savings Bank	Willimantic,	389,453.26	2,920.38
Windham County Savings Bank ..	Windham,	471,453.58	3,535.90
Winsted Savings Bank	Winsted,	301,308.95	2,249.82
Mariners' Savings Bank.....	New London,	40,833.90	306.26
People's Savings Bank.....	Bridgeport,	343,261.03	2,574.46
People's Savings Association	"	287.80	2.15
Total for fiscal year end'g Mar. 31			\$287,704.03

TAX ON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NAME.	Location.	Cash Capital on Deposit.	Amt. of Tax.
Charter Oak Mutual Life Ins. Co	Hartford,		\$9,163.91
Windham County Mutual Fire	Brooklyn,	\$15,535.55	116.51
Hartford County Mutual Fire	Hartford,	73,665.97	552.49
Ætna Life	"		17,160.83
Middlesex Mutual Assurance	Middletown,	39,430.93	258.22
New London County Mutual Fire	Norwich,	40,515.02	303.86
Farmington Valley Mutual Fire	Farmington,	1,346.19	10.10
Madison	Madison,	3,157.21	23.68
American Mutual Life	New Haven,	448,241.68	3,361.81
Charter Oak Life Insurance Company	Hartford,	1,759,174.01	13,193.81
Ætna Life Insurance Company	"	2,404,702.45	18,035.26
Norwich Mutual Assurance	Norwich,	6,800.00	51.00
Connecticut Mutual Life	Hartford,	7,561,361.71	56,710.21
Danbury Mutual Fire	Danbury,	5,947.50	44.67
Litchfield County Mutual Fire	Litchfield,	26,937.35	202.02
Farmers Mutual Fire	"	555.60	417.00
Greenwich Mutual Fire	Greenwich,	3,741.64	28.06
Phoenix Mutual Fire	Hartford,	897,264.48	6,729.48
Tolland County Mutual Fire . . . . .	.....	60,097.35	450.72
Total for fiscal year ending Mar. 31			\$126,400.81

TAX ON AUCTION SALES.

NAME.	Location.	Amount.
E. Wooster,	Birmingham,	\$1.70
Ives & Moorehouse,	Norwalk,	.87
A. P. Brown,	Griswold,	6.67
Wm. Keith,	New London,	.12
Shubael Gallup,	Norwich,	.74
John Watson,	Willimantic,	2.66
Edwin P. Berry,	Stonington,	10.20
B. & W. Hudson,	Hartford,	3.40
Wm. W. Kinne,	Norwich,	11.61
W. H. H. Daggett,	Andover,	.40
Lyman Munson,	Canaan,	1.38
E. S. Penniman,	N. Woodstock,	2.27
W. L. Warring,	New London,	.50
David Tucker,	Seymour,	.20
O. Utley,	Middletown,	.54
Jon. Snow,	Killingly,	.30
G. C. Clarke,	Stamford,	2.19
W. S. Sanford,	New Haven,	4.00
E. C. Eaton,	Plainfield,	1.49
S. M. Fenner,	Woodstock,	11.18
Wm. Clapp,	Brooklyn,	5.75
W. E. Porter,	Naugatuck,	.05
S. L. Phillips,	New London,	10.26
John Brewster,	Norwich,	3.77
A. C. Tift,	Mystic River,	1.88
J. M. LeVine,	New Haven,	11.14
C. A. Atkins,	Tolland,	1.98
Devine & Goodhart,	New Haven,	2.68
A. P. Brown,	Griswold,	.50
John Watson,	Windham,	2.10
Wm. Keith,	Putnam,	1.40
C. C. Tracy,	Rockville,	.80
L. S. Phillips,	New London,	.92
Albert Bennett,	New Britain,	.51
M. S. Austin,	Norwalk,	1.95
B. Rooth,	New Haven,	11.33
Shubael Gallup,	Norwich,	.98
S. C. Northrop,	New Milford,	.10
O. Utley,	Middletown,	10.79
D. H. Clark,	Stamford,	13.51
E. O. Page,		1.39
Joseph Snow,	W. Killingly,	5.40
W. S. Sanford,	New Haven,	2.50
W. C. Marsh,	Bridgeport,	25.00
J. R. Gavitt,	New London,	.06
Ford & Phillips,	Hartford,	2.95
L. S. Phillips,	New London,	5.53
J. M. DeVine,	New Haven,	4.46
W. W. Kinne,	Norwich,	.53
Wm. Keith,	Putnam,	.60
J. N. Standish,	Fairfield,	.24
D. H. Clarke,	Stamford,	5.96
John Watson,	Windham,	1.56
Mason Kinne,	New London,	31.00
Lucius Maltby,	Fair Haven,	1.70
S. C. Winthrop,	New Milford,	1.00
Amount carried up,		\$234.70

TAX ON AUCTION SALES.—(CONTINUED.)

NAME.	Location.	Amount.
Amount over		\$234.70
W. S. Sanford.....	New Haven,	2.00
Ives & Morehouse,.....	Fairfield,	3.50
James W. Beach,.....		1.63
S. M. Fenner,	Windham,	2.77
S. C. Northrop,	Bridgeport,	.50
Edward Hubbell,.....	Do.	1.10
Geo. W. Burnham,	Willimantic,	.26
Albert Bennett,	New Britain,	.38
L. S. Phillips,	New London,	4.15
Samuel B. Lyman,.....	Columbia,	.25
J. R. Garrett,	New London,	.93
O. Utley,.....	Middletown,	1.36
A. P. Brown,	New London,	1.80
Wm. Keith,	Putnam,	1.35
B. Booth,	New Haven,	20.84
Wm. H. Kinne,	Norwich,	3.71
E. C. Eaton,	Plainfield,	.50
John Watson,.....	Willimantic,	1.88
Ira W. Ford,.....	Hartford,	.72
Joseph Snow,	W. Killingly,	.35
E. P. Berry,	Stonington,	3.00
W. S. Sanford,	New Haven,	2.00
Shubael Gulluk,.....	Norwich,	9.06
E. Wooster,.....	Derby,	4.23
J. M. DeVine,.....	New Haven,	2.32
C. A. Atkins,	Tolland,	3.15
W. M. Smith,.....	New London,	3.88
S. M. Fenner,.....	Windham,	5.25
James Finney,	Norwalk,	.88
		<hr/> \$318.45

TAX ON AGENTS OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NAME.	Location.	Amount.
J. L. Dennison,	Norwich,	\$61.89
Cyprian Wilcox,	New Haven,	5.08
Asa Perkins,	Groton,	1.00
Frances Sheffield,	Pawcatuck,	2.37
E. White,	Stamford,	31.24
James Ely,	Thompsonville,	7.14
E. S. Woodford,	West Winsted,	44.39
E. Fuller,	Norwich,	146.91
J. F. Williams,	Norwich,	.66
William E. Baker,	Hartford,	486.47
D. H. Clark,	Stamford,	40.11
E. H. Carpenter,	Norwich,	4.79
J. C. Learned,	New London,	84.21
A. F. Abbott,	Waterbury,	15.34
George Perkins,	Norwich,	70.31
E. S. Woodford,	West Winsted,	8.04
R. S. Burt,	Hartford,	84.89
Joseph Fuller,	Suffield,	22.48
E. Ackley,	Middletown,	23.35
Wm. Wallace,	Hartford,	244.77
J. H. Frink,	New London,	8.33
Chas. Sabin,	Mystic,	7.64
E. Warner, Jr.,	New London,	4.11
J. K. Stickney,	Rockville,	169.62
Simon Smith,	New London,	49.08
W. H. Fuller,	Suffield,	61.73
Sherman & Marsh,	Bridgeport,	523.12
C. B. Bowers,	New Haven,	121.93
Sperry & Kimberly,	New Haven,	13.17
John R. Caldwell,	Sherman,	4.41
Crandall & Learned,	Norwich,	114.04
J. N. Crandall,	Do.	27.97
North & Blakeslee,	New Haven,	32.35
A. G. Dart,	New London,	96.38
B. L. Yale,	Meriden,	90.85
Simeon Smith,	New London,	20.62
C. C. Kimball,	Hartford,	861.40
O. B. Grant,	Stonington,	15.56
T. H. Perkins,	Norwich,	539.05
C. B. Maltbie,	Falls Village,	43.69
T. J. Daskam,	Stamford,	39.78
C. A. Lodd,	New Milford,	47.70
Frances Sheffield,	Pawcatuck,	2.49
L. L. Hubbell,	Danbury,	15.39
T. G. Birdseye,	Birmingham,	63.18
A. B. Adams,	Willimantic,	84.36
Thomas Eagar,	New London,	179.66
Edward Atkinson,		5.28
Harrison Johnson,	Putnam,	13.41
C. F. Church & Co.,	Wolcottville,	8.13
S. C. Preston,	Hartford,	36.07
Frisbie & Wilson,	New Haven,	311.86
Wm. M. Hall,	Wallingford,	14.84
Ralph Gillett,	Hartford,	69.74
Frisbie & Wilson,	New Haven,	10.00
		\$5,092.38

TAX ON AGENTS OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.—(CONTINUED.)

NAME.	Location.	Amount.
Amount brought up.....		\$5,092.38
Caleb Mix,	New Haven,	67.21
F. L. Wilton,	Waterbury,	48.38
Benham & Herrity,	New Haven,	67.55
Ralph Gillett,	Hartford,	126.46
S. C. Preston,	Do.	153.43
Gardner Morse,	New Haven,	118.11
J. & G. A. Staples,	Bridgeport,	213.44
B. B. Whittemore,	Norwich,	145.50
Geo. R. Cowles,	Norwalk,	325.32
H. D. Hall,	Middletown,	67.60
J. T. Peck,	Bristol,	372.96
E. B. Goodsell,	Bridgeport,	211.17
Sperry & Kimberly,	New Haven,	208.56
J. H. Smith,	Waterbury,	576.81
G. E. Cowperthwait,	Danbury,	96.44
Jones & Hoyt,	Do.	69.02
Charles Robinson,	New Haven,	151.67
B. Page, Jr.,	Meriden,	45.35
L. S. Fuller,	Tolland,	64.21
C. R. Cone,	New Haven,	67.11
J. W. Smith,	Waterbury,	68.82
H. L. & J. S. Cannon,	New Haven,	537.60
M. L. Tryon,	Willimantic,	25.51
N. F. Allen,	Jewett City,	8.73
Wm. Cannon & Co.,	Hartford,	387.16
M. & T. B. DeForrest,	Bridgeport,	142.16
H. C. Butler,	Meriden,	190.16
C. F. Collins,	Middletown,	25.88
J. G. Beckwith,	Litchfield,	19.62
Dennison, Packer & Co.,	Mystic River,	155.51
T. G. Birdseye,	Birmingham,	4.66
A. P. Collins,	New Britain,	150.86
Do.	Do.	101.11
J. B. Ward & Son,	Norwich,	23.69
John Hinsdale,	W. Winsted,	89.59
Total for fiscal year ending 31, 1869..		\$10,219.74
CONTRA.		
Nov. 19. By amount returned T. H. Perkins,	Stonington,	48.27

TAX ON NON-RESIDENT STOCK.

NAME.	LOCATION.	No. of Shares.	Market Value.	Am't Tax.
Thames National Bank,	Norwich,			\$38.50
City Fire Insurance Company,	Hartford,	390	108	421.20
Phoenix " "	"	825	170	1,402.50
Ætna " "	"	5,782	158	9,135.56
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.,	"	3,623	140	5,072.20
Continental Life "	"	760	17½	133.00
State Bank,	"	87	100	87.00
Charter Oak Fire Insurance Co.,	"	247	50	123.50
Hartford Life & Annuity Ins. Co.	"	442	65	287.30
North American Fire Ins. Co.,	"	710	105	290.75
Mutual Security " "	New Haven,	301	20	60.20
Connecticut Gen. Life Ins. Co.	Hartford,	508	45	228.60
Hartford Steam Boiler "	"	1,165	15	174.75
Travelers Insurance Company,	"	778	116	902.48
Merchants " "	"	151	170	181.20
Ætna Fire " "	"	4	158	6.32
Connecticut Fire " "	"	260	100	260.00
Charter Oak Life " "	"	15	130	19.50
Ætna " "	"	90	300	270.00
Putnam Fire " "	"	1,403	75	637.25
Norfolk Bank,	Norfolk,	718	50	179.50
Derby Turnpike Company,	New Haven,	2	46	92
East Haddam Bank,	East Haddam,			12.00
Norwich Fire Insurance Co.,	Norwich,	399	35	139.65
N. Haven & Milford T'np'ke Co.	New Haven,	3	10	30
Hartford Life & Ann. Ins. Co.,	Hartford,	5	65	3.25
Home Insurance Company,	New Haven,	1,302	95	1,286.90
Ætna Fire " "	Hartford,			85.32
North American Fire Ins. Co.,				2.05
Travelers Insurance Company,				23.20
Hartford Bridge Company.		61	160	97.60
N. Haven & Milford T'np'ke Co.				30
Total for fiscal year end'g Mar.31				\$21,512.80

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

FROM WHOM.		Amount.
Town of Berlin,	Interest on delay of payment of tax,	\$10.25
E. J. Johnson,	Sale of Sash,	2.00
W. J. Coite,	Salary paid back,	157.68
Charles Boswell,	Debenture returned,	8.00
S. N. Read,	“	10.60
Edward Sanford,	“	6.60
H. Sidney Hayden,	“	8.46
Paymaster-General,		30.00
H. L. Porter, Treasurer,	Returned on school order,	100.00
Town of New London,	Bounty to children returned,	39.00
Colonel Roberts,	Paid back on furnace,	28.46
Geer & Pond,	Sale of statutes,	155.60
Lumber,		1.00
Escheated estate Elisha Horton		712.30
Total for year ending Mar. 31,		\$1,269.89
<i>Contra.</i>		
W. H. Warner,	For orphans,	3.25

LICENSE TO SALESMEN.

FIRM.	LOCATION.	CLASS OF GOODS.	AMOUNTS.
A. W. Jones,	New York,	Groceries and liquors,	100.00
Benjamin Humes,	Providence,	General merchandise,	100.00
Edward F. Tibbitts,	Newburypt, Mass.	Boots and shoes,	100.00
J. C. Smith,	New York,	General merchandise,	100.00
Chamberlain & Currier,	Boston,	Clothing,	100.00
Gorton, Chapman & Masou	New York,	General merchandise,	100.00
George Jefferson,	Providence,	"	100.00
Osgood, Putnam & Ming,	Boston,	Hats, caps and furs,	100.00
John M. Davies & Co.,	New York,	General merchandise,	100.00
Leland, Warren & Clarend'n	"	Boots and shoes,	100.00
Elijah Spaue,	East Cambridge,	Ladders and steps,	100.00
Burbank & Co.,	New York,	Tea, flour, &c.,	100.00
Benjamin Humes,	Providence,	General merchandise,	100.00
Total for fiscal year ending March 31,			\$1,300.00

TRIAL BALANCE.

DR.	CIVIL LIST.	
To paid Civil List Orders, -	- - - - -	\$579,243.18
“ “ Registered “ -	- - - - -	286,532.27
“ “ Interest at Bank, -	- - - - -	12,333.18
“ “ “ on State Bonds, -	- - - - -	492,828.00
“ “ Purchase of Bonds, -	- - - - -	799,900.00
“ Balance forward, -	- - - - -	446,977.77

\$2,6178,14.40

DR.	SCHOOL FUND.	
To paid Commissioner's Orders, Principal, -	- - - - -	\$138,190.00
“ “ “ “ Revenue, -	- - - - -	135,320.20
“ “ Dividend Orders, -	- - - - -	122,459.55
“ Balance forward, -	- - - - -	31,190.68

\$427,160.43

TRIAL BALANCE.

CIVIL LIST.						CR.
By Balance from March 31, 1868,	-	-	-	-	-	\$536,668.16
" Tax on Auction sales,	-	-	-	-	-	318.45
" Miscellaneous Receipts,	-	-	-	-	-	1,266.64
" State Tax on Towns,	-	-	-	-	-	757,286.10
" Dividend at Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	204,386.28
" Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies,	-	-	-	-	-	10,171.47
" Avails of Courts and Bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	8,995.11
" Tax on Savings Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	432,199.64
" " Railroads,	-	-	-	-	-	228,308.94
" " Mutual Insurance Companies,	-	-	-	-	-	126,400.81
" " Express Companies,	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.00
" License to Salesmen,	-	-	-	-	-	1,300.00
" Tax on Non-Resident Stock,	-	-	-	-	-	21,512.80
" Sale of Bank Stock,	-	-	-	-	-	287,000.00
						<u>\$2,617,814.40</u>
April 1, 1869. By Balance,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$446,977.77</u>

SCHOOL FUND.						CR.
By Balance Principal forward,	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,146.60
" Collection of Principal,	-	-	-	-	-	133,902.88
" " Revenue,	-	-	-	-	-	135,023.80
" Balance of Interest April 1, 1868,	-	-	-	-	-	2,055.22
" Collection of Interest,	-	-	-	-	-	147,031.93
						<u>\$427,160.43</u>
By Balance,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$31,190.68</u>

TRIAL BALANCE.

DR. TOWN DEPOSIT FUND.

DR.	TOWN DEPOSIT FUND, INTEREST.					
April 1, 1868.	To balance forward,	-	-	-	-	\$123.55
	" paid interest to towns,	-	.	-	-	1,425.61
						<u>\$1,549.16</u>
April 1, 1869.	To balance forward,	-	-	-	-	\$139.16

DR. STATE PRISON.

DR. NORMAL SCHOOL.

TRIAL BALANCE.

TOWN DEPOSIT FUND.

CR.

April 1, 1869. By balance forward, - - - - \$60.14

TOWN DEPOSIT FUND, INTEREST.

CR.

February 14, 1869. By Interest, - - - - \$1,410.00
 " balance, - - - - 139.16
 \$1,549.16

STATE PRISON.

CR.

April 1, 1869. By Grant of 1865, - - - - \$5,770.96

NORMAL SCHOOL.

CR.

April 1, 1869. By balance from 1868, - - - - \$1,798.81

TRIAL BALANCE.

DR.

STATE PRISON MEDICAL SOCIETY.

DR.

DEAF AND DUMB.

March 31, 1869.	To paid orders for year,	-	-	-	\$8,063.14
April 1.	To balance,	-	-	-	\$2,988.40

DR.

INDIGENT IDIOTS.

March 31, 1869.	To paid orders for year,	-	-	-	\$2,080.25
	" balance forward,	-	-	-	750.20
					\$2,830.45

DR.

INDIGENT BLIND.

March 31, 1869.	To paid orders for the year,	-	-	-	\$2,101.50
	" balance,	-	-	-	1,537.73
					\$3,639.23

TRIAL BALANCE.

STATE PRISON MEDICAL SOCIETY.						CR.
April 1, 1869.	By	balance forward,	-	-	-	\$1,455.00

DEAF AND DUMB.						CR.
April 1, 1868.	By	balance forward,	-	-	-	\$5,074.74
Mar. 31, 1869.	"	balance,	-	-	-	2,988.40
						<hr/> \$8,063.14

INDIGENT IDIOTS.						CR.
April 1, 1868.	By	balance,	-	-	-	\$2,830.45
April 1, 1869.	By	balance,	-	-	-	<hr/> \$750.20

INDIGENT BLIND.						CR.
April 1, 1868.	By	balance,	-	-	-	\$3,639.23
April 1, 1869.	By	balance,	-	-	-	<hr/> \$1,537.73

TRIAL BALANCE.

DR.	INSANE POOR.	
March 31, 1869.	To paid orders for the year,	- - - \$11,418.89
April 1, 1869.	To balance,	- - - \$1,818.38

DR.	SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.	
Mar. 31, 1869.	To paid orders,	- - - \$1,198.45
	" balance,	- - - 15
		<u>\$1,198.60</u>

DR.	GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.	
Mar. 31, 1869.	To paid orders,	- - - \$6,127.84
April 1, 1869.	To balance,	- - - \$4,135.55

DR.	HARTFORD HOSPITAL.	
Mar. 31, 1869.	To paid orders for the year,	- - - \$5,885.85
April 1, 1869.	To balance,	- - - \$3,999.76

TRIAL BALANCE.

		INSANE POOR.	Cr.
April 1, 1868.	By balance,	- - - - -	\$9,600.51
Mar. 31, 1869.	"	- - - - -	1,818.38
			<hr/> \$11,418.89

		SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.	Cr.
April, 1868.	By balance,	- - - - -	\$1,198.60
			<hr/>
	By Balance,	- - - - -	\$0.15

		GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.	Cr.
April 1, 1868.	By balance,	- - - - -	\$1,992.29
Mar. 31, 1869.	" "	- - - - -	4,135.55
			<hr/> \$6,127.84

		HARTFORD HOSPITAL.	Cr.
April 1, 1868.	By balance,	- - - - -	\$1,886.09
Mar. 31, 1869.	" "	- - - - -	3,999.76
			<hr/> \$5,885.85

TRIAL BALANCE.

DR.	SINKING FUND, '1862.		
April 1, 1869.	To balance,	- - - - -	- \$3,144.00

DR.	SINKING FUND, 1864.
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DR.	SINKING FUND, INTEREST, 1862.
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DR.	SINKING FUND, INTEREST, 1864.
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DR.	GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.		
Mar. 31, 1869.	To paid orders,	- - - - -	- \$5,233.65
	" balance,	- - - - -	14,766.35
			<hr/> \$20,000.00

DR.	DORSEY STATE PRISON FUND.
-----	---------------------------

TRIAL BALANCE.

SINKING FUND, 1862.

CR.

SINKING FUND, 1864.

CR.

April 1, 1869. By balance, - - - - - \$134.00

SINKING FUND INTEREST, 1862.

CR.

April 1, 1869. By balance, - - - - - \$52,049.84

SINKING FUND INTEREST, 1864.

CR.

April 1, 1896, By balance, - - - - - \$26,337.51

GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

CR.

August 30, 1868. By appropriation, - - - - - \$20,000.00

DORSEY STATE PRISON FUND.

CR.

January 28, 1869. By donation, - - - - - \$1,666.66

DR. BALANCES BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL FUNDS.

Civil List.....	\$446,977.77
School Fund.....	31,190.68
Town Deposit Fund.....	60.14
State Prison Grant.....	5,770.96
Normal School.....	1,798.81
State Prison Medical Society.....	1,455.00
Indigent Idiots.....	750.20
" Blind.....	1,537.78
Sick and Wounded Soldiers.....	.15
Sinking Fund, Interest, 1862.....	52,049.84
" " 1864.....	26,237.51
" 1864.....	134.00
Dorsey State Prison Fund.....	1,666.66
General Hospital for Insane.....	14,766.35
	<hr/>
	\$584,395.80

BALANCES BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL FUNDS. Cr.

Town Deposit Fund, Interest	\$139.16
Deaf and Dumb.....	2,988.40
Insane Poor.....	1,818.38
General Hospital Society.....	4,135.55
Hartford Hospital.....	3,999.76
Sinking Fund, 1862.....	3,114.00
Cash	568,200.55

\$584,395.80

GENERAL BALANCE.

DR.	
Civil List.....	\$2,617,814.40
School Fund, Principal.....	148,049.48
" Interest.....	149,177.65
Town Deposit Fund, Interest.....	1,410.00
" " Principal.....	60.14
State Prison Medical Society.....	1,455.00
Deaf and Dumb.....	5,074.74
Indigent Idiots.....	2,830.45
" Blind.....	3,639.23
Insane Poor.....	9,600.51
Sick and Wounded Soldiers.....	1,198.60
General Hospital Society.....	1,992.29
Hartford Hospital.....	1,886.09
State Prison Grant.....	5,770.96
General Hospital for Insane.....	20,000.00
Normal School....	1,798.81
Sinking Fund, 1864.....	134.00
" Interest, 1862.....	52,049.84
" " 1864.....	26,237.51
Dorsey State Prison Fund.....	1,666.66
	<hr/>
	\$3,046,846.36

GENERAL BALANCE.

	CR.
Civil List	\$2,170,836.68
School Fund, Principal.....	138,190.00
" Interest	122,846.45
Town Deposit Fund, Interest.....	1,549.16
Deaf and Dumb.....	8,063.14
Indigent Idiots.....	2,080.25
" Blind.....	2,101.50
Insane Poor.....	11,418.89
Sick and Wounded Soldiers.....	1,198.45
General Hospital Society.....	6,127.84
Hartford Hospital.....	5,885.85
General Hospital for Insane	5,233.65
Sinking Fund, 1862.....	3,114.00
By balance to April 1st, 1869.....	568,200.55

\$3,046,846.36

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, April, 1869. }

The subscribers, appointed by the General Assembly to audit the accounts of the State Treasurer, have examined the same, from the 1st day of April, 1868, to the 31st day of March, 1869, both days inclusive, and so far as we have compared the same with the several vouchers, do find the same correct.

A summary statement of said accounts is given above, which shows the balance of cash on hand on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1869, to have been five hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred dollars and fifty-five cents, (\$568,200.55.)

CHAS. BOSWELL, }
CHARLES W. COOK, } *Auditors.*

SCHOOL FUND OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, April, 1869. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing Treasurer's Report is correct, so far as the same relates to, or is connected with, the School Fund.

GEORGE A. PAINE,
School Fund Commissioner.

R E P O R T

OF THE

Comptroller of Public Accounts,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MAY SESSION, 1869.

Printed by order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN :

THOMAS J. STAFFORD, STATE PRINTER

1869.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, HARTFORD, May 5th, 1869. }

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, now in Session:

IN compliance with the requisitions of law, the Comptroller of Public Accounts herewith submits his annual Report of the financial operations of the State, for the year ending March 31st, A. D. 1869.

STATE DEBT.

The funded debt of the State on the 1st of April, 1869, was six millions, eight hundred and fifty-one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-two dollars and 10 cents, (\$6,851,992.10.)

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The amount of receipts for the Civil List during the fiscal year, ending March 31st, 1869, was two millions, six hundred and seventeen thousand, eight hundred and fourteen dollars and forty cents, (\$2,617,814.40.)

The expenses of the State during the same period, were two millions, one hundred and seventy thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-three cents, (\$2,170,836.63,) leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of April, A. D. 1869, of four hundred and forty-six thousand, nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$446,977.77.)

THE GRAND LIST.

The Grand List of the State for October 1st, 1868, as returned to this office, amounts to three hundred and twelve millions, five hundred and seventy-four thousand, four hundred and eight dollars, (\$312,574,408.) This is an increase over that of the previous year of nine millions, seventy-five thousand, two hundred and eighty-one dollars, (\$9,075,281.)

MILITARY EXPENSES.

The expense of supporting the Military system of this State, during the past year, amounts to one hundred and fourteen thousand, ninety-seven dollars and ninety-four cents, (\$114,097.94.) This expense in 1866 amounted to three hundred thousand, eight hundred and thirty dollars and twelve cents, (\$300,830.12,) in 1867 to one hundred and fifteen thousand, six hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-eight cents, (\$115,651.38,) and in 1868 to one hundred and fourteen thousand and ninety-seven dollars and ninety-four cents, (\$114,097.94.)

The amount paid for the Rent of Armories for Military Companies, during the past year, was seventeen thousand, seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars and ninety-four cents, (\$17,797.94.) Ten companies receive between three and four hundred dollars each, and about the same number between four and five hundred dollars each, and others over five, six, and nine hundred dollars each. This, in my opinion, is an expense greater than is necessary for this purpose. It would seem, that since the war was ended some years since, we may now return to a peace footing, and greatly lessen the expenses of the military force, from what the cost has been for several years past, without detriment to the public interests.

THE JOURNALS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The printing and distribution of the Journals, after the close of the Session, during a few years past, have become quite an item in the expenses of the Legislature. In 1866 the expense for Journals was three thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty-three cents, (\$3,799.33;) in 1867, five

thousand, nine hundred and ten dollars and ninety-two cents, and in 1868, three thousand, four hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty-one cents, (\$3,424.61.) It is believed that if the Journals are printed daily during the Session, the subsequent printing of them is unnecessary, and a saving of from three to four thousand dollars may thus be made. Few persons attach any value to the work, and it is considered a useless expense to the State. And further, might not the information which is obtained from the daily Journals be given in a more satisfactory manner, and at much less expense to the State, by furnishing each member, during the session, with a daily newspaper containing a report of the proceedings of your Honorable Body.

STATIONERY.

The expense for Stationery furnished to the Clerks, Committees, and members of the Legislature, during a few years past, has been very great. Probably eight hundred dollars worth of stationery is sufficient for the transaction of the business of each session. Yet the State paid for stationery in 1865, five thousand, seven hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-six cents, (\$5,744.46;) for ditto in 1866, eight thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and seventy-eight cents, (\$8,864.78;) for ditto in 1867, five thousand, six hundred and seventy-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents, (\$5,677.37,) and for ditto in 1868, four thousand, three hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-six cents. Now, instead of this large expenditure, I would respectfully suggest, that the Comptroller be authorized to pay to each member of the Senate ten dollars, in cash, and to each member of the House five dollars, and thus allow each to furnish himself with such stationery as he may desire, during the session.

TAX ON SALES AT AUCTION.

At the Session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1864, a tax was imposed upon Auctioneers of one per cent. on the amount of sales made by them at auction. This, I think, was a reasonable tax. In 1867 this law was repealed, and a new act

was passed, by which a tax of *one tenth* of one per cent. was imposed. This change in the amount of the tax seems to have been uncalled for and unnecessary, as the tax now payable does not in many cases pay for the trouble of collecting. In nearly one half the cases, the taxes are less than one dollar each and in some as low as five or ten cents. I would respectfully recommend, that the tax may be changed to one per cent. or the law repealed.

SUITS AGAINST THE STATE.

The act passed in 1864, authorizing persons to sue the State for the collection of claims, has operated injuriously to the best interests of the State, and should, in my opinion, be repealed. No claims, so far as I can learn, which were legal and equitable, have ever been disallowed by the Comptroller, and if in any case a person thinks that injustice is done him by the decision of the Comptroller, he can bring his petition to the General Assembly, when by reference to a Committee the claim may be investigated, and the Legislature will take such action on the report of the Committee as may seem just.

Estimated Receipts.

The following is an estimate of the Receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending March 31st, A. D. 1870.

Balance in Treasury, April 1st, 1869,	\$446,977.77
Taxes from towns two and a half mills	
on the List of 1868, including Polls,	843,118.02
Taxes from Savings Banks,	300,000.00
" Rail Roads,	230,000.00
" Non Residents,	20,000.00
" Mutual Insurance Cos.,	125,000.00
" Agt's of Foreign Ins. Cos.,	12,000.00
" Express Companies,	2,000.00
" State's Attorneys and Clerks	
of Courts,	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,989,095.79

Estimated Expenditures.

As the expenditures of the State, for the coming year, depend mainly on the expenses and appropriations of your Honorable body, it is difficult to make any reliable estimate. If strict economy however is used, it is believed the following will be found nearly correct.

Debenture and Contingent Expenses of the General Assembly,		\$ 60,000.00
Account of Salaries,		40,000.00
Contingent Expenses, including Grants,		120,000.00
Judicial " " "		140,000.00
Expense of State Paupers,		1,000.00
Expense of the Board of Education,		8,000.00
Salary of Directors of the Conn. State Prison,		300.00
Account of Public Buildings and Institutions,		150,000.00
Expenses of Soldiers' children,		150,000.00
Advances to the Quarter-Master General,		15,000.00
" " Pay " "		60,000.00
" " Adjutant "		8,000.00
Printing etc. for the General Assembly,		12,000.00
Interest on State Bonds,		445,000.00
" on Borrowed Money,		10,000.00
		<hr/>
		1,219,300.00
Estimated balance in Treasury, March 31st,		
1870,		769,795.79
		<hr/>
		\$1,989,095.79

The following Tables exhibit in detail, the Receipts and Expenditures of the Public Funds, for the past year, ending March 31, 1869.

Receipts.

Balance of account, April 1st, 1868,	\$536,668.16
From State's Attorneys and Clerks of Courts,	8,995.11
" Towns for Taxes,	757,286.10
" Savings Banks,	432,199.64

From Railroad Companies,	\$228,308.94
“ Non Residents,	21,512.80
“ Mutual Insurance Companies,	126,400.81
“ Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies,	10,171.47
“ Sales at Auction,	318.45
“ Express Companies,	2,000.00
“ Licences to Salesmen,	1,300.00
“ Sales of Bank Stock,	287,000.00
“ Dividends on Bank Stocks,	204,386.28
“ Miscellaneous Sources,	1,266.64
	<hr/>
	\$2,617,814.40

Payments from the Treasury.

Debenture and Contingent Expenses of the General Assembly,	\$ 97,375.17
Account of Salaries,	39,200.00
Contingent Expenses, including Grants,	144,216.41
Judicial Expenses, “ “	146,002.79
Expense of supporting the State Paupers,	596.50
“ Board of Education,	9,252.53
Salaries of Directors of Connecticut State Prison,	300.00
Account of Public Buildings and Institutions,	201,250.00
Expenses of Soldiers' Children,	117,154.65
Advances to the Quarter-Master General,	18,000.00
“ “ Pay “ “	70,000.00
“ “ Adjutant “	8,000.00
Printing, Stationery, etc., for the General Assembly,	15,052.87
	<hr/>
	\$866,400.92
Cash paid for State Bonds,	799,900.00
“ “ Interest on Bonds,	492,828.00
“ “ “ at Banks,	12,333.18
	<hr/>
	\$2,171,462.10
Less for Registered order No. 434, erroneously entered,	625.47
	<hr/>
	\$2,170,836.63
Balance in Treasury, April 1st, 1869,	446,977.77
	<hr/>
	\$2,617,814.40

In conclusion, I desire to express my obligations and gratitude to Messrs. Robinson and Fowler, the clerks in this office, for the assistance they have rendered me in the discharge of my official duties. For many years they have faithfully served the State, and by their strict integrity, untiring industry, and watchful care of the public interest, they have made important savings to the Treasury, and are deserving of all praise.

With the hope that a rigid economy may be used in our public expenditures, until the indebtedness of our State is all paid, and the people freed from heavy taxation, I close my official duties.

Respectfully submitted,

JESSE OLNEY,

Comptroller.

No. 1.DEBENTURE AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY, SESSION OF 1868.

1 Grant for Debenture of the Senate,	\$6,571.20	
1 " " " House		
of Representatives,	71,976.80	
	<hr/>	\$78,548.00
14 Grants for Contingent Expenses of		
the Senate,	3,548.05	
32 Grants for Contingent Expenses of		
the House of Representatives,	13,619.12	
6 Grants for Contingent Expenses of		
the General Assembly	1,660.00	
	<hr/>	18,827.17
		<hr/>
		\$97,375.17

No. 2.ACCOUNT OF SALARIES PAID FROM 31ST OF MARCH, 1868, TO
1ST OF APRIL, 1869.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Orders in favor of	
His Excellency James E. English, for	
his Salary as Governor,	\$2,000.00
His Honor E. H. Hyde, for his Salary	
as Lieutenant Governor,	500.00
Honorable L. E. Pease, for his Salary	
as Secretary,	1,000.00
Honorable E. S. Moseley, for his Salary	
as Treasurer,	1,200.00
Honorable Jesse Olney, for his Salary	
as Comptroller,	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,700.00

JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Orders in favor of	
Honorable Joel Hinman, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court,	\$3,000.00
Honorable Thomas B. Butler, Associate of the Supreme Court,	3,010.00
Honorable J. D. Park, Associate of the Supreme Court,	3,100.00
Honorable Elisha Carpenter, Associate of the Supreme Court,	3,080.00
Honorable James Phelps, Associate of the Superior Court,	2,850.00
Honorable D. W. Pardee, Associate of the Superior Court,	2,985.00
Honorable Dwight Loomis, Associate of the Superior Court,	2,995.00
Honorable M. T. Granger, Associate of the Superior Court,	3,000.00
Honorable E. I. Sanford, Associate of the Superior Court,	2,980.00
Honorable William T. Minor, Associate of the Superior Court,	2,700.00
	<hr/> \$29,700.00
John Hooker, Esq., Reporter,	1,600.00
R. W. Wright, Esq., Executive Secretary,	2,200.00
	<hr/> \$3,800.00
	<hr/> \$39,200.00

No. 3.

ACCOUNT CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

1 Order for Committee to examine Treasurer's Accounts, for their services,	\$808.91
Henry Fowler, for services in Comptroller's Office,	227.50
2 Orders E. J. Johnson, for services as Messenger, two months,	183.00
Town of Hartford, for rent of room in Halls of Record,	200.00
R. A. Wheeler, Sheriff, for returning votes from New London County,	10.26
J. L. Hutchinson, Sheriff, for returning votes from Middlesex County,	7.20
Amos Pease, Sheriff, for returning votes from Tolland County,	4.32
George Robinson, Plumber, for work at State House,	35.36
M. Jacobs, for Pens for Secretary,	30.00
Brown & Gross, for account for Stationery for offices,	111.00
American Bank Note Company, for Soldiers' Certificates,	4,000.00
Thomas Roberts, for work at State House,	60.00
E. S. Moseley, Treas., for Interest paid sundry Persons,	12,914.77
Board of Equalization, for account rendered by J. T. Rogers and W. A. Loomis,	482.27
Hubbard & McFarland, for account rendered for legal services for Treasurer,	3,609.75
Hartford Water Works, for account rendered for six months,	15.00
George Robinson, for six months' salary,	800.00
James P. Marsh, for six months' salary and expenses,	1,045.60
C. J. Hoadley, for six months' salary,	800.00
Robert Schlegel, for services as Governor's Messenger, &c.,	120.00

J. L. Bennett, for arrears of Pay as Assistant Adj't-General,	\$133.32
H. H. Fitch, for six months' salary,	800.00
Board of Equalization, for account rendered by William Wadsworth,	174.68
A. Keney, for Painting Cupola at State House,	250.00
Matthew Bulkley, Sheriff, for returning votes,	12.06
G. A. Stevens, for one month's services as Executive Messenger,	98.00
Burr Brothers, for account rendered for advertising,	23.75
Hartford City Gas Light Company, for account rendered for State House,	8.98
E. J. Johnson, for account rendered for cleaning at State House,	179.87
Hartford Daily Post, for account rendered for advertising,	4.50
American Bank Note Company, for Soldiers' Certificates,	4,000.00
Board of Equalization, for account rendered by N. H. Hoyt,	66.20
Board of Agriculture, for account rendered by T. S. Gold,	1,226.74
Board of Fish Commissioners, for account rendered by H. Woodward and James Rankin,	696.97
Board of Military Commissioners, for account rendered for expenses,	150.00
Commissioners for locating Navy Yard, for account rendered for expenses,	458.00
Henry Fowler, for services in Comptroller's Office,	587.50
E. J. Johnson, for services as Messenger,	92.00
Robert Schlegel, for services as State House keeper, New Haven, two months,	216.00
Burket & Ives, for account rendered for Treasurer's office,	41.42
W. B. Carrier, for account rendered for coal for offices,	161.28
G. A. Stevens, for services as Executive Messenger,	95.00
H. H. Fitch, for service in Treasurer's office,	157.68

State Library Committee, for Books purchased,	\$283.69
Adams Express Co., for account rendered for freight from N. H.	35.50
Jesse Olney for expenses at New Haven,	258.00
C. J. Hoadly, for Colonial Records,	1,337.50
Hubbard & McFarland, for profesional services,	316.43
Waldo & Hyde, " " "	302.39
M. A. Osborne, for advertising in Daily Register,	3.20
Hamersly & Co., for account rendered for Executive and Secretary's offices,	200.14
G. A. Stevens, for services as Executive Mesenger,	98.00
W. S. Bronson, for work at State House,	4.50
Charles Parsons, for ac't for Secretary & Librarian,	40.25
Board of Fish Commissioners, for services and ex- penses of sundry persons,	778.55
Jas. P. Marsh, for expenses of Secretary's office,	940.50
Case, Lockwood & Co., for printing for offices,	741.84
Robert Schlegel, for cleaning at State House, N. H.	49.23
H. H. Fitch, for expenses at New Haven,	274.00
Hubbard & McFarland, for professional services for Treasurer,	2,996.64
Adams Express Co., for freight from New Haven,	4.50
Robert Lunny, for work at State House,	75.00
E. Johnson, for two months' services as Messenger and expenses,	197.30
Robert Schlegel, for one month's services as State House keeper,	93.00
Evening Post, for advertising for Secretary,	6.00
Geo. Robinson, for plumber work at State House,	147.98
D. C. Cornish, " " "	233.62
Robert Lunny, " " "	51.58
Board of Fish Commissioners, for accounts rendered for expenses, &c.,	153.77
J. U. Taintor, Clerk, for Senate Journal,	844.85
Steam Printing Co., for accounts rendered for Treasurer,	55.25
New Haven Gas Light Co., for Gas at the State House, New Haven,	55.20
E. S. Moseley, Treasurer, expenses at New Haven,	274.00

Lewis Rowell, for work at State House,	\$12.95
Hubbard & McFarland, professional services for Treasurer,	2,454.08
R. W. Wright, for expenses of Executive office,	106.52
G. A. Stevens, for services as Executive Messenger,	93.00
Adams Express Co., for freight for Secretary,	58.30
Henry Fowler, for three months' salary,	300.00
Robert Schlegel, for one month's service as State House keeper,	90.00
Jas. P. Marsh, for expenses of Secretary's office,	320.54
Warren Burr, for expenses of draping State House for Gov. Seymour,	106.27
E. J. Johnson, for one month's services as Messenger,	90.00
Jesse Olney, for account rendered for expenses,	22.25
Charles Douglass, for repairs of desks,	13.00
State Library Committee, for books purchased,	33.50
Joel Hills, for repairs of wall at State House,	250.00
Dwight Marcy, Clerk, for Journal of House of Rep- resentatives,	846.91
E. B. Cook, for advertising,	2.50
Hawley, Goodrich & Co., for advertising,	7.50
T. J. Stafford, for printing Journals,	1,732.75
Henry Taintor, for services in Treasurer's office,	134.00
Board of Fish Commissioners, for James Rankin's account rendered,	108.05
G. Robinson, Plumber, for work at State House,	18.70
Hartford Water Works, for account rendered for six months,	18.60
Robert Schlegel, for one month's services as State House keeper,	93.75
E. J. Johnson, " " "	93.00
Geo. Robinson, for salary, six months,	800.00
Jas. P. Marsh, " " and expenses,	1,080.35
H. H. Fitch, " " "	800.00
C. J. Hoadley " " and expenses,	898.16
E. S. Moseley, Treasurer, expenses of Treasurer's office,	305.00
Board of Fish Commissioners, account rendered for expenses,	72.00

State Library Committee, for account rendered	
for books purchased,	\$421.07
R. A. Wheeler, sheriff, for returning votes, &c.,	10.26
J. A. Hutchinson, for " "	6.66
Dwight Marcy, for freight on Journals, . . .	5.30
Robert Schlegel, for one month's services as State	
Hou keeper,	90.00
E. J. Johnson, " " " "	90.00
Electors of President and Vice President, for their	
services as electors, ,	104.65
Hartford City Gas Light Co., for account rendered,	9.31
Hartford Steam Printing Co., for account rendered	
for Treasurer	56.50
Board of Fish Commissioners, for account rendered	
for expenses,	151.50
Henry Fowler, for three months' services, . . .	300.00
E. J. Johnson, one month's services and expenses,	107.40
Robert Schlegel, for one month's services, . . .	93.00
Adams Express Co., for freight on books, . . .	89.50
Jas. B. Coit, A. A. G., for sundry expenses at State	
House, New Haven,	153.05
Hudson Hollister, for account rendered for charcoal,	37.50
Hartford Ice Co., " " " ice,	26.80
Thompson & Hussy, for work at State House, . .	163.64
Board of Fish Commissioners, for account rendered	
for expenses,	147.13
Geer & Pond, for papers &c.,	9.25
New Haven Ice Co., for Ice for offices,	36.26
Robert Schlegel, for one month's services, . . .	93.00
E. J. Johnson, for one month's services and expenses,	95.50
Case, Lockwood & Co., for account for printing	
for offices,	2,707.99
Roberts & Hurlburt, for account rendered for work	
at State House,	269.34
D. C. Cornish, for account for work at State House,	31.87
James P. Marsh, for expenses of Secretary's office,	290.25
Robert Schlegel, for one month's services, . . .	84.00
E. J. Johnson, " " "	84.00
J. W. Arthur, for repairs of locks, &c.,	9.70

R. W. Wright, for expenses of the Executive Department,	\$86.65
Commissioners on Fisheries, for account rendered for expenses,	10.35
Hartford City Gas Light Co., for account rendered for Gas,	11.99
T. J. Stafford, for printing Private Acts,	1,640.08
J. B. Coit, for expenses at State House, N. Haven,	58.15
E. S. Moseley, Treasurer, for interest on money borrowed,	10,205.04
E. S. Moseley, Treasurer, for expenses of Treasurer's office,	419.00
C. J. Hoadly, for expenses of Sate Library,	61.07
Geo. Robinson, for expenses of Comptroller's office,	448.56
Geo. E. Hurlbert, for salary as Clerk in Treasurer's office,	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$76,128.38

Expenses at State House, New Haven.

A. W. Phelps, for account rendered for work,	\$520.47
Levitt & Bishop, for account rendered for work,	30.00
D. H. Collins, for account rendered for work.	11.25
Jas. Burns, for account rendered for work,	334.87
Wm. Bishop, for account rendered for work,	324.00
Geo. Brown, for account rendered for work,	271.75
E. M. Walcott, for account rendered for work,	50.00
Myer & Hammett, for account rendered for work,	280.00
Thompson & Co., for account rendered for Safe in Executive office,	258.75
Kimberly & Goodrich, for account rendered for Coal,	76.85
W. B. Johnson & Co., for account rendered for Hardware,	65.94
A. Walker & Co., for acc't rendered for Furniture,	305.60
S. N. & H. W. Foster, for acc't rendered for Carpets,	735.53
Philips & Shuster, for account rendered for Signs for office	24.50

Treadway & Warner, for account rendered for work,	\$326.00
Robert Schlegel, for account rendered for cleaning,	41.57
	<hr/>
	\$3,657.04

Expenses of Military Force.

2 Orders Francis Wayland, Assistant Adjutant-General, for his salary,	\$300.00
Orders for sundry Companies, for rent of Armories,	17,797.94
	<hr/>
	\$18,097.94

Account Printing Laws, &c.

Orders for sundry persons for printing the Laws in Newspapers,	1,992.00
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Expense of School Libraries.

G. Northrop, for School Libraries in sundry Districts,	1,730.00
	<hr/>
	\$101,605.36

Grants for Contingent Expenses.

1 Grant for	
J. A. Stevens, for services as Governor's Messenger,	\$200.00
J. L. Bennett, for preparing Catalogue of Connecticut Soldiers,	500.00
O. S. Seymour <i>et al.</i> for services and ex- penses as Commissioner, &c., <i>de revis-</i> <i>ion of Laws,</i>	300.00
W. K. Peck, for services in a suit <i>vs.</i> the State,	50.00
Matthew Buckley, for money paid to se- cure escaped prisoners,	300.00
C. F. Sedgwick, for expenses as States Attorney,	75.00
L. L. Homes <i>et al.</i> for services as a special Committee,	149.47

Aaron Sanford, for State bounty,	\$200.00	
Joseph Fulton, for recruiting service in 1864,	357.00	
H. J. Fletcher, for of Southington,	200.00	
N. H. Morgan, for services and expenses as Tax Commissioner,	1,694.16	
Boswell & Tracy, for services as Auditors,	80.00	
State Reform School, to be expended for repairs,	4,000.00	
Green Woods Agricultural Society, for the year 1867,	40.00	
The Governor, for support of the insane poor,	20,000.00	
Teachers of Normal School, for amount due such Teachers,	1,500.00	
Town of Stamford, for families of Volun- teers,	17.20	
Fitch's Home for Soldiers, for enlarging or rebuilding buildings,	5,000.00	
Town of Enfield, for State Tax paid on Massachusetts Bank Stocks,	373.44	
Middlesex Agricultural Society, for the year 1867,	200.00	
Town of Hartford, for error in payment of the State tax,	1,599.33	
Croffut & Morris, for 1000 copies of His- tory of the War,	5,000.00	
General Hospital Society, for support of sick and wounded soldiers,	625.45	
Town of Wallingford, for tax erroneously paid on list of 1866,	150.00	
	<hr/>	42,611.05
Total amount of contingent expenses,		<hr/> \$144,216.41

No. 4.

ACCOUNT JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

*For Orders drawn by Clerks, and Registered by the
Comptroller.*

HARTFORD COUNTY.

5 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for 96 bills of cost,	\$6,009.42
4 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	8,154.10
3 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	2,312.12
5 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	2,306.99
	<hr/> \$18,782.63

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

6 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for 227 bills of cost,	\$10,151.51
5 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	10,379.74
6 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	2,887.31
5 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, &c.	2,357.49
	<hr/> 25,776.05

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for 187 bills of cost,	6,205.06
4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	4,448.80
5 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	3,880.92
4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	1,482.47
	<hr/> 16,017.25

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

5 Orders by E. S. Abernethy, Clerk, for 178 bills of cost,	\$9,673.82	
7 Orders by E. S. Abernethy, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	3,371.48	
4 Orders by E. S. Abernethy, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	3,395.32	
9 Orders by E. S. Abernethy, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	1,449.75	
	<hr/>	\$17,890.37

WINDHAM COUNTY.

4 Orders by Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for 137 bills of cost,	2,831.67	
4 Orders by Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	1,612.04	
4 Orders by Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	1,048.48	
	<hr/>	5,492.19

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

4 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for 78 bills of cost,	4,809.60	
4 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	2,097.03	
4 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	1,695.12	
5 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	599.80	
	<hr/>	9,201.55

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

3 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for 106 bills of cost,	4,096.47	
4 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	1,084.58	

4 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	\$1,585.76	
4 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	646.67	
	<hr/>	\$7,413.48

TOLLAND COUNTY.

4 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for 85 bills of cost,	3,985.17	
3 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	364.19	
3 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	2,105.35	
4 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	685.50	
	<hr/>	7,140.21

Deficiency in Avails of Courts.

1 Order for W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for deficiency in avails of Litchfield Superior Court,	\$57.09	
1 Order for Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for deficiency in avails of Windham Superior Court,	24.20	
	<hr/>	81.29

Trustees of the State Reform School.

4 Orders for E. W. Hatch, Sup't, for board bills,	\$26,506.77	
6 Orders for Trustees, for expenses,	201.00	
	<hr/>	26,707.77

Grants for Judicial Expenses.

1 Grant for William Willard, for ex- pense of the State Prison Com- mittee,	\$100.00	
1 Grant for William Willard, for annual dinner for prisoners,	100.00	

1 Grant for William Willard, to be expended in lighting hall,	\$1,000.00	
1 Grant for William Willard, to purchase books for the library,	200.00	
1 Grant for William Willard, income from the Dorsey fund,	100.00	
1 Grant for the Industrial School for Girls,	10,000.00	
	<u>11,500.00</u>	
Total amount of Judicial Expenses,	\$146,002.79	

No. 5.

EXPENSE OF SUPPORTING THE STATE PAUPERS.

1 Order for W. F. Clark, Contractor, for account rendered,	596.50
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No. 6.

EXPENSE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

2 Orders for B. G. Northrop, Secretary, for Teachers' Institutes,	\$3,000.00	
7 Orders for B. F. Northrop, Secretary, for salaries and expenses,	6,252.53	
	<u>9,252.53</u>	

No. 7.

DIRECTORS OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

1 Order for their salary,	300.00
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No. 8.**ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.****AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.**

8 Grants for the County and other Agricultural Societies,	\$1,250.00
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GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

9 Orders for W. B. Copeland, Treasurer, for Grant by General Assembly,	200,000.00
	<hr/> \$201,250.00

No. 9.**EXPENSE OF SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.**

Orders for Town Treasurers for sundry towns,	113,254.98
Orders for Treasurers of Asylums,	3,895.67
	<hr/> 117,154.65

No. 10.**ADVANCES MADE TO THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.**

Orders for W. M. Charter, Quartermaster-General,	18,000.00
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No. 11.**ADVANCES MADE TO THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.**

Orders for W. S. Charnley, Paymaster General,	70,000.00
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No. 12.

ADVANCES MADE TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Orders for C. M. Ingersoll, Adjutant-General,	\$8,000.00
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No. 13.

EXPENSE OF PRINTING, STATIONERY, &C., FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1868.

Phelps & Flood, for account rendered for repairs at State House, N. H.,	\$74.27
Schwerd & Warsburg, for account rendered for Towels,	28.00
Kimberly & Goodrich, for account rendered for Coal,	35.35
Jacob Mailhouse, for account rendered for Baskets and Brushes,	161.60
John B. Kirby, for account rendered for Brackets for Secretary,	10.00
H. A. Duntze, for account rendered for Locks and Keys,	93.49
A. Walker & Co., for account rendered for Tables,	20.00
New Haven Water Co., for account rendered for Water,	10.00
James Burns, for account rendered for Painting,	52.53
S. N. & H. W. Foster, for account rendered for Oil Cloths, &c.,	28.50
Edward Downs, for account rendered for Newspapers,	6.80
New Haven Ice Co., for account rendered for Ice,	111.06
Bassett & Barnett, for account rendered for Stationery,	4,374.76

Thomas Bright, for account rendered for Crockery,	\$234.85
Robert Schlegel, for account rendered for Washing Towels,	12.00
State House Keepers, for account rendered for Pay omitted,	516.00
Committee on Debentures, for account rendered for errors in mileage,	20.60
Case, Lockwood & Co., for account rendered for Printing Reports,	4,892.32
Brown & Gross, for account rendered for Registers,	240.00
T. J. Stafford, for account rendered for Printing for the General Assembly,	4,130.74
	<hr/> \$15,052.87

DR. General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds

For Payments from the Treasury from the 31st of March, 1868, to the 1st of April, 1868, for Current Expenses of Government, as per preceding accounts, numbering from 1 to 13, under the following heads, viz. :

No. 1, Debenture and Contingent Expenses of the General Assembly,	\$97,375.17
No. 2, Account of Salaries,	39,200.00
No. 3, Contingent Expenses, including Grants,	144,216.41
No. 4, Judicial Expenses, including Grants,	146,002.79
No. 5, Expense of Supporting the State Paupers,	596.50
No. 6, Expense of Board of Education,	9,252.53
No. 7, Salary of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison,	300.00
No. 8, Account of Public Buildings and Institutions.	201,250.00
No. 9, Expense of Soldiers' Children,	117,154.65
No. 10, Advances to the Quartermaster-General,	18,000.00
No. 11, Advances to the Paymaster-General,	70,000.00
No. 12, Advances to the Adjutant-General,	8,000.00
No. 13, Printing, Stationery, &c., for the General Assembly,	15,052.87

Amount carried over, \$866,400.92

appropriated to the Current Expenses of Government.

CH.

*By Payments into the Treasury, from the 31st of March,
1868, to the 1st of April, 1869.*

FROM FORFEITED BONDS.

By cash of	
R. D. Hubbard, State's Attorney, Hart- ford County,	\$1,370.22
W. T. Elmer, State's Attorney, Mid- dlesex County,	158.93
Dwight Marcy, State's Attorney, Tolland County,	397.79
C. F. Sedgwick, State's Attorney, Litchfield County,	961.33
Daniel Chadwick, State's Attorney, New London County,	1518.71
R. D. Hubbard, State's Attorney, Hartford County,	348.43
E. D. Cundall, State's Attorney, Windham County,	1,463.70
E. K. Foster, State's Attorney, New Haven County,	583.24
	<hr/>
	\$6,802.35

FROM AVAILS OF COURT.

By cash of	
Joseph Bishop, Clerk, Tolland Superior Court,	\$163.64
A. D. Osborne, Clerk, New Haven Superior Court,	1,045.32
G. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, Middlesex Superior Court,	67.98
E. S. Abernethy, Clerk, Fairfield Superior Court,	379.16
Chauncey Howard, Clerk, Hartford Superior Court,	248.60
W. L. Brewer, Clerk, New London Superior Court,	288.06
	<hr/>
	2,192.76
Amount carried forward,	<hr/>
	\$8,995.11

Dr. *General Account of Receipts and Expenditure of Funds*

	Amount brought forward,	\$866,400.92
Cash paid for State Bonds,		799,900.00
“ “ “ Interest on State Bonds,		492,828.00
“ “ “ “ at Banks,		12,333.18
		<hr/>
		\$2,171,462.10
Less for Registered Order No. 434, erroneously entered,		625.47
		<hr/>
		\$2,170,836.63
Balance in Treas'y April 1st, 1869, to new acc't,		446,977.77

\$2,617,814.40

appropriated to the Current Expenses of Government.

CR.

Amount brought forward,	\$8,995.11
By Balance of account March 31st, 1868,	536,668.16
By cash for Taxes from Towns,	757,286.10
“ “ Savings Banks,	432,199.64
“ “ Railroads,	228,308.94
“ “ Non Resident Stockholders,	21,512.80
“ “ Mutual Insurance Cos.	126,400.81
“ “ Agt's of Foreign Ins. Companies,	10,171.47
“ “ Sales at Auction,	318.45
“ “ Express Companies,	2,000.00
“ “ Licences to Salesmen,	1,300.00
“ Bank Stock Sold,	287,000.00
“ Dividends on Bank Stocks,	204,386.28
“ from Miscellaneous sources,	1,266.64
	<hr/>
	\$2,617,814.40
	<hr/>

1869.

April 1st, By Balance in Treasury from old
account, -

\$446,977.77

Dr.

General Account of Orders on the School Fund

4 Orders for G. A. Paine, Commissioner, for Salary and Expenses,	\$2,330.05
2 Orders for E. S. Moseley, Treasurer, for Salary, from the School Fund,	300.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,639.05

ACCOUNT APPROPRIATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

For 126 Orders in favor of towns, &c., drawn by the Comptroller on the Treasurer, from the 31st of March, 1868, to the 1st of April, 1869,	119,820.50
	<hr/>
	<u>\$122,459.55</u>

from the 31st of March, 1868, to the 1st of April 1869.

Cr.

By amount of Orders drawn by the Comptroller
on the Treasurer, and paid by him from Inter-
est on the School Fund, from the 31st of
March, 1868, to the 1st of April, 1869, as per
Comptroller's accounts and Auditors' Report, \$122,459.55

\$122,459.55

STATEMENT OF EXPENSE OF PUBLIC PRINTING, STATIONERY, &C.

1868, Aug. 14th, Case, Lockwood & Co., for account rendered for Public Offices, . . .	\$741.84
1869, Feb. 2d, Case, Lockwood & Co., for account rendered for Public Offices, . . .	691.49
	<hr/>
	\$1,433.33
1868, Aug. 15th, Case, Lockwood & Co., account for printing Reports, viz :	
1,300 Railroad Reports, . . .	681.30
1,500 Adjutant-General's Report, . . .	210.42
2,000 State Reform School Report, . . .	231.91
1,000 School Fund " . . .	98.50
600 Jail " . . .	92.92
900 Treasurer's " . . .	206.27
1,000 Quartermaster-General's Report, . . .	228.70
1,000 Bank Commissioner's " . . .	492.60
1,000 State Prison " . . .	62.00
1,200 Comptroller's " . . .	101.15
1,000 State Librarian " . . .	233.95
3,000 Board of Agriculture " . . .	2,190.00
Binding Reports for the Adjutant-General, . . .	38.15
17 Boxes for Reports, . . .	23.50
	<hr/>
	\$4,892.32
1868, July 31st, Bassett & Barnett, acc't for Stationery &c., for the General Assembly, . . .	4,374.75
1868 Aug. 18th, T. J. Stafford, account for printing, &c., for the General Assembly, . . .	4,130.74
1868, Oct. 27th, T. J. Stafford, account for printing Senate and House Journals, . . .	1,732.75
1869, March, T. J. Stafford, account for printing 1,300 copies of Private Acts, . . .	1,640.08
1869, Feb. 27th, Case, Lockwood & Co., account for 2,600 copies of Public Acts, . . .	1,480.05
1869. Feb. 27th, Case, Lockwood & Co., account for 4,000 copies of School Laws, . . .	536.45
	<hr/>
Total, . . .	\$20,220.48

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FOR TEN YEARS, ENDING MARCH 31st, A. D. 1869.

	General Assembly.	Salaries.	Contingent Expenses.	Judicial Expenses.	State Fau- pers.	Superin- tendent of Common Schools.	Directors of State Prison.	Account of Pub. Build- ings and In- stitutions.	Expenses of Children and Families of Volunteers.	Advances to Quar'master- General.	Advances to Paymaster- General.	Advances to Adjutant- General.	Miscellaneous	Total.
1860	\$31,107.48	\$23,600	\$40,404.26	\$85,764.56	\$1,800	\$3,332.55	\$300	\$28,283.34		\$2,557.26				\$217,149.45
1861	35,977.72	23,900	43,632.88	77,130.91	1,800	3,364.87	300	27,934.52		7,497.90				221,820.80
1862	47,202.56	25,709	53,032.93	85,418.99	1,400	3,232.11	300	22,024.92	\$110,099.17	1,169,788.00	\$403,330.00	\$65,421.00	\$117,468.33	2,104,481.30
1863	50,868.82	25,000	70,236.84	71,961.43	1,400	3,239.27	300	28,004.25	582,704.97	405,000.00	1,095,000.00	2,000.00	656.36	2,336,371.94
1864	54,600.82	24,253	79,197.59	77,047.65	1,400	3,261.14	300	38,010.89	726,908.17	15,000.00	3,640,000.00		237,840.19	4,897,819.72
1865	54,232.23	23,631	222,105.80	84,205.63	1,500	3,433.47	300	28,630.00	689,516.73	25,350.00	3,550,000.00	23,000.00	358,653.00	5,004,338.03
1866	61,584.93	28,352	24,578.69	101,293.21	1,500	4,236.47	300	50,620.00	304,109.44	110,000.00	170,000.00	10,000.00	477,363.00	1,543,938.63
1867	59,658.42	30,624	82,621.77	123,966.48	1,578	2,515.27	300	65,900.00	42,159.14	33,000.00	106,000.00	10,000.00	1,248,669.50	1,806,993.08
1868	86,275.85	39,907	103,285.59	144,396.07	300	7,916.57	300	203,104.54	77,197.33	15,000.00	75,000.00	9,995.00	18,558.73	781,237.63
1869	97,375.17	39,200	144,216.41	146,002.79	590+	9,253.53	300	201,250.00	117,154.65	18,000.00	70,000.00	8,000.00	15,052.87	866,400.92

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER
OF THE
SCHOOL FUND,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1869.

Printed by order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN:
THOMAS J. STAFFORD, STATE PRINTER.

1869.

REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, May, A. D. 1869:

The Commissioner of the School Fund reports:

That the biennial schedule and inventory of the School Fund, made the 2d of September, A. D. 1868, and examined and approved by the Auditors of Public Accounts, shows the capital of the Fund to be \$2,046,108.87, consisting of

Bonds and Mortgages,	\$1,711,606.50
Bank Stock, par value,	209,812.61
State Bonds,	119,000.00
Unproductive Lands,	2,145.00
Cash in Treasury,	3,544.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,046,108.87

The number of children between four and sixteen years of age, returned on the last enumeration, is 124,082, on which a per capita dividend of one dollar has been made.

The sum of \$22,900.13 was received, in August last, from the Hartford National Bank, in settlement of the claims which had been in litigation for a year or two previous, with which the Treasurer was enabled to make good the amount anticipated by the last previous dividend of \$1.10 per scholar.

There has been, during the past year, \$134,002.38 of the principal of the Fund paid in, and reloaned, or new bonds and mortgages made where the security has changed hands. A comparison of the biennial statement of 1868 with the previous one, shows that, in compliance with a resolution of the Legislature of 1866, the loans and contracts in the State of

New York have been reduced \$43,836, in Massachusetts \$13,652, and in Ohio \$4,339, the same being reloaned in this State. A tract of unproductive land lying in Ulster County, New York, being part of the tract known as the "Connecticut tract," which had been sold several years since, and on failure to pay came again into the possession of the State and had been sold for taxes, the time for redemption expiring in November, 1868, it was sold to parties in that State for \$645.00 and a quit-claim deed given.

The title to a tract of land in the State of Wisconsin (conveyed to the State as additional security for a loan some years since) which has been in doubt, has during the past year been cleared up and tax incumbrances removed, so that it is now available property to the Fund worth from \$1,500 to \$2,000. The interest on the State bonds belonging to the Agricultural College Fund of the State, amounting to \$4,050 semi-annually, has been collected by the Commissioner and paid over to the Treasurer of Yale College. The School Fund owns one hundred shares of stock in the Stonington Bank, and the property of the bank being in the hands of receivers, it is not known whether any loss will be sustained by the Fund from that source. With that exception, it is believed that the securities of the Fund are sound and the amount undiminished; and estimating the bank stock held by the Fund at its present market value, the capital would be increased about sixty-three thousand dollars.

Annexed hereto are the usual tables giving the Treasurer's account of receipts and disbursements of the principal and interest during the year, and also a schedule containing an account of the receipts, disbursements and dividends for a series of years, and the enumeration of scholars in each town, with the increase and decrease during the year and the amount of dividend from the Fund and other statistical information.

GEORGE A. PAINE,

Commissioner of the School Fund.

SCHOOL FUND OFFICE, Hartford, April 15, 1869.

No. 1.

Abstract of the Schedule of Property and Securities belonging to and constituting the Capital of the School Fund of Connecticut, on the second day of September, A. D. 1868, as prepared by the Commissioner of said Fund, and by us audited and examined, and each item thereof compared with documents and vouchers in the office of said Commissioner.

BANK STOCK.

In fourteen Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	\$209,812.61
In State Bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	119,000.00

CONTRACTS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Against individuals residing in Connecticut,	-	1,370,124.15
“ “ “ Massachusetts,	-	60,454.76
“ “ “ New York,	-	270,798.61
“ “ “ Ohio,	- -	10,228.98

IN CASH.

In hands of Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	3,544.76
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IN WILD LANDS.

In State of Wisconsin and New York,	-	-	2,145.00
			<hr/> \$2,046,108.87

CHARLES BOSWELL, } *Auditors of*
 CHARLES W. COOK, } *Public Accounts.*

No. 2.

Statement of the Revenue of the School Fund, received into the Treasury and paid out from April 1st, 1868, to March 31st, 1869, inclusive.

Dr. EDWARD S. MOSELEY, Treasurer, in Account with the Revenue of the School Fund of the State of Connecticut.		Dr.	
To Cash in Treasury, April 1st, 1868, -	\$ 1,618.22	By paid Comptroller's orders for sundry School Societies, - - - - -	\$119,821.50
To Cash received for interest on Bonds, Dividends on Bank Stock, and Rents, -	147,031.93	By paid Comptroller's orders for Salaries and expenses of Commissioner and Treasurer, -	2,638.05
To Cash received for Interest on temporary Loans of Revenue, - - - - -	3,331.79	By paid Commissioner's orders for Clerk hire, Agents, and Contingent Expenses, and Insurance and Taxes, and Attorneys, -	3,628.20
	<u>\$151,981.94</u>	By Cash remaining in the Treasury, - -	25,894.19
To Cash in Treasury, April 1st, 1869, -	25,894.19		<u>\$151,981.94</u>

EDWARD S. MOSELEY, *Treasurer.*

Statement of the Principal of the School Fund, received into the Treasury and paid out from April 1st, 1868, to March 31st, 1869.

Dr.	EDWARD S. MOSELEY, Esq., in Account with the Principal of the School Fund of Connecticut.	Dr.
To Cash in the Treasury, April 1st, 1868,	- \$ 9,146.60	By paid sundry orders drawn by the Commissioner of the School Fund, for Loans, \$138,190.00
To Cash received of sundry persons for payment on Bonds and Contracts and Lands, 1869,	133,902.88	By Cash remaining in the Treasury, March 31st, 1869, - - - 4,859.48
	<u>\$143,049.48</u>	<u>\$143,049.48</u>
Cash in the Treasury, April 1st, 1869,	- 4,859.48	

EDWARD S. MOSELEY, *Treasurer.*

Hartford, April 15, 1869.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT OF REVENUE OF SCHOOL FUND.

Received at the Treasury from all Sources—The Disbursements for Dividends to Schools, Salaries, Expense Accounts, &c., and the amount of Surplus remaining at the close of the Fiscal Year—The number of Children returned, the rate of Dividend per Capita, the Amount of Dividend, and the Increase and Decrease of Children for each year, from 1835 to 1869, inclusive.

For the year ending	Receipts,	Disbursements,	Balance on hand, inclu'd rev'e not called in each yr.	No. of Children returned each year.	Rate of dividend per capita.	Amount of dividend in each year.	Increase of Children in each year.	Decrease of Children in each yr.
1835,	\$97,952.20	\$84,986.51	\$44,452.04	88,799	\$1.00	\$88,769.01	155	
do do	84,210.41	98,198.78	35,403.67	88,506	1.05	87,788.80		243
do do	126,479.86	101,515.41	58,460.55	88,359	1.16	95,862.86		197
do do	106,591.97	103,844.89	56,707.65	88,122	1.20	99,746.40		287
do do	99,210.52	110,811.54	44,106.61	88,925	1.25	104,906.25	803	
do do	108,155.12	106,278.88	45,988.35	82,676	1.25	103,345.00		1,249
do do	118,562.75	120,665.87	43,885.78	84,148	1.35	113,504.80	147	
do do	105,210.87	123,835.54	25,261.06	88,618	1.40	117,065.20		580
do do	124,690.50	120,401.28	29,750.28	84,640	1.40	118,496.00	1,022	
do do	117,740.19	121,525.90	25,964.57	84,084	1.40	117,780.20		556
do do	128,203.49	126,132.09	22,885.97	84,093	1.40	117,780.20	9	
do do	124,908.00	122,374.92	25,429.05	86,275	1.40	118,385.00	1,182	
do do	182,412.52	18,242.83	86,697	86,697	1.45	125,710.65	1,432	
do do	183,582.18	132,780.14	22,898.06	88,984	1.45	126,126.80	287	
do do	126,924.85	186,360.38	12,362.58	88,911	1.50	136,366.50	1,927	
do do	138,907.22	137,449.51	9,420.29	90,700	1.50	136,050.00	1,789	
do do	185,060.63	185,585.27	11,895.65	92,220	1.40	129,108.00	1,520	
do do	188,184.15	139,935.96	10,143.84	94,852	1.40	132,792.80	2,632	
do do	143,693.69	138,905.98	14,980.55	96,882	1.35	138,280.90	1,599	
do do	145,595.85	148,415.47	12,110.91	98,980	1.40	141,295.00	2,398	
do do	144,187.78	187,073.69	19,651.46	100,294	1.25	129,088.75	1,814	
do do	147,215.02	135,191.42	81,705.06	100,820	1.30	131,066.00	1,586	
do do	148,815.86	149,484.76	81,086.16	100,545	1.40	140,763.00		275
do do	141,852.01	142,494.81	80,393.26	101,486	1.40	142,080.40	941	
do do	140,457.06	142,093.42	28,840.90	103,103	1.30	134,083.90	1,617	
do do	139,159.79	140,612.67	21,394.22	105,464	1.25	131,825.00	2,861	
do do	137,805.07	127,170.84	31,528.45	105,889	1.15	124,647.35	2,929	
do do	134,064.13	136,619.08	25,993.50	109,042	1.20	130,850.40	663	
do do	143,268.51	137,052.13	26,934.88	110,491	1.20	132,589.20	1,449	
do do	134,770.06	135,854.79	27,830.08	112,098	1.20	134,517.60	1,607	
do do	143,556.49	138,619.51	29,116.57	114,825	1.45	132,048.75	2,727	
do do	136,471.94	133,883.91	24,826.75	118,780	1.10	130,658.00	3,965	
do do	121,133.83	135,875.63	15,715.00	120,894	1.10	132,792.40	2,104	
do do	129,411.34	146,455.22	1,618.22	123,650	1.10	136,015.00	2,766	
do do	147,081.93	126,087.75	26,881.19	124,082	1.00	124,082.00	432	

No. 4.

Statement showing the amount of Dividends received from each Bank from April 1st, 1868, to March 31st, 1869, inclusive.

NAME OF BANK.	Amount of Stock.	Amount of Dividend.
Hartford Bank,.....	\$68,000.00	\$26,980.13
Farmers and Mechanics National Bank,....	30,100.00	3,010.00
City National Bank,.....	15,000.00	1,200.00
Fairfield County National Bank,.....	10,900.00	1,090.00
New Haven National Bank,.....	10,000.00	1,200.00
Waterbury National Bank,.....	10,862.61	1,500.00
Norwich National Bank,	10,000.00	1,000.00
Bridgeport National Bank,.....	10,000.00	1,300.00
Middletown National Bank,.....	10,050.00	1,005.00
Middlesex County National Bank,.....	10,000.00	1,000.00
Danbury National Bank,.....	8,500.00	1,020.00
Connecticut National Bank,.....	6,400.00	640.00
Stonington Bank,.....	5,000.00	None.
Stafford National Bank,.....	5,000.00	400.00
	\$209,812.61	\$41,845.13

No. 5.

SCHEDULE of the number of Children between Four and Sixteen years of age in each School Society, according to the enumeration in the month of January, A. D. 1869, and the dividends of School Money made to each Society in the year ending March 31st, 1869, apportioned by the Comptroller according to each enumeration, with the Increase and Decrease of such children in each Society in one year.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Hartford,.....	10	7,846	\$7,846.00	371	
Avon,.....	7	211	211.00		22
Berlin,.....	9	575	575.00	11	
Bloomfield,.....	9	352	352.00		18
Bristol,.....	12	868	868.00		61
Burlington,.....	8	303	303.00		14
Canton,.....	10	622	622.00	4	
East Granby,.....	6	697	697.00		48
East Hartford,.....	10	171	171.00		23
East Windsor,.....	12	670	670.00		31
Enfield,.....	14	1,708	1,708.00	99	
*Farmington,.....	11	944	944.00	21	
Glastenbury,.....	18	810	810.00		8
*Granby,.....	10	368	368.00		15
Hartland,.....	9	192	192.00	18	
Manchester,.....	9	904	904.00		34
*Marlborough,.....	4	105	105.00		18
New Britain,.....	6	1,916	1,916.00	71	
Rocky Hill,.....	5	262	262.00	12	
*Simsbury,.....	12	480	480.00		60
Southington,.....	11	1,043	1,043.00		23
South Windsor,.....	12	377	377.00		2
Suffield,.....	12	757	957.00	13	
West Hartford,.....	8	344	344.00		25
Wethersfield,.....	10	521	521.00		3
Windsor,.....	10	600	600.00		24
Windsor Locks,.....	2	625	625.00	17	
	256	24,271	\$24,271.00	637	427

* 80 Deducted.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
New Haven,.....	3	10,966	\$10,966.00	194	
Branford,	7	657	657.00		2
Bethany,	7	253	253.00		4
Cheshire,	12	596	596.00		22
Derby,....	6	1,927	1,927.00	87	
East Haven,.....	7	617	617.00	5	
Guilford,	15	555	555.00		9
*Hamden,.....	13	732	732.00		26
Madison,	13	465	465.00	5	
Meriden,	13	2,148	2,148.00	70	
*Middlebury,.....	5	159	159.00		14
Milford,.....	12	650	650.00		14
Naugatuck,.....	6	674	674.00	12	
North Branford,.....	7	259	259.00		9
North Haven,.....	8	390	390.00	39	
Orange,	7	628	628.00	39	
Oxford,	12	300	300.00	26	
*Prospect,.....	5	117	117.00		45
Seymour,	8	521	521.00	15	
Southbury,	10	338	338.00	45	
Wallingford,.....	9	813	813.00	9	
Waterbury,.....	10	3,276	3,276.00		41
Woodbridge,.....	6	196	196.00		26
Wolcott,	6	118	118.00	6	
	197	27,355	\$27,355.00	552	212

* 36 Deducted.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
New London,.....	7	2,112	\$2,112.00		154
Bozrah	7	255	255.00	6	
Colchester,	14	733	733.00	7	
East Lyme,.....	9	412	412.00	4	
Franklin,.....	8	201	201.00	0	0
Griswold,	14	624	624.00		20
Groton,	11	1,228	1,228.00		10
Lebanon,.....	16	438	438.00		20
Ledyard,	14	375	375.00		10
Lisbon,.....	7	211	211.00	54	
Lyme,	7	307	307.00		18
Montville,	13	625	625.00	18	
Norwich,.....	12	4,007	4,007.00	167	
*North Stonington,.....	14	415	415.00		1
Preston,.....	12	546	546.00		12
Salem,	8	180	180.00		12
*Sprague,	4	950	950.00	3	
Stonington,.....	19	1,529	1,529.00		125
Old Lyme,.....	8	353	353.00		24
Waterford,	11	645	645.00		15
	215	16,146	\$16,146.00	259	421

* 16 Deducted.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Fairfield,.....	17	1,437	\$1,437.00		29
Danbury,.....	13	2,350	2,350.00	67	
Bethel,.....	5	391	391.00		59
Bridgeport,.....	14	4,329	4,329.00	296	
Brookfield,.....	9	264	264.00		20
Darien,.....	5	441	441.00		6
Easton,.....	8	247	247.00		8
Greenwich,.....	21	1,989	1,989.00		39
Huntington,.....	12	324	324.00		14
Monroe,.....	7	281	281.00		26
New Canaan,....	11	628	628.00		45
*New Fairfield,.....	7	226	226.00	6	
Newtown,.....	21	1,025	1,025.00	50	
*Norwalk,.....	11	2,788	2,788.00	309	
Redding,.....	10	357	357.00		5
Ridgefield,.....	15	486	486.00		28
Sherman,.....	6	222	222.00	14	
*Stamford,.....	15	2,198	2,198.00	89	
Stratford,.....	8	531	531.00	29	
*Trumbull,.....	7	275	275.00		22
Weston,.....	7	256	256.00		28
Westport,.....	10	851	851.00	13	
*Wilton,.....	10	488	488.00		21
	249	22,384	\$22,384.00	873	350

* 149 Deducted.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Litchfield,	20	674	\$674.00		22
Barkhamsted,	10	246	246.00		19
Bethlehem,	8	161	161.00		22
Bridgewater,	5	244	244.00		29
*Canaan,	10	326	326.00		52
Colebrook,	10	313	313.00		28
*Cornwall,	17	507	507.00		5
Goshen,	13	327	327.00		3
Harwinton,	11	249	249.00		18
*Kent,	14	395	395.00		19
Morris,	6	197	197.00		2
New Hartford,	10	760	760.00		14
New Milford,	20	791	791.00		54
*Norfolk,	13	378	378.00		1
North Canaan,	5	370	370.00	21	
Plymouth,	14	1,003	1,003.00	42	
Roxbury,	8	214	214.00		31
Salisbury,	14	868	868.08	10	
Sharon,	18	562	562.00		72
*Torrington,	11	686	686.00		9
*Warren,	8	165	165.00		2
Watertown,	9	358	358.00		39
Winchester,	11	852	852.00	17	
Woodbury,	14	442	442.00	5	
*Washington,	12	359	359.00		56
	291	11,447	\$11,447.00	95	497

* 149 Deducted.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Brooklyn,	9	508	\$508.00	18	
Ashford,	10	305	305.00		2
Canterbury,	11	393	393.00		10
*Chaplin,	7	160	160.00		15
*Eastford,	8	238	238.00		37
Hampton,	7	235	235.00	25	
Killingly,	18	1,378	1,378.00	8	
Plainfield,	14	1,246	1,246.00	128	
Pomfret,	8	306	306.00	21	
Putnam,	7	1,003	1,003.00		4
Sterling,	9	245	245.00		7
Thompson,	16	941	941.00		16
*Voluntown,	10	337	337.00		38
Windham,	11	1,368	1,368.00	111	
Woodstock,	17	696	696.00		13
Scotland,	5	161	161.00	11	
	167	9,520	\$9,520.00	322	142

* 27 Deducted.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Middletown,	17	2,328	\$2,328.00		9
*Haddam,	14	463	463.00		17
Chatham,	11	475	475.00	12	
Chester,	4	231	231.00		6
Clinton,	6	345	345.00		9
Cromwell,	5	531	531.00	33	
*Durham,	6	247	247.00	2	
East Haddam,	17	725	725.00		89
Essex,	6	367	367.00		3
Killingworth,	8	188	188.00		19
Old Saybrook,	4	295	295.00		27
Saybrook,	4	234	234.00		15
Portland,	7	1,054	1,054.00	32	
Westbrook,	7	221	221.00		8
Middlefield,	4	206	206.00		10
	120	7,910	\$7,910.00	79	210

* 19 Deducted.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Tolland,	13	306	\$306.00	8	
Andover,	4	85	85.00	9	
Bolton,	5	136	136.00		2
Columbia,	7	210	210.00		8
Coventry,	10	449	449.00		39
Ellington,	9	295	295.00		61
Hebron,	11	276	276.00		10
Mansfield,	16	499	499.00	5	
*Somers,	10	298	298.00		17
*Stafford,	18	797	797.00	15	
Union,	6	157	157.00		16
Vernon,	7	1,278	1,278.00		15
Willington,	9	263	263 00		5
	125	5,049	\$5,049.00	37	173

* 32 Deducted.

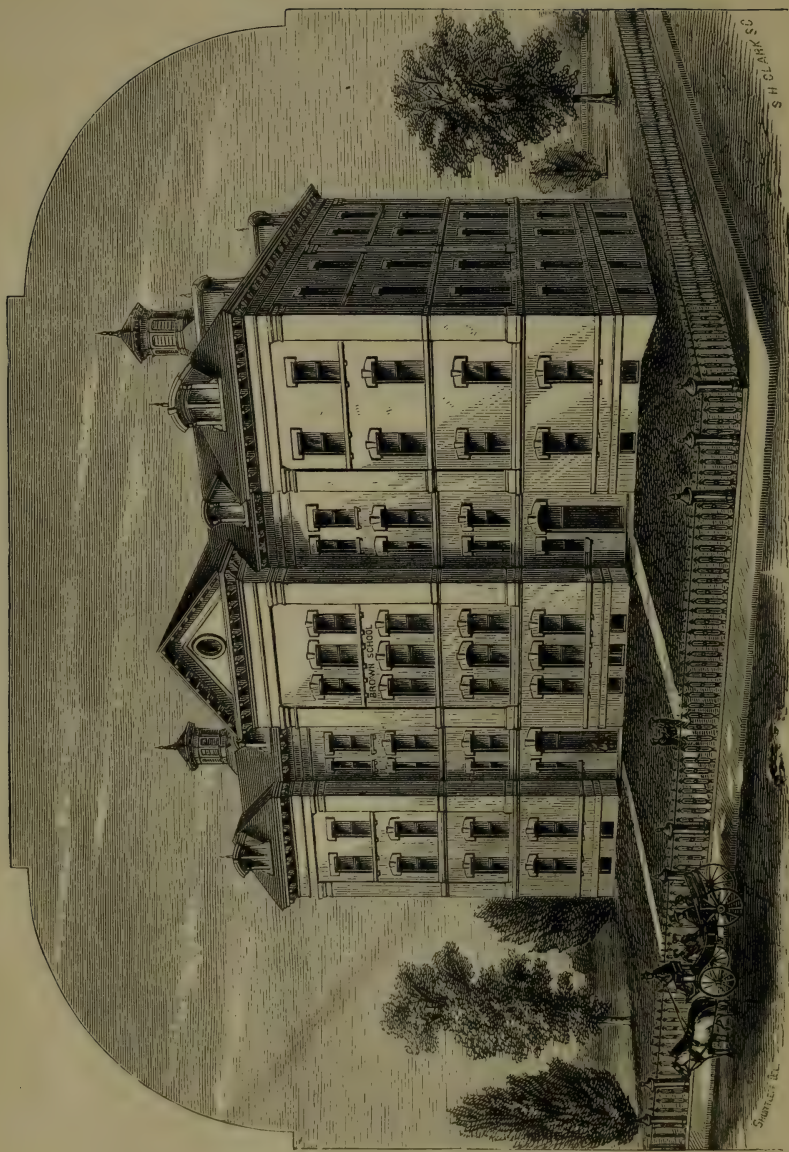
SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	Number of Towns.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Hartford County,.....	27	256	24,271	\$24,271.00	637	427
New Haven County,.....	24	197	27,355	27,355.00	552	212
New London County,....	20	215	16,146	16,146.00	259	421
Fairfield County,.....	23	249	22,384	22,384.00	873	350
Litchfield County,.....	25	291	11,447	11,447.00	95	497
Windham County,.....	16	167	9,520	9,520.00	322	142
Middlesex County,.....	15	120	7,910	7,910.00	79	210
Tolland County,.....	13	125	5,049	5,049.00	37	173
	163	1,620	124,082	\$124,082.00	1,239	807

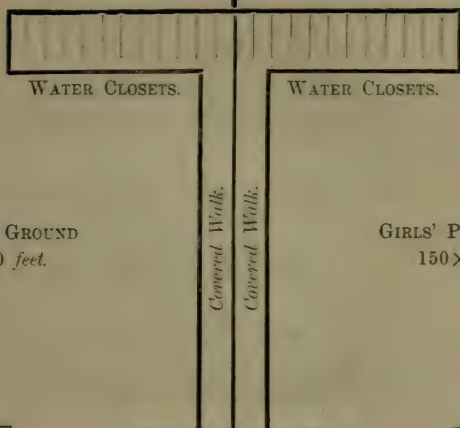
Whole number returned, 1869,.....124,082

“ “ “ 1868,.....123,650

Increase,..... 432

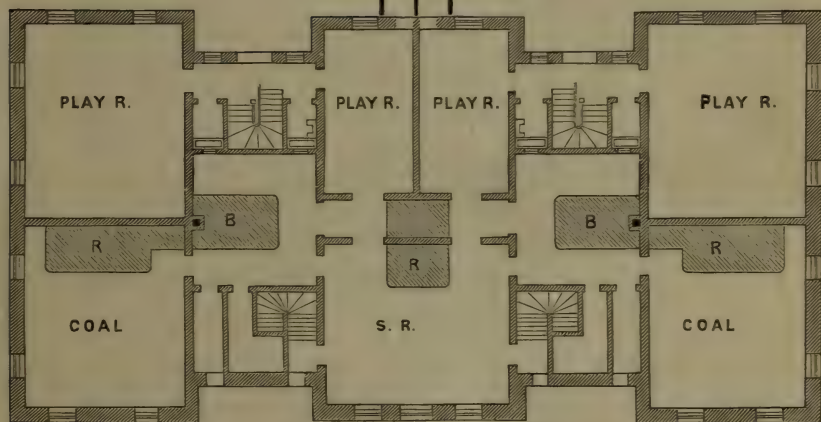


BROWN SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn.



BOYS' PLAY GROUND
150 × 100 feet.

GIRLS' PLAY GROUND.
150 × 100 feet.



PLAN NO. 1.—BASEMENT.

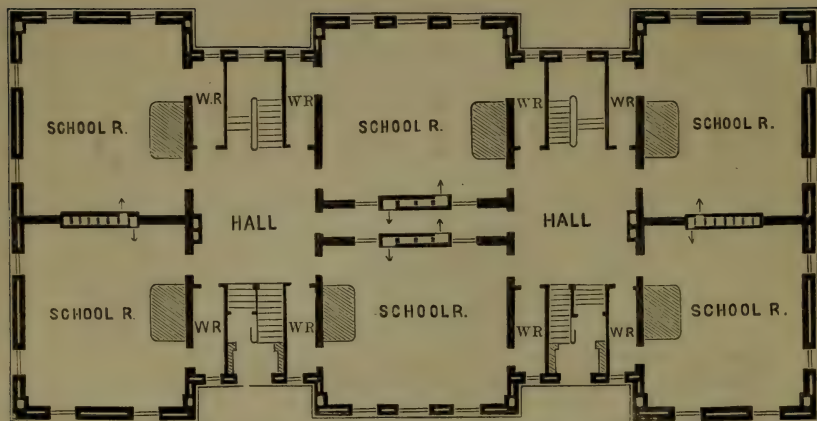
R.—RADIATORS.

B.—BOILERS.

S. R.—STORE-ROOM.

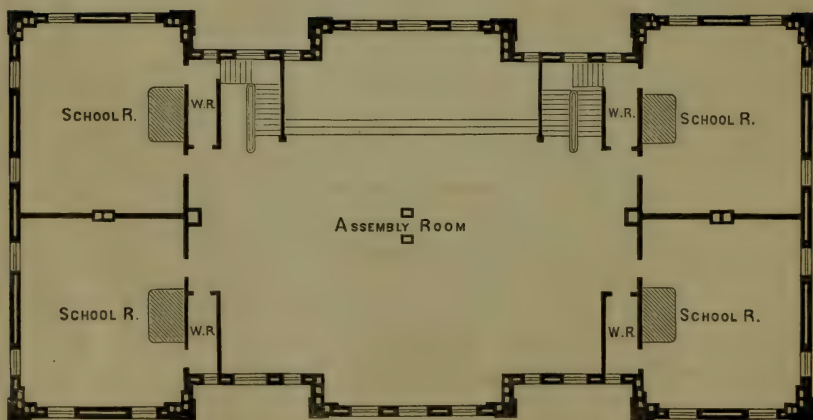
FRONT YARD.—200 × 75 feet.

BROWN SCHOOL.



PLAN NO. 2.—FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD FLOORS.

W. R.—WARDROBE.



PLAN NO. 3.—FOURTH FLOOR.

W. R.—WARDROBE.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
PRESENTED TO THE
General Assembly, May Session, 1869,
TOGETHER WITH THE
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

NEW HAVEN:
TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR, PRINTERS.

1869.

MEMBERS
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FOR THE YEAR 1868-9.

Ex Officio.

HIS EXC. JAMES E. ENGLISH, New Haven.

HIS HONOR EPHRAIM H. HYDE, Stafford.

By Appointment of the General Assembly.

GEORGE M. WOODRUFF, Litchfield,	Term expires, 1869.
THOMAS A. THACHER, New Haven,	" " 1870.
ELISHA CARPENTER, Wethersfield,	" " 1871.
HENRY M. CLEVELAND, Brooklyn,	" " 1872.

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

Ex Officio.

HIS EXC. MARSHALL JEWELL, Hartford.

HIS HONOR FRANCIS WAYLAND, New Haven.

By Appointment of the General Assembly.

THOMAS A. THACHER, New Haven,	Term expires, 1870.
ELISHA CARPENTER, Wethersfield,	" " 1871.
HENRY M. CLEVELAND, Brooklyn,	" " 1872.
	" " 1873.

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD,
BIRDSEY G. NORTHROP, New Haven.

OFFICE:

No. 16 CITY HALL, NEW HAVEN.

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REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:

The Board of Education hereby present their Annual Report.

It is no mere matter of form, that in presenting this, our Fourth Annual Report, we congratulate your Honorable Body, and through you the people of the State, upon the healthful growth of the cause of education during the past year. The abolishing of the tuition charge, and the transfer of its burden from the individual parent to the property of the town and district, which was proposed in our Report of last year, and urged by His Excellency the Governor, in his Message, was a radical change; but the cordiality with which it has been received by the people fully endorses the wisdom of the Legislature, which adopted it with unusual unanimity. The reports come to us from all parts of the State of a largely increased attendance of the children of those parents who were unable, or more frequently unwilling, to pay the charges for tuition, and while we have no sympathy with this last class of parents, we rejoice that their children need no longer suffer for this their parents' neglect. The form of the law might, however, be changed, in some particulars, so as to make its provisions more clearly understood and distinctly defined. The law now requires that towns shall annually raise by taxation "such sum of money as each town may find necessary to make its schools free, not less than six-tenths of a mill on a dollar," etc.; making it incumbent on the towns to inquire into the necessity of the expenditures in the various districts, in order to determine the amount required to be raised. The usual and ordinary difficulty of deciding any such question in a town meeting, has been

in this instance increased, by two causes, viz:—1st, Ignorance as to the length of time in each year during which the towns were required to maintain their schools free of expense to the several districts; and 2d, Uncertainty as to the manner in which the Selectmen and School Visitors would divide the amount raised by this tax.

We therefore recommend that your Honorable Body fix by law the shortest time in each year, during which common schools must be maintained in the several districts, in order to entitle them to receive any portion of the money raised by the town; and that you then require the Selectmen and School Visitors in the several towns to ascertain the amount necessary to be raised by tax, in their respective towns, to maintain the schools for this period. The particular manner in which the required sum shall be ascertained, will more properly be considered a little later in our Report.

The plan of dividing a portion of the money raised for schools in accordance with the average attendance has proved most successful in producing a marked increase in the regular attendance, and as a check upon truancy. We recommend an adherence to the system, and an increased application of it. The present variety of modes of dividing the money distributed to school districts makes it a complicated matter, productive of much unnecessary trouble; we would therefore urge the adoption of some uniform system. And since the distribution of a portion of these moneys according to the average attendance has been so successful, we would recommend that system, except, perhaps, in the distribution of the income of the Connecticut Common School Fund.

If your Honorable Body shall see fit to adopt this suggestion, then we would recommend, that in ascertaining the amount needed to make the schools free, the Selectmen and School Visitors of the several towns be instructed to determine what sum it will be necessary to raise in their respective towns, in order that when thus distributed, the district having the smallest average attendance shall receive enough to maintain its school for the shortest time fixed by law, and that that sum be the minimum amount required to be raised by that town. In this way, while the smallest district will be enabled to have its literally free school,

there will be great inducement to parents and property-holders to secure the largest regular and constant attendance possible; to parents, since there will be thus secured the means for better and longer continued schools;—to property-holders, since there will then be less probability of the imposition of a district tax.

The union of districts, authorized three years ago, is growing in acceptability, the better the system becomes understood. Many towns are adopting this plan, and while we do not think it should be required by law, we would advise the encouragement of it. The experience of those towns which have adopted it has proved that many of the difficulties and evils of the Free School Law are thereby avoided. We refer to the Report of the Secretary for more full particulars.

An increased interest in the cause of education is evinced by the establishment, in our large towns, of evening schools, for the benefit of those whose necessities or age prevent their attendance upon the ordinary day schools.

The last General Assembly directed this Board to re-open the State Normal School, at New Britain, on the first Tuesday of June next, unless otherwise ordered by the General Assembly; but a resolution of the previous year forbade the Comptroller's drawing any orders in behalf of the School, except to pay debts incurred under contracts then existing. Further legislation would seem to be immediately required, if the School is to be opened for instruction at the time named.

The views of the Board as to the importance of a Normal School for the training of teachers for our district schools have been heretofore so often and thoroughly expressed, that we need not repeat them. Nor do we think that the experience of Connecticut, unfortunate though it has been, and causing many, not familiar with these Schools elsewhere, to question or even deny their utility, should be regarded as conclusive, when in almost all our sister States the success which has attended these institutions has been such as to induce the several Legislatures to increase their numbers and efficiency, by all needed expenditures. The task of successfully re-opening the School, however, is far more difficult than would be that of starting it for the first time. Annually discussed in the Legislature, so often investigated by Committees, and at last voted out of existence, it will require

the evidence of a fixed determination on the part of the State, to maintain it liberally and firmly, before competent instructors can again be induced to forsake established positions for its uncertainties, or scholars be drawn to it in sufficient numbers to justify the undertaking.

The Act of the Legislature establishing this Board gave it power to direct what text-books should be used in the schools of the State; a bill was introduced into the last Legislature, making the exercise of this power compulsory on the Board; it was wisely, as we believe, rejected. There are several standard text-books in most of the branches of learning taught in our district schools, and we do not now think it advisable to insist upon the use of one series alone throughout the State. We have most emphatically recommended, that in the several towns, and at all events in the several districts, uniformity be insisted upon by the local Boards. We have, however, to report, that it is still the practice in some districts to use two, three, or even more series of text-books, upon the same subject, thus causing a most fruitless waste of time and labor, on the part of both teachers and scholars. If the Legislature should make it incumbent on the local Boards to require that only one series of text-books on the same subject be used in their respective towns, we think it would secure a needed improvement.

The Board have continued the plan, inaugurated during the preceding year, of holding at a number of easily accessible places in the State, short Institutes, of one, two, or three days each, under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Board, at which topics of interest and systems of instruction have been presented to the teachers of the State by some of the best educators in the country. Twenty-seven of these Institutes, as will appear from the Report of the Secretary, have been held during the past year, and their interest, efficiency and usefulness, have been attested by the large and constant attendance of teachers, whose time and attention have been fully occupied, and by the desire of the citizens upon whom the burden of providing for the teachers has fallen to have it thrown upon them again so soon as may be. We trust that these Institutes will continue to receive your support and encouragement.

To the accompanying Report of the Secretary of the Board we refer you for a more detailed statement of many matters herein referred to, and others which we have not touched upon. Mr. Northrop no longer needs our endorsement; for two years his work has been among you, to many of you he is personally known, and to all, the happy results of his arduous labors are evident.

JAMES E. ENGLISH,
EPHRAIM H. HYDE,
GEORGE M. WOODRUFF,
THOMAS A. THACHER,
ELISHA CARPENTER,
HENRY M. CLEVELAND.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the Board of Education of the State of Connecticut:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present my Second Annual Report as your Secretary, being the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report from the department of Education.

The following statistical statement will indicate the general condition of our schools.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS RELATING TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CONNECTICUT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31st, 1868.

Number of towns in the State,	- - - - -	163
Number which have made returns,	- - - - -	163
Number of school districts in the State,	- - - - -	1,572
Decrease for the year,	- - - - -	18
Number of common or public schools,	- - - - -	1,640
Decrease for the year,	- - - - -	5
Number of departments in public schools,	- - - - -	2,140
Increase for the year,	- - - - -	74
Number of children between four and sixteen years of age, January, 1868,	- - - - -	123,650
Number of children between four and sixteen years of age, January, 1869,	- - - - -	124,082
Increase for the year,	- - - - -	432
Average number in each district between four and sixteen years of age, January, 1869,	- - - - -	79
Average length of winter schools in days,	- - - - -	85.12
Average length of summer schools in days,	- - - - -	77.93
Average length of public schools for the year, 8 months, 3 days.		
Whole number of scholars registered in winter,	- - - - -	82,140
Increase for the year,	- - - - -	1,992
Whole number of scholars registered in summer,	- - - - -	75,177
Increase for the year,	- - - - -	1,312

Whole number of <i>different</i> scholars registered in the year,	99,390
Average attendance in winter, - - - - -	59,489
Increase for the year, - - - - -	2,372
Average attendance in summer, - - - - -	53,645
Increase for the year, - - - - -	1,346
Per centage of whole number of scholars registered in the year, as compared with number enumerated Jan., 1868,	80.38
Per centage of those enumerated registered in winter,	66.43
Per centage of those enumerated registered in summer,	60.80
Per centage of average attendance in winter, - -	72.41
Increase for the year, - - - - -	1.15
Per centage of average attendance in summer, - -	71.36
Increase for the year, - - - - -	0.56
Per centage of average attendance in winter, as compared with the number enumerated January, 1868, -	48.11
Increase for the year, - - - - -	0.86
Number of scholars over sixteen years of age in public schools, - - - - -	2,644
Increase for the year, - - - - -	463
Number of teachers in winter; males, 645; females, 1,580; total, - - - - -	2,225
Increase; males, 28; females, 20; total increase, - -	48
Number of teachers in summer; males, 150; females, 2,057; total, - - - - -	2,207
Increase; males, 11; females, 34; total increase, - -	45
Number of teachers of the same school two or more successive terms, - - - - -	1,453
Increase for the year, - - - - -	235
Number of teachers who never taught before, - -	651
Increase for the year, - - - - -	14
Average wages per month of male teachers, including board, - - - - -	\$56.64
Increase for the year, - - - - -	\$4.59
Average wages per month of female teachers, including board, - - - - -	\$26.93
Increase for the year, - - - - -	2.02
Number of schools of two grades or departments, -	111
Number of schools of more than two departments, - -	92
Whole number of graded schools, - - - - -	203
Number of new school-houses erected in the year, - -	29
Number of school-houses reported in 'good' condition,	877

Number of school-houses reported in 'fair' condition,	458
Number of school-houses reported in 'poor' condition,	304
Capital of the School Fund, - - - - -	\$2,046,108.87
Revenue of School Fund distributed to the towns,	
Feb. 28, 1868, - - - - -	136,015.00
Revenue of School Fund distributed to the towns,	
Feb. 28, 1869, - - - - -	124,082.00
Dividend per child from School Fund, 1868, -	1.10
Dividend per child from School Fund, 1869, -	1.00
Capital of Town Deposit Fund, - - - - -	763,661.83
Revenue of Town Deposit Fund, as reported -	43,985.75
Amount raised for schools by town tax, - -	160,347.35
Increase for the year, - - - - -	10,666.36
Amount raised for schools by district tax, -	467,804.77
Increase for the year, - - - - -	872,87
Amount raised for schools by tuition, - -	139,406.84
Increase for the year, - - - - -	50,146.81
Income of local funds for schools, - - -	8,919.15
Amount received for schools from other sources, -	86,607.85
Total amount received for public schools from all sources, - - - - -	1,043,086.71
Increase for the year, - - - - -	59,280.39
Amount received for each child enumerated, -	8.44
Increase for the year, - - - - -	.30
Amount expended for teachers' wages, - -	609,658.05
Increase for the year, - - - - -	52,464.83
Amount expended for fuel and incidentals, - -	62,183.96
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	2,422.23
Amount expended for new buildings, - -	276,901.14
Increase for the year, - - - - -	80,447.86
Amount expended for repairs, - - - - -	51,781.32
Increase for the year, - - - - -	2,309.48
Amount expended for libraries and apparatus, -	3,898.87
Increase for the year, - - - - -	1,095.94
Amount expended for other objects, - - -	97,746.85
Increase for the year, - - - - -	5,546.10
Total amount expended for public schools, - -	1,102,170.19
Increase for the year, - - - - -	139,441.98

A Statement of the amount of money received for Common Schools from the several sources, for each of the last ten years, with the yearly increase or decrease in the total amount, and for each child enumerated.

Report of the Year.	Children enumerated Jan. 1859, '60, etc.	Increase from previous year.	Dividend per child from School Fund.	Amount of dividends, from School Fund, Feb. 1859, '60, etc.	From Town Deposit Fund.	From Town Tax.	District Tax.	Tuition, or Rate Bills.	Local Funds.	Total Receipts from all sources.	Increase from previous year.	Per child.	Increase per child.
1860	103,103	1,617	\$1.30	\$134,033.90	\$45,819.00	\$72,342.00	\$84,419.00	\$38,381.00	\$15,207.00	\$390,201.90	\$211,160.50	\$3.78	c.17
1861	105,464	2,361	1.25	131,830.00	45,819.00	72,342.00	37,156.00	39,164.00	18,873.00	345,184.00	c 44,982.10	3.27	c.51
1862	108,389	2,925	1.15	124,647.55	45,819.00	76,422.00	87,231.00	31,847.00	25,584.00	391,550.35	46,366.35	3.61	.34
1863	109,042	653	1.20	130,850.40	45,819.00	78,540.00	103,943.00	31,339.00	11,696.00	402,187.40	10,637.05	3.70	.09
1864	110,491	1,449	1.20	132,589.20	45,819.00	75,213.00	96,984.00	29,466.00	10,403.00	390,454.20	c11,733.20	3.54	c.16
1865	112,098	1,607	1.20	134,517.60	45,819.00	87,704.00	140,414.00	31,422.00	13,786.68	453,663.28	63,209.08	4.05	.51
1866	114,825	2,727	1.15	132,048.75	48,078.92	91,280.31	201,066.38	49,984.25	a 39,782.79	562,241.40	108,578.12	4.90	.86
1867	118,780	3,955	1.10	130,658.00	47,951.72	93,726.10	317,977.37	76,441.92	a 38,231.59	704,986.70	142,745.30	5.94	1.04
1868	120,884	2,104	1.10	132,972.40	44,979.34	149,680.99	466,931.90	89,260.03	a 99,981.66	983,806.33	278,819.62	8.14	2.20
1869	123,650	2,766	1.10	136,015.00	43,985.75	160,347.35	467,804.77	139,406.84	b 95,527.00	1,043,086.71	59,280.39	8.44	.30

^a Including funds from other sources.

^b "Local Funds," \$8,919.15.

"Other Sources," \$86,607.85.

^c Decrease.

In the above returns, the seven thousand dollars expended during the last year for the Norwich Free Academy are not included. To all the children of Norwich, of the requisite attainments, this is a *free* school. In its practical operation, it is virtually a public school, a High School of great excellence and usefulness, embracing about one hundred pupils.

These figures furnish evidence of marked progress during the year, showing an increase in the district, town and tuition tax, in the amount expended for new school-houses, for repairs, for school libraries and apparatus, in the wages of teachers both male and female, and what is better still, a marked increase in the whole number of different scholars registered in our schools during the year (99,390), in the average attendance, and in the number of scholars over sixteen years of age in the public schools. At all points the returns indicate a gratifying advance compared with the former, or any previous year. The very small apparent increase in receipts from district taxes, and the comparatively large apparent increase in receipts from tuition are explained by the fact that these two sources of income have been more accurately distinguished in the reports this year than ever before. In previous years many towns have reported moneys as raised by 'district tax,' which were really raised by 'rates of tuition.' The abolishment of rates of tuition in the public schools of the state will eliminate this item of receipts from future reports. The *real* increase for the year is due principally to increase of *district taxation*. The only point of decrease in appropriations is for the items of "fuel and incidentals." This is explained by the fact that in New Haven the party contracting to furnish coal did not complete the contract in season to receive payment (some \$4,000,) till after the close of the school year.

The increase in the amount expended by the several towns and districts during the last two years is \$385,966.40, a sum nearly equal to the entire amount from all sources, which was expended for schools in the year 1860, and considerably larger than the entire amount so expended in 1861. Especially during the last year, have our school expenditures been liberal beyond precedent.

The fact of special significance is, in the language of Governor English, that this increase comes "*mainly from taxes laid by the people upon themselves.*" The people evince a growing interest in behalf of public schools, and a higher appreciation of their importance. While mindful of great defects remaining, and greater improvements still needed, I may congratulate my fellow citizens on the progress recently made, and point to it as an auspicious omen for the future—a pledge of the desire and determination of the people to make our schools again worthy of the honored state which was once foremost in popular education.

THE FREE SCHOOL LAW.

The Free School Law went into operation on the first of September last. It has received a warm welcome from the great body of the people. More gratifying than the unanimity of its adoption by the Legislature, has been the cordiality of its reception by the masses. That a measure so radical should pass unanimously in the Senate and with only four nays in the House was more than its most sanguine friends expected. That a people so stable, so strongly and wisely conservative, justly proud of their past history, and historically averse to innovations, proverbially "the land of steady habits," should generally endorse so great a change, evinces the strength of the popular conviction of the wisdom, justice and necessity of free schools. Though elaborate articles in opposition to the measure from one or two correspondents appeared in the New Haven papers, while the bill was under discussion before the General Assembly, those adverse arguments received no endorsement from any paper in the State. The press of Connecticut is believed to be a unit in behalf of Free Schools. The new law is not in any wise a party measure. Governor English not only recommended it in his message but in many ways gave his influence in its favor. The leading men of both parties were its advocates. It is fortunate that in efforts to improve our common schools, men of all parties and all religious denominations meet on common ground, and overlooking other differences and distinctions, cordially coöperate for the common good. The law has received an emphatic ratification from the people. The

rate-bill is buried beyond the hope of resurrection. If any "mourners go about the streets" the procession is a small one. There is little prospect of an "about face" and another march towards the dark ages. No such retrograde movement ever occurred in this country. Wherever once repealed, the rate-bill has never been re-enacted. In many states, for long periods, and under varying circumstances, the rate-bill has been fully and fairly tried, and everywhere it has been "found wanting." In the only state where this relic of another age still stands on the statute book, it has been repudiated by the majority of the people, and free schools are voluntarily maintained in all the cities and larger towns. All experience in this country favors free schools. With the exception of less than six hundred schools in the rural districts of a single state, it is the universal system in the United States. On this subject there can be no danger of a reaction in Connecticut. The details of the law need some modification, but the principle which it embodies is sound and just.

In one state only, so far as I can learn, has an attempt ever been made to repeal a law for Free Schools. That occurred in Pennsylvania at the first session of the Legislature after its adoption, more than thirty years ago, and signally failed.

The first Constitution of Pennsylvania, adopted in 1776, was silent on the subject of education. The second Constitution, adopted in 1790, required that "the Legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." Provision was accordingly made by law for schools for the poor only. That provision was meager. The schools were emphatically poor; so poor that they were derided as "pauper schools," even by those for whose benefit they were designed. After an experiment of nearly fifty years, the system proved a failure. The term "pauper schools" was long applied to a similar plan adopted in Virginia and other Southern States. The term is not of recent origin, as one writer seems to suppose, who advocates "public schools for the poor only." The current use of the phrase, where such a system has been most fully tried, indicates the popular judgment as to its worthlessness.

Governor Hammond, of South Carolina, in 1843, pronounced the same system a failure, and asserts that it was so regarded by

"the paupers, for whose children it is intended," and adds, that "their pride revolts at the idea of sending their children to school as poor scholars."

Rhode Island and New York, where the rate-bill was repealed about two years ago, give strong testimony as to the favorable results of the change from tuitional tax to free schools. From the latter State, we are told that "the reports from all parts of the State represent increased attendance at the schools; increased interest on the part of the people; a demand for better teachers; an increase in the wages offered for teachers; and a more liberal and hearty endorsement of free schools by the tax-payers, than the most sanguine had dared to hope."

Michigan was reported, last year, as the only Western State which tolerated the rate-bill. Free schools and "union schools" were widely maintained, though not required by law. Recently the Legislature of that State has abolished the rate-bill, and passed a liberal free school law.

It is too early to give full statistics of the working of our new law. There is evidence of a great increase in the number of pupils in attendance. This is by far the most important result to be secured. In one town, over four hundred more pupils, and in a single district in Danbury 330 more are enrolled in school than ever before. There is a general and marked advance in this respect. The results already produced are favorable beyond the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the law.

The right of the State to require public schools to be supported by taxation has been denied by an earnest opponent of free schools. But the first duty of the State is that of self-preservation. The right of a free State to self-existence implies the right to support schools, essential as they are to its preservation, as well as its prosperity. It is the simplest, cheapest, safest police agency the government can employ. Said one of the Judges of our Supreme Court to me, "My official work aims to detect and punish crime; yours to prevent it. The bench will be relieved as the school is rendered more efficient. How much wiser is prevention than punishment." Nowhere is there a fuller verification of the adage, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Education is the universal right, duty and interest of man. If the State has the right to hang a criminal, it

has a better right to prevent his crime by right culture. The right to imprison and to execute implies the right to use the means best fitted to prevent the need of either. The State has an interest in all its children. The prosperity, the thrift, the morality, the very life of the State depend upon their training. Some parents may be indifferent to education, others unable to provide it for their children ; but the State must not suffer from their poverty or neglect.

The late rebellion was possible only by reason of the absence of free schools and the consequent ignorance of the masses. Had a small fraction of the cost of the war been expended during the last fifty years on free schools in the Southern States, the common people,—“the poor white trash,”—could not so easily have been made the dupes of intriguing and ambitious leaders. It is an omen of good, that free schools are being rapidly organized throughout the Southern States.

In December last, it was my privilege to confer with the Governor and the Educational Committee of the Legislature of West Virginia, and to listen to the discussion of educational questions by that body. The interest manifested in behalf of free schools was a matter of special gratification. The free system was inaugurated during the calamities of the war, and while that State was the scene of its hottest strife and greatest devastations, with a public treasury worse than empty, and its own people greatly impoverished, and often meeting on opposing sides in deadly conflict. No State has started free schools under greater embarrassments. Under the old system, there were hardly one hundred school-houses in the whole State, outside of Wheeling, not quite two to a County, and the average value of these was less than seventy dollars each. I saw several of these “pauper school” log huts, dark and cheerless prisons for both teachers and pupils. Since the adoption of the free school system, over twelve hundred school-houses have been erected. Nearly one million of dollars has been expended for school-houses, furniture, apparatus and equipments. Such liberality, in the face of war, poverty, high prices and high taxes, is remarkable, if not unexampled.

I was not surprised to find some opponents of the system, from old notions of caste. A few of “the first families” frowned

upon the plebeian plan of educating the rich and poor together and alike. "Provide cheap schools for the poor, and let the rich patronize private schools," was their motto. A selfish aristocracy spoke out more frankly there than any opponents in Connecticut, greatly deprecating the over education of the common people. "The good old system of schools for the poor," though there were but one hundred of them, and the total value of all the school-houses in the State, out of Wheeling, was but seven thousand dollars, was sufficient. "These modern notions of free schools will make the people discontented with their lot. The masses must be laborers. Providence designs them to be 'hewers of wood and drawers of water.' Instead of the drudges which they are fitted to be, and for which they are needed, you make them drones, fit for nothing, a dissatisfied, aspiring and dangerous class." But a system favoring caste, the offshoot of an effete aristocracy, found as little favor with the Legislature of West Virginia, as with the last General Assembly of Connecticut. Their own sad experience had proved that the attempt to set up schools for the poor alone, at once degrades them in the popular estimation. A separation of classes takes place. The rich desert and despise the pauper schools, giving them neither patronage nor support.

The theory of maintaining schools for the poor alone involves everywhere two sets of schools, the public and private, and this, out of cities and large towns, is impracticable. The great majority of the people live in rural towns, and districts, where such a costly class system cannot be maintained. It is the testimony of one of the most eminent educators of our State, that "public schools are better as well as far cheaper than private schools. I believe the morals of children are better guarded in public than in private schools. From wide observation as to the influence of the two systems on the morals of pupils, I advocate the training of the children of all classes together in the public school." A successful experience of thirty years, as Professor in Yale College, gives weight to this opinion.

Permit me, in this connection, to quote the language of an eminent prelate, once Professor in Trinity College, Hartford.

"We utterly repudiate as unworthy, not of freemen only, but of men, the narrow notion that there is to be an education for

the poor, as such. Has God provided for the poor a coarser earth, a thinner air, a paler sky? Does not the glorious sun pour down his golden flood as cheerily upon the poor man's hovel as upon the rich man's palace? Have not the cotter's children as keen a sense of all the freshness, verdure, fragrance, melody and beauty of luxuriant nature, as the pale sons of kings? Or is it on the mind that God has stamped the imprint of a baser birth, so that the poor man's child knows with an in-born certainty that his lot is to crawl, not climb? It is not so. God has not done it. Man can not do it. Mind is immortal. Mind is imperial. It bears no mark of high or low, of rich or poor. It heeds no bound of time or place, of rank or circumstance. It asks but freedom. It requires but light. It is heaven-born, and it aspires to heaven. Weakness does not enfeeble it. Poverty can not repress it. Difficulties do but stimulate its vigor. The poor tallow-chandler's son, that sits up all the night to read the book which an apprentice lends him, lest the master's eye should miss it in the morning, shall stand and treat with kings, shall add new provinces to the domain of science, shall bind the lightning with a hempen cord and bring it harmless from the skies. The common school is *common*, not as inferior, not as the school for poor men's children, but as the light and air are common. It ought to be the best school, because it is the first school; and in all good works the beginning is one-half. Who does not know the value to a community of a plentiful supply of the pure element of water? And infinitely more than this is the instruction of the common school; for it is the fountain at which the mind drinks, and is refreshed and strengthened for its usefulness and glory.

'That which makes a good constitution,' said wise and prudent William Penn, 'must also keep it,—men of wisdom and virtue; qualities which, because they descend not with inheritance, must be carefully propagated by a virtuous education of youth.' Ask not, then, when we enjoin on you the duty of providing for the public instruction, where the cost shall come from? Were your house beset with robbers, would you stop to ask the cost of its defence? If an invading army were to land to-morrow on our shores, must we stop to count the cost before we march to meet and to repel them? The common schools are in the

place to us of arms, and troops, and fleets. They are our nurseries of men. They are indeed 'the cheap defense of nations.'"

Says the President of Wesleyan University, "I hold in utter contempt the theory that the State should provide schools for the poor as a class,—a theory which favors a system of caste, unjust, undemocratic and unchristian."

Strong testimony as to the good effects of free schools is given in an interesting letter, recently published, from Rev. Sylvester Malone, a Catholic Priest of Williamsburg, New York, who visited schools in several Southern States, and whose letter evinces fairness and culture. After strongly commending schools for colored children, supported by Northern benevolence, he speaks of a large free school in Charleston, which is in the hands of the city authorities, and is supported by them. "There is a good staff of teachers, and, what is a very hopeful sign, they are all from the State of South Carolina. Over eight hundred children are instructed in the various branches—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. The teachers assured us they were pleased with the progress, attendance, and obedience of the children of this school.

This state of things would not exist but for the war. Set it down as one of the happy results of the terrible conflict. If the animus of New England reigned not here, no one having the slightest tint of Africa would dare know the difference between A and a hoe. But intelligence and respect for individual rights are marching on, and no spirit of aristocracy can impede it. Tell it everywhere on the broad continent, that individual rights and man's protection under law will never be invaded with impunity, so long as the stars and stripes wave triumphantly over the continent of America. Any legislation that does not tend to make the black man self-reliant will fail of doing him permanent good. He must be taught to rely on himself, and to appeal to law when his stronger brother invades his rights. This is what will be accomplished for the rising generation, to a great extent, by disseminating schools all over the South."

After quoting some twenty pages from the arguments and testimonies against the rate-bill, given in my last report, the able Superintendent of Michigan, Hon. O. Hosford, says:—

"Need there be anything more said, or any more evidence

adduced, to lead those who have the power to abolish a system so deleterious to the best interests of the public schools? Having adopted the system in common with other States, let us not longer retain it, since all the others have abolished it, and many of them years ago. The Superintendent of Connecticut says of the rate-bill, 'it is everywhere known as the *odious* rate-bill. It got this name from the West, where it was copied from Connecticut, but it fell under popular odium and condemnation, and now survives in but one of those progressive States. In these times it will bring odium upon any State that retains it. The best schools in Connecticut are found where they are free.' The same is emphatically true in Michigan. And can we afford longer to retain this system? Let it at once be abolished.

"I cannot doubt that the present Legislature will proclaim to the world that our public schools shall hereafter be as free as the air we breathe. Nothing could be done that would more surely attract industry, intelligence and wealth to us, than to make our schools free. With intelligent men, there is no one consideration more weighty in determining where they will seek homes, than the advantages of education. The education of their children is the first and paramount consideration. They will subject themselves to many disadvantages, if they can thereby secure good schools. An inferior location will carry the day against a superior one, if it furnishes better facilities for education. Our reputation for good schools, and as having a good school system, is an enviable one, and is attracting thousands to our unoccupied territory, to engage in the numerous mechanical industries, bringing abundance of wealth to us, and developing immensely more. Let not the 'odious rate-bill' be left to mar this prosperity, or blight the future, so full of promise."

As elsewhere stated, this appeal proved effective, and the schools of Michigan are hereafter to be free.

The following letter shows the great increase of attendance occasioned by making the schools of New York free.

ALBANY, May 1, 1869.

HON. B. G. NORTHRUP :

Dear Friend :—The attendance at school this year past, (to Sept. 30, 1868—first year of *free* schools) was in rural districts larger than in 1867, by 21,639.

The *increase in average daily attendance* was 25,911 and of this 24,657 was in rural districts, *although* the terms of school *were* on an *average two weeks and one day longer*.

Yours truly,

EDWARD DANFORTH, *Deputy Supt.*

The following testimony is the more worthy of consideration, as it comes from the only State in the whole Union which still retains the rate-bill on its statute-book.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, May 3, 1869.

HON. B. G. NORTHPROP :

Dear Sir,—I regret that New Jersey still tolerates the rate-bill system; but I am glad to know that no other State does. Our *people* are in favor of *free* schools, and without any additional legislation I am confident they will make them free throughout the State, in less than two years, by means of the district school tax.

The amount of school tax this year is more than double the amount ever raised during any one year previous to 1867. If there is a like increase next year in those localities which most need it, all the public schools in the State can be made entirely free, and the odious rate-bill system, which now is known only in our State, can be abolished. In all of our cities, the larger towns and villages, the schools are free to all, and kept open ten months during each year. In Hudson county there are no public schools that are not entirely free, and but two in that county were kept open for a less period than ten months during the past year. In the rural districts of the State, at least one-half of the schools are partially supported by rate-bill.

There are seven hundred and thirty-nine free public schools reported in the State, and five hundred and seventy-eight which are partially supported by what are termed "rate-bills" or "tuition-bills." This latter class are of two kinds, those made free while the public money lasts, after which full tuition is charged for the remaining months of the year, and those made part free and part pay during the time they are kept open, the plan adopted being such as the trustees in each case determine upon. Whichever plan is practiced, the rate-bill system, wherever found, is a great hin-

drance to the prosperity of the schools, and a most prolific source of mischief, complaint, trouble, contention and endless neighborhood feuds.

In one district, the trustees will not serve if they are obliged to collect the bills. In another, they must have a commission for collecting them, and thus an additional burden is placed upon the people. In another, the teacher is required to collect the bills, and it is with difficulty that one can be found willing to engage upon these conditions. If one is engaged, it is probably more because he will work cheap, and relieve the trustees of the unpleasant task of collecting the bills, than because he has any qualification or fitness for the position. At the end of the quarter, the bills are made out, and the teacher proceeds to collect them. The task proves to be anything but pleasant. At the first house the paymaster or the head of the family is away, and the bill must be left and another call made; at the next, the bill is contested, "it is too high"—"the child never attended that number of days," etc.; at the next, the occasion is taken advantage of by showering upon the innocent head of the unfortunate teacher all the accumulated complainings which the children have brought home during the quarter; and before the teacher has finished his journey, he probably concludes not to teach another quarter in that district, if he can find employment elsewhere.

If the school is made free only during the summer months, then those who have large boys who attend only in the winter, complain, and if it is free during the winter, but a pay school in the summer, then the small children cannot receive the benefit, and their parents are aggrieved. The attendance upon a school conducted upon this plan, is very irregular and uncertain. While the school is free, there is a great increase in the attendance, but when it becomes a pay school, those who are unable or unwilling to pay the tuition bills withdraw their children, and the cost of maintaining the school becomes burdensome to the few who remain. On account of this irregularity of attendance, the classes are disorganized and broken up, the patrons are dissatisfied, the teacher is discouraged, and the school fails to accomplish the good desired.

If the school is part pay and part free, some will insist on sending their children until, as they say, "their free money runs out," and they consequently refuse to pay the assessment; others will only send while the school is large, and the tuition bills are consequently small. Often such a school opens with a fair prospect of

having a large attendance, but for one reason and another, a few families become dissatisfied, and remove their children. At once the report is spread that the school is becoming small, and the fear that the tuition bills will be high, causes others to keep their children at home. Each child that is taken out of the school increases the expense for those who remain, and this affords an inducement for others to withdraw, and thus the smaller the school becomes, the greater the panic rages, until the attendance is so reduced that the school is literally broken up. The tuition bills, too, are made out for the time the children attend, every day's absence lessens the amount of the bill, and thus a premium is paid for irregular attendance.

But the greatest objection to the rate-bill system is, that it requires the poor man to pay for the education of his children. This is contrary to the principle upon which we found our public school system, which is, that every child has a *right* to an education, and that it is the duty of the State to provide the means whereby he may obtain that right. To afford such means as will only *lessen* the expenses of an education, without making it absolutely *free*, is not enough. Where tuition fees are charged, be they ever so small, the question with many a poor man is—education for his children, or bread for his family? The tuition bill keeps hundreds and thousands of our children out of school, who consequently grow up in ignorance; it is also the means of making so irregular and uncertain the daily attendance upon the schools, as to so disorganize the classes that not more than one-half the good is accomplished that would be were the schools entirely free.

Yours, truly,

E. S. APGAR, *State Superintendent.*

Free Schools have long since been maintained in Prussia and the German States, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden and indeed in most of the States of Europe. They are now to be introduced into Spain. Since the recent enlargement of the elective franchise in England, public attention has been turned towards this subject as it never was before. Hitherto there has been no system of free public schools. The government has long been in the habit of making large annual grants for "charity schools," "schools for the poor," which have been under the direction of private associations and different religious denominations. More than £700,000 have been annually appropriated for this pur-

pose. The success of the reformers in England has awakened new interest in the cause of public instruction. Mr. Lowe, who fiercely opposed the passage of the Reform Bill and denounced "the lower classes" of Englishmen in the bitterest terms, now says that "our masters" must be educated.

The following extracts from a speech of John Bright at Birmingham, just before the late election, show how unsuccessful this plan of "schools for the poor" has proved after thirty years trial. As predicted by Mr. Bright, Parliament has since passed a Public School bill. As yet we have only the announcement by cable, and cannot give the exact form of the bill.

"If we look at home, with all our greatness and all our wealth, we find amongst our population a mass of poverty, and of ignorance, and of suffering of which a Christian nation ought to be ashamed. At the basis of this vast mass of suffering which we would relieve is to be found the great ignorance in which two or three, or more millions of our people are brought up. What we want, at the very basis of society, is more intelligence, more instruction, more self-respect, and more hope. There are multitudes amongst us who are born and who live even to old age without apparently the slightest hope of improving their condition.

I said that three years would not pass after the householders of the United Kingdom were enfranchised, before we should see some grand effort to give to the lowest, the humblest, the poorest classes of the community, that instruction, and the equal of that, which is given to the children of what are called the middle classes. I am weary, as I travel through the country, of looking upon the vast fabrics that rise up, which are, if you ask their names, poor-houses or lunatic asylums. We ought to have—throughout the length and breadth of a great and intelligent country like this—buildings which shall strike the eye of every traveler through the country, and every foreigner who visits it, which shall be consecrated to the greatest and noblest of all purposes—that of instructing the great mass of the people, and raising them up to the position to which they have a right to aspire, and which God intends them to occupy. Up to thirty years ago, we had no pretense even to a system of general education. The voluntary system, as it is called, because it had no organization, entirely failed. There were many persons who thought it needless or dangerous to educate the working classes, and that it was a very

difficult thing to say how far the education of the masses of the people might be carried with a view to their own advantage, and to the safety of those above them. There was a general impression that some things which men consider venerable, I suppose because they are old, might not be safe if the people were so far instructed as to be able fairly to examine them, and particularly to look at their foundations.

Cannot we apply to the ignorance of the people some scheme of great reform which will change the whole face and the whole character of large portions of the population, within another or a succeeding generation? What do people do in other countries? I will not go into the particulars of some of the German States, or what is done in Prussia, or what is done in Switzerland. But I might say what has been done for generations in the New England States. The Americans have established schools, the doors of which are thrown open to the boys and girls in the whole country, and in these schools they have not only taught their own population, but they have taught all Europe and all the world the value and necessity of instruction to the people of every free country. And I say if the world owes all this to America, let us have a share of it. They share in the glories of our past history, and I am greedy enough to wish to share in the glories of their present, and the much greater glories of their future history.

Then there comes the question of funds. An Act of Parliament should levy from all the property of each district a sufficient rate to support the schools. I shall be asked what I would do with the present schools.* I would leave them for the present as they are. But I look to the time,—and not at a remote period,—when all the existing schools,—those more for the working classes than for the richer people,—would be given up to the new and general system, until at last the whole education of the country would be placed under the general, broad system of district or municipal management. Every man who paid would have the greatest interest in the school being well managed, and every working man whose children attended the school would look upon it as the very savior of his family from so many disasters which now happen; it would be impossible to devise anything which would be of greater and more permanent value to the whole population of the kingdom. I recollect, some years ago, speaking to the American Minister, who was the son and the grandson of

* "Poor law union schools."

Presidents of the United States, and he received his education in their common schools. The material by which their education is conveyed,—their books and so on,—very far exceed anything we know of. The best school books we have are those prepared by the National Board of Education in Ireland, but the educational school books of New England, which I have examined are, on the whole, superior to them. I do not underrate the difficulty of doing in this country all that we want for education. There is always difficulty in great achievements; there is great difficulty in every great step which the nation makes forward; but, though there be a difficulty, is it one that we cannot surmount? And if you look forward and behold all the population, brought up two, or three, or four years in good schools of this kind, let me ask you, fathers of families,—and if your wives were here I would ask them, mothers of your families,—whether a better system of instruction for your children would not be of incalculable advantage to them and even to you.

Possibly some persons may think that there are rates (taxes) enough, and to add a school rate would be only to add burden to burden. But as the school rate would rise, if it were well employed, the poor rate and the criminal rate would fall. Every man in the kingdom knows perfectly well that the want of instruction is the cause of a very large amount of the intemperance, the profligacy, the idleness, the poverty, and the crime by which our country is disfigured. Besides, those who have property would always feel not only that their property was more secure, but that it was more valuable, in the midst of an instructed population. We should not so often hear from judges and from associations established for the purpose of promoting education, with regard to the crime and suffering which are found in our towns. We are a great people now, but how much greater should we be then! We are a people of great wealth, but how much greater would our wealth be then! For every instructed man is twice the instrument for the production of wealth that an uninstructed man is, and the enormous waste which is caused in this country by the recklessness and idleness, and the intemperance of the uninstructed is incalculable. The great council of the nation is now summoned, and this question of education is one of the greatest and foremost questions which you will be called upon to decide.

I have proposed to-day a scheme by which we should stretch out a hand to the poorest, and the humblest, and the most degraded,

and the most hopeless, and say, 'Friend and brother, come up to the level on which we stand.' Taking this course, I have appealed not to the prejudices of my countrymen, but to their intelligence and to their virtue. I have the most undoubting confidence that you will listen to that appeal. Greater and nobler principles are constantly, from year to year, making their way, and taking their seats in the very hearts of this people. It is a question of great and solemn principles, of great and solemn import to you, and to your families, and to your posterity. We are fighting no mean battle. It is a battle of light as against darkness; it is a battle of justice against selfishness; it is a battle of instruction and intelligence against prejudice and against wrong."

In his parting address to the last General Assembly, Governor English says:

"The measures which you have adopted to advance the prosperity and general welfare of the State, and promote the interests of her people, will, I am sure, meet with a generous approval at their hands. Especially will they thank you for the interest you have taken in the common schools, and the liberality you have shown by your appropriations for the General Hospital for the Insane, and the other benevolent institutions of the State.

In adopting the free school system, recommended in my annual message, I am confident you have taken an important step forward in the cause of education, and that your action in this regard will prove as beneficent in results as the motives which prompted it were free from political influence or bias."

His Excellency Marshall Jewell, in his message to the General Assembly, says:

"The Free School Law of the last Legislature appears to be accomplishing the good results anticipated by its friends and originators. It is conceded, that education being a great public interest should be maintained as other public interests are, at the public cost. * * * Much enthusiasm has been awakened in the public mind, scholars have increased in number and improved regularity of attendance, and salaries of teachers, generally too low, which is especially true in regard to female teachers, have been somewhat advanced."

EVENING SCHOOLS.

The example of New London, in supporting an evening school at the expense of the town, was commended in my last report, to the favorable consideration of other large towns and cities. The school at New London is no longer an experiment. During the last season it has been continued with increased liberality and attendance, and has won the confidence and sympathy of the wisest and best citizens.

Early in the Autumn, a petition headed by Gov. English, in favor of a similar school, was presented to the City Board of Education of New Haven, which received a generous response from them. Arrangements were promptly made to open a school room in the City Hall. The school has proved a very useful institution.

To obviate doubt, and settle all questions respecting the legal right to make appropriations for this class of schools, I would respectfully recommend that a law be passed authorizing any town or city to establish and maintain evening schools for adults, and for those occupied by labor during the day.

The experience of many years has demonstrated their utility in most of the larger cities of the other Northern States. They have been maintained in the City of New York for more than twenty years, and never, I am told, with greater efficiency and success than during the last season. They were organized in Lowell in 1853. The School Committee of that city now say, "The good resulting from these schools is incalculable. No one can watch their operations without being convinced of their great utility. We particularly commend them to the special attention of our successors, and invite all interested in the general cause of education, to visit and examine them."

The popularity and usefulness of these schools, wherever faithfully tried, commend their support to us as the dictate of an enlightened policy, not less than of christian benevolence. My interest in these schools has been deepened by personal observations of their character and results in different States. Those attending them are often a most deserving class, whose deprivations, struggles and aspirations appeal strongly to one's sympathies. This beneficent agency reaches many who otherwise would never be taught the first rudiments of knowledge.

Some of them are recent immigrants, and very ignorant. The prevalence of universal education deepens the consciousness of that ignorance, and tells them of the shame and hindrance to their best interests which it involves, and of opportunities of occupation, thrift, influence and usefulness, opening in proportion to education.

There are others who were prematurely withdrawn from school to work, who are now keenly alive to their need of a better education. There are many adults, who now mourn over early opportunities neglected, and who, learning late, but in a practical and most impressive way, the indispensableness of education, are most eager to improve. Many to whom knowledge was a sealed book, having here learned to read and write, have educated themselves in higher branches. The good influence ends not with the evening school. The work here begun is carried on for years. Odd moments, scraps of time, evenings and rainy days, have been diligently devoted to reading and study, by these earnest sons of toil. Even a little education has awakened self-respect, stimulated the activities of the mind, kindled desires for higher knowledge, induced new aspirations, worthier aims in life, and a better moral purpose.

Gifted minds are sometimes found in these schools, that have hitherto been groping in darkness, and the joy and gratitude they evince in the dawn of day to them, often thrill the sensibilities of the faithful teacher. The studious earnestness of this class, and their rapid improvement, are worthy of great commendation.

In the following letters on this subject the personal address and formal signatures are omitted for the sake of brevity.

NEW LONDON EVENING SCHOOL, 1868-9.

From Hon. Henry P. Haven.

NEW LONDON, May 3, 1869.

Our citizens appropriated \$600, which was all we asked, and have given very generally their support and sanction to the evening school. The attendance was all that we anticipated, and the experiment of ladies as assistant teachers was entirely successful. No one who saw its workings, the eager earnestness of

the overgrown boys in learning the rudiments, and their faithfulness and punctuality, could doubt the benevolence and wisdom of the undertaking.

From J. S. Lathrop, Principal.

NEW LONDON, March 25, 1869.

The success of the Evening School of 1867-8, was such that the Board of Education asked for an increased appropriation for the ensuing winter, and at the annual town meeting in October it was voted to appropriate six hundred and fifty (\$650) dollars for the school, and to place the same at the disposal of the Board of Education. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Hon. Henry P. Haven, Hon. Benjamin Stark and John A. Tibbitts, Esq., were appointed a special committee for the evening school.

The school was opened in the Bartlett High School building, on the evening of Nov. 16th, when nearly one hundred were present and expressed a wish to become members of the school. A few general rules were announced, excluding from the privileges of the school such as attended school during the day; forbidding the use of tobacco in the house, and requiring all to read, write and spell and study Mental Arithmetic. Non-compliance with these rules and other reasonable requirements was to be punished by expelling the offender, and no other discipline was to be used. Other studies than those required above were optional. Geography, Grammar and Written Arithmetic received their share of attention.

Only two teachers were engaged at the opening, but it was found necessary to increase the number to six, all females except the Principal.

It also became necessary to divide the school into two departments, and the Junior department was placed under the charge of Miss E. H. Waters, an accomplished teacher in one of the public schools. Each department then consisted of three classes, varying in age from 14 to 60, but mainly from 15 to 18.

The diversity in attainments and capacity was almost as great as in age, and the oldest pupils found their places in the lowest class.

The school was composed of boys employed in machine shops, printing offices, stores, stables, fishing-smacks, bakeries, and in a great variety of other pursuits, all eager to acquire knowledge sufficient to enable them to rise in their several callings.

The attainments of the scholars while at school were very satisfactory, and in some cases very extraordinary progress was made. Perhaps the most marked progress made by the whole school was in Reading and Writing, for which liberal prizes were offered by two of our citizens.

The closing exercises of the school took place on the evening of March 5th, when the house was filled with the friends of the school, who listened with interest to the prize Reading, and witnessed the distribution of prizes for excellence in Reading and Writing.

At the close, Hon. Benjamin Stark in a few well chosen words, expressed the thanks of the Board to the scholars for their general good appearance, their progress in their studies and their perseverance for so long a time; to the teachers for the fidelity with which they had executed the trust committed to them; and to the citizens of New London who had so generously supplied the means necessary to accomplish so happy a result. After a few short addresses by other friends of the school, the company separated with the feeling that the Evening School was no longer an experiment but a very decided success.

To New London belongs the credit of having established the first (free) Boys' High School, the first Girls' High School, and the first Public Evening School, and for all these the people of New London are greatly indebted to the exertions of the Hon. Henry P. Haven, who for nearly twenty years has acted as Chairman of the Board of Education.

SUMMARY.

Term commenced, Nov. 16, 1868.						Term closed, March 5, 1869.					
No. registered (Senior),	-	-	-	-	-	51					
“ “ (Junior),	-	-	-	-	-	44					
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	95					
Average attendance, 71.											

From F. F. Barrows, Principal of the Brown School.

HARTFORD, May 3d, 1869.

Dear Sir:—The Evening School was opened and generously sustained by the Messrs. Cheeney Brothers for the benefit of their employees, at an expense of about six hundred dollars per season.

The school was held in the rooms of the Morgan Street Chapel, being opened in December and closed in March. The whole number in attendance was about one hundred and twenty, the

average being about eighty, three-fourths of whom were girls. The ages of the pupils, ranging from ten to twenty years, averaged about fifteen. The school was divided into two classes of two divisions each. The time of each session was divided into two equal portions, and while one class was instructed in Penmanship by a professional teacher of writing, the two divisions of the other class were drilled in Arithmetic by the Principal and an efficient female teacher.

On Saturday evenings, Reading, Spelling, exercises in language, and Geography, were substituted for Arithmetic.

The sessions were always opened and closed by singing led by a cabinet organ.

The pupils were very cheerful, anxious to learn, and made commendable progress in their studies and general demeanor. This was especially noticeable in those who had attended the previous season.

The New Haven School provided 115 seats. There were 329 applications and 275 were admitted. The school was kept four evenings in a week and two hours each evening. Three teachers were employed, and instruction was given in the elementary branches only. The age of members ranged from 13 to 34. On Saturday evenings, as a separate and additional school, Prof. Bail of Yale College volunteered to give lessons in drawing, which were gratefully appreciated by about one hundred boys and young men.

From E. A. Hubbard, Superintendent of Schools.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 28, 1869.

An Evening School is no new thing with us. For several years such schools have been opened in the winter for the benefit of those past the school age, or whose circumstances rendered it impossible for them to attend the day school. Persons from fifteen to thirty years of age have attended these schools and have made commendable improvement. Last winter there came a request for such a school at Indian Orchard, a manufacturing village about six miles out from the city proper, and a school-room capable of seating sixty or seventy pupils was fitted up. By the middle of the first week there were more pupils in attendance than could

stand in the room, and one-half were sent home till another room could be made ready.

An unoccupied store-room was furnished with desks and chairs and with settees, the surplus scholars removed to it, and the number in both schools exceeded one hundred and fifty. The school was kept five nights in the week, though perhaps four would have been better. The attendance was quite constant and the progress satisfactory. The attention was given to Reading, Spelling, Writing and Arithmetic, and a fact stated to me by the paymaster of the company, furnishes proof of the improvement. *Forty-three of the operatives signed the pay-roll in February, who made their mark upon that same pay-roll in November.* These had learned to write; they had been raised in the scale of being, or as the agent of the mills expressed it, "*they stood three inches higher in their shoes.*" Another incidental good is the increased desire to learn, the awakening of a new impulse; and this is seen in the fact that two of those young men, one of them twenty years old, have since been regular attendants upon the day school. At the close a very earnest desire was expressed for other such schools next winter.

Rev. Horatio Wood, for twenty-five years City Missionary in Lowell, and one of the pioneers in starting these schools in New England, says, in his last report:

"These Evening Schools, as conducted by us for twenty-four years, keeping from two to six nights a week, have always been superintended alone by myself; and, during this long period, *I have not been absent a night*, or only one, when absent from the city to attend the funeral of my mother. They have done incalculable good, in this community, to a large part of some twelve thousand operatives, mechanics, day laborers, domestics, &c. They have made up the deficiencies of early education, restored what was lost, added to what was gained; fitted for a higher social position, more lucrative business, more influence and usefulness in society; besides saving from the wasting of time and self in low pursuits. Wherever I go, I meet those who have been scholars, delighted to express what the school did for them, and the benefit it has been to them in life."

SUPERVISION OF SCHOOLS.

Of the cities and towns of Connecticut, but one employs a Superintendent of Schools. They are generally employed in the cities and larger towns of New England, the Middle and Western States. There are over thirty Superintendents in each of the States of New York, Massachusetts and Ohio. The plan is therefore no longer an experiment. The theory at first was plausible, and now facts, many and decisive, prove the wisdom of this measure. Many schools in Connecticut are suffering from the want of better and more efficient supervision. The pay to Acting Visitors is meager. They cannot afford to *give* the time needed for this work. Many schools scarcely get the minimum visiting required by law. The skill and fidelity of the supervision, next to the ability and faithfulness of the teacher, contribute to the success of the school.

The discussion of this subject is timely. The schools in our towns and cities differ in nothing more than in the skill, thoroughness and efficiency of their supervision. This one agency is the most common cause of other differences. The schools themselves tell the practiced observer the style of this supervision, as readily as a house shows the taste of its architect. The marked contrast noticed in the schools of towns and cities, contiguous or similarly situated, has often forced this subject upon my attention. My observation in visiting many thousand schools in the New England, the Middle and Western States, convince me of the necessity of maintaining a Superintendent in our cities and large towns, who shall devote his whole time to the care and improvement of the schools.

The magnitude of the interests involved, pecuniary, physical, intellectual and moral, the great progress recently made in the science and art of teaching, the marked success of skillful object-teaching, the glaring defects still existing even in our cities, the improvements needed and the happy results already accomplished by this agency, where it has had a fair trial, all prove the importance of establishing the office.

The duties of the office are difficult as well as important. A failure will surely come from clumsy hands. Great care should be taken in the selection of the incumbent, especially in the initia-

tion of this system. A mistake here has more than once spoiled the experiment, if not marred the schools. Comparatively few men are qualified to meet the varied and delicate demands of this most responsible post.

In addition to liberal culture and practical familiarity with all the school studies, high and low, he must have sound judgment, or, in stronger Saxon phrase, common sense, a knowledge of human nature and of the laws of mind, and most of all, of the juvenile mind, its conditions and processes of growth, love of children, and tact and facility in addressing and controlling them. He should be able to bring to this service the skill and ample resources drawn from a successful experience in the school-room. The science and art of teaching, the true succession of studies, the order in which the juvenile faculties are to be addressed and developed, the philosophy of motive, in a word the broad subject of education, physical, mental and spiritual, is to be carefully investigated. He must be so accurate an observer of the various methods and their several results, that he can infer the one from the other, and thus not only discover existing errors and defects, but at once suggest the remedy.

He should observe the processes adopted in the most successful schools anywhere to be found, and keep pace with the general progress of education. Thus, as he takes a comprehensive view of the system practiced at home, he can compare it with others of the highest standing which he has examined abroad. Surely, this work is important enough to enlist all the energies of the ablest mind. The most exalted talents, enriched by all the treasures of learning and science, can here find ample employment for all their resources. Its great and responsible duties should become the sole and all-absorbing business of the incumbent who is worthy to magnify the office.

A consideration of the duties of a Superintendent, in detail, will serve to show the importance of the office.

I. A Superintendent has peculiar facilities to advance public sentiment and awaken popular interest in behalf of education.

Schools largely correspond to local public opinion. They are sure to improve when the interest of parents and the public at large is increased. Parental coöperation augments the value and efficiency of the school, as much as apathy or opposition diminishes both.

The late war taught the masses, as nothing has ever done before, the value and necessity of public instruction, and laid the foundation for greater progress. The war proved a great school for the nation. It has wonderfully educated the public mind. Events which stir the soul always educate. Great political crises rouse the latent powers of men, and therefore elicit great talents. Then multitudes start from the lethargy of a mere physical existence, and display powers of mind of which they themselves were unconscious.

We have entered upon a new era in education, as truly as in our political history. In many ways, events have fired and inspired men. There never was a day in the history of our country when the friends of education could work so hopefully as at this time. There is a general awakening of mind. It is thoroughly aroused from the sloth and slumber of the past, quivering with new impulses and thrilling with excitement. In these times of unparalleled activity, better than ever before, may an efficient Superintendent of Schools hope to elevate public sentiment in behalf of learning, by direct personal influence with individuals, by public addresses, or with his pen through the daily journals, and in his Annual Report. In these various ways he can do much to enlist the sympathies and coöperation of parents and the public at large in favor of wise improvement in schools.

II. Much of a Superintendent's work relates directly to the School Visitors. Although their permanency has been increased by legislative enactment, the School Board still changes too frequently. It requires one or two years to initiate new men in the details of their work. It is no slight matter suitably to review the common school studies, and to discover the practical working of the whole system, based on a knowledge of the special characteristics of each school in the town or city, and the comparative progress of all; the excellences and defects of individual teachers, with their respective theories and methods.

The faithful performance of this work is frequently too burdensome for men engaged in the active pursuits of life, or for those who are wholly absorbed in their profession, with no practical knowledge of didactics, who have never investigated the theory and art of teaching, or even regarded education as a science. The office is perhaps accepted with reluctance, and in con-

cession to the persuasions of friends, and its duties always held subordinate to the calls of their chosen and regular vocation. The reports of Visitors often assign the pressure of professional or private engagements as their excuse for the acknowledged neglect of this duty. A single sentence will illustrate the spirit of many. Says one of these reports: "A vast amount of necessary work must be done by somebody, the whole of which never has been and never can be done by the members of this Board, without sacrifices and exertions too great for the public to demand."

Now a Superintendent, familiar with every school and teacher, and knowing something of every class, and also the accommodations and adaptations of each school building and room, the repairs and changes needed for ventilation and heating, the demand for school apparatus, furniture or reference books, can supply to this changing Board the facts and suggestions necessary to aid their deliberations and decisions. In this way the influence of the Board itself is increased, and their plans are characterized by more unity, efficiency and permanence.

It is a well known fact, that the success of the great manufacturing corporations, to which a large share of the prosperity of New England is due, is owing to the system of thorough and skillful supervision which pervades the whole. Although every operative knows well his place and duty, yet an overseer stands like the teacher in every room, to see that each subordinate does his work faithfully and well, and *over all* alike, the overseer and the hands, is the *Superintendent*, as it should be in our schools, upon whose executive ability and skill the success of the whole concern largely depends. To command the highest business talent in these important posts, very liberal salaries are given. The owners would deem it poor economy to save this salary by dividing these duties among a Board of seven, nine, or twelve Directors, to be performed at random, as their inclinations or other engagements might permit. Such services would be dear even if gratuitous, and dearer still when the several charges equal if not surpass the salary of a Superintendent. How long would the bills of any bank pass current if the duties of cashier and president were equally distributed among twelve directors? The experience of bankers, manufacturers, insurance companies,

and all large joint stock corporations, long since demonstrated the wisdom of devolving the chief oversight upon one head. A division of responsibilities among a large number of trustees usually diminishes their efficiency very much in proportion to the number. If each has a less share of work, so also of the honor of success or blame of neglect and failure. Hence, in all committees, societies and associations, commercial, financial, mercantile or manufacturing, literary, religious or benevolent, one man is usually held responsible for the work and results.

What other great expenditure of money is so little economized by personal supervision as that for schools. In some instances within my knowledge, the appointment of a Superintendent has secured an evident and admitted *saving of money*, by an improved system of school expenditures, to an extent exceeding the salary paid that officer. So far as my observation extends, the general fact has been increased economy as well as efficiency in the whole school administration.

The strongest incentives will stimulate a man worthy of the place to put forth his utmost endeavors for the improvement of the schools. Not to speak here of the higher and more obvious motives to zeal and fidelity,—the sacredness of the work, and its rare opportunities for usefulness,—he knows that all eyes are fixed upon him, and that an intelligent public will scrutinize all parts of his work, because it concerns every household. He is to be held in some measure responsible for the condition of every school. His neglect or inefficiency cannot escape detection. His mistakes, like those of the commander of an army, will cause sorrow, if not draw censure, from many hearts and homes, needlessly made desolate. His reputation and position depend upon the manifest progress and success of the schools.

III. An important part of a Superintendent's work is with the teachers. He is officially their friend and confidential adviser, to whom they may freely state their trials and difficulties, their points of conscious weakness or strength, and from whom they may receive judicious and timely counsel. The Superintendent may also speak freely to the teachers of the errors and defects he has observed in them or their work, provided these unwelcome disclosures are presented in a truly kind and friendly spirit. The teacher, isolated and unvisited, often

longs to see himself as others see him, and would gratefully accept a suggestion alike of his mistakes and their remedies. One is unconscious of his habitual and offensive nervousness and excitability. Another has never dreamed that with all his noise and boisterousness, he is always indistinct in articulation. In an effort to maintain calmness and equanimity, another does not know that he has needlessly sacrificed spirit and force. One perpetually theorizes and experiments with new processes, another always rides some old hobby; one is over lenient, while another may be too arbitrary and exacting. I do not mean that it is wise to check all idiosyncrasies, and to ask teachers of varying gifts and peculiarities to follow blindly any single example. While none should be a copyist, but each seek to be himself, yet, where individual traits crop out with offensive prominence, friendly suggestions may be of great value. The Superintendent's authority and responsibility will sanction something of the freedom of a parental supervision, if only softened and recommended by as much of parental sympathy.

Teachers need encouragement as well as criticism and counsel. When difficulties in the school dishearten; when misrepresentations, or groundless opposition, or prejudice outside,—originating in local jealousies, or some old neighborhood quarrels,—are emboldening insubordination, or fostering indifference in the schools, or withholding sympathy and support from without; how welcome then is the advice of a wise Superintendent. He may save an efficient teacher, and benefit the school by convincing the community that these embarrassments originate among the parents, and that the remedy is with themselves.

In difficult cases of discipline, also, his advice is often of great service. By anticipating and forestalling evil, he may often show how much better is prevention than cure. For the benefit of teachers, a Superintendent may do much by quarterly, monthly, or more frequent meetings, where are discussed the topics suggested by his own recent observations, the experience of individual teachers, or the exigencies of particular schools. In such practical and *home questions*, all feel a deep personal interest. The utmost freedom is invited on the part of the teachers in throwing out such hints and facts as their experience may suggest, recent difficulties and the expedients adopted to meet

them, are described. The Superintendent closes by giving the results of his maturer views and wider observations.

Sometimes a class of children is invited to be present with whom one of the teachers, or the Superintendent, gives a model lesson, which after the class retires is freely criticised by all present.

The mere mention of some of the topics discussed on these occasions will indicate the opportunity which they furnish to a Superintendent to exert a needful influence upon the assembled teachers, and through them upon all their schools,—such as the classification and gradation of schools, the requisites of success and the causes of failure in teaching, the necessity of a studious preparation of lessons on the part of the TEACHER, improvements needed in primary schools, object-lessons, oral lessons, expedients to keep little children pleasantly and profitably occupied, the means of training the senses, the best method of teaching each school study, and common errors in the same, the frequency and modes of physical training, how to conduct recitations, incentives to study, moral instruction, good manners, school government, means of professional improvement to the teacher, the peculiar points and methods of the most successful schools in other cities. Having often participated in these meetings, I can bear testimony to their interest and usefulness in awakening a generous rivalry and professional enthusiasm, and increasing the resources of teachers. In one city such a meeting is held *every week* by all the junior teachers. Lessons are given by these teachers in turn, with a class of children, on subjects sometimes assigned them, oftener of their own choice. The subject is carefully studied, a sketch indicating the points to be developed is submitted in writing to the Superintendent, and the matter and manner of the lesson are freely criticised by the assembled teachers and Superintendent.

IV. But the chief field of a Superintendent's labors is with the schools themselves. All these he visits frequently, and his visits are longer and more systematic, and his questions to the several classes are more searching, than those of the School Visitors can well be. In our cities their visits are often too brief and irregular to discover fully the real characteristics of either the teachers or the pupils.

The frequent examinations of schools by a judicious educator is one of the surest methods of improving the teacher and scholars, giving alike to both, direction, counsel and encouragement. The prospect of frequent inspection by the Superintendent is a constant stimulus at once to the teacher and pupils. Teachers will make it their aim to secure a thorough comprehension of the lessons, rather than a mere repetition of words and formal propositions; the scholars are led to study, not merely in order to say the lessons at a recitation a few minutes hence, but by reflection and reviews so thoroughly to master them, grasping *principles* as well as processes, as to be ready at any moment, and without warning, to meet the more rigid scrutiny of the Superintendent. The examinations, whether of classes or schools, are better tests of scholarship and progress when an expert performs the duty, who has not only been a teacher, but as a school visitor has observed methods both of learning and teaching under widely different circumstances.

Another advantage is a more intimate and reliable acquaintance with every school. After observing the excellences or deficiencies in each, he can without offense, and as a part of his duty, delicately suggest wiser methods, and throw out hints fitted to meet the perceived exigencies of the occasion, or, still better, give the several classes model lessons, or drills in the studies they are pursuing.

A Superintendent may accomplish great good by addressing schools. Not every speaker can interest or profit children. To be able to impress them is an art which requires tact, sensibility, sympathy with the juvenile mind, fertility and felicity of illustration, a keen eye to discover the exigency of the hour, and to take advantage of passing events or exercises in the schoolroom. With what wrapt attention do children always listen to one who can happily adapt both the themes and thoughts to the characteristics *here* and *now* observed. Advice, encouragement, or warning, manifestly suggested by the perceived wants of our school to-day, will be likely to impress the heart and influence the life. Who can estimate the extent and value of the healthful moral and mental impulses and impressions given to youth by a Superintendent who is skillful in addressing them, and who is wholly and heartily devoted to their improvement.

The results which have come under my observation confirm the arguments already presented. No one conversant with the past and present condition of the schools where both systems have been fairly tried can, in my judgment, question the utility, not to say the necessity of the office.

The Primary Schools of Oswego, N. Y., which but a few years ago were in a low condition, through the skill and indefatigable exertions of their Superintendent have been raised to a degree of excellence probably not surpassed, if equalled in the country. I visited all the schools of the city with a single exception, in order to observe the working of the system under a great variety of circumstances and with all classes of children, the rich and the poor, Germans, French, Irish, and Scotch, as well as Americans. While I dissent from some views and methods there adopted, the system as a whole is in my judgment practical and philosophical, and *in the hands of competent teachers*, admirably adapted to young children.

The city of Springfield, Massachusetts, furnishes a good illustration of this subject.

In January, 1865, a Superintendent of Schools was appointed, in accordance with a recommendation which I had previously made at a large educational meeting in that city. Before he entered upon his new duties, I visited nearly all their schools. The aspect of many of them was most forbidding. The first and chief trouble was found in the meagerness of the accommodations. I have never witnessed the over-crowding of unsuitable rooms to such an extent. I had often seen, here and there, poor school-houses uncomfortably crowded, but had never found a system of packing so universally and unmercifully carried out. The school committee had deplored the evil and implored relief, but the needful means and the power were denied them. Not only were the school-rooms too full, but schools were "kept" (to be "taught" was out of the question,) in cellars, attics, ante-rooms and clothes-rooms, rooms damp or small, low, ill-seated and worse ventilated.

I have recently visited again the schools of Springfield. During these years I find evidence of the most striking and remarkable progress. I concur fully in the strong language of the school committee: "The improvement in our schools is

truly wonderful." For four years a competent and faithful Superintendent has been devoting his whole energies to the improvement of these schools. These changes it is true are not due to the influence of any one man. Other causes have conspired to the same result. The time of beginning his service was favorable. The Superintendent has been sustained by the school committee. The mayor, a liberal city government, and an efficient building committee have cordially coöperated with him. But all these parties have wisely recognized the Superintendent as their leader, and around him they have rallied, and as the result a striking advance has been made in many points.

1. In improved school accommodations. Five noble Grammar School-houses, models of their kind, have recently been completed and supplied with the most approved furniture, and the walls above the blackboards adorned with appropriate engravings. Other buildings, especially that for the High School, have been remodelled and supplied with new desks and apparatus.

2. The High School itself has been reorganized on a liberal plan, with the most ample provision for a classical department and a preparatory classical department. Springfield may now justly claim one of the best High Schools in that State. Under the old system, it was impossible to secure the results now attained here. But with its enlarged plan, and extended course of study, and thorough system of instruction, it is well fitted to meet the wants of all classes, furnishing advantages manifestly superior to those given in private schools, however expensive they may be.

3. Great improvement in the grammar schools, especially those in the new buildings, in relation to order, system, and the studiousness and progress of the pupils.

4. In a remarkable increase of attendance at school, drawn largely from "the street" school and from private schools. The attendance has increased from 61 to 89 per cent. of those enumerated.

5. In the increase of the number of teachers. Two years ago there were 68, now there are 96 in these schools.

6. In the increased liberality of the people and of the city

government, in behalf of schools. Popular sentiment evidently sanctions the liberal expenditures made by the city authorities for this cause.

7. In better provisions in the primary schools for the comfort, health and instruction of the pupils, and in improved methods of teaching.

8. In a general improvement in the writing of the pupils.

9. In the diminution of truancy and in the new and very interesting schools for the instruction and reformation of truants.

The good results accomplished during the last three years in New Haven show the advantages of such supervision. I speak of this time, as both the period of service of the present efficient Superintendent, and of my more familiar acquaintance with the schools of this city.

1. While the increase of children of school-going age has been about *five hundred*.

More than *one thousand* additional seats have been provided, and the increase of pupils in daily attendance has been *more than one thousand*.

2. Three new school-houses have been erected, at a cost of \$100,000.

Besides these, extensive repairs and improvements have been made in several others.

3. The estimated expenses for 1866, were \$71,000. The estimated expenses for 1869, were \$97,900, being an increase of 26,900 dollars in three years.

4. The number of teachers has increased from 95 to 136.

5. Vocal Music has been fully established as a department of instruction, and extended through nearly all the grades.

6. Drawing has been introduced during the past year in all grades from the Primary to the High School.

7. A "Training School" to prepare young ladies for teaching by actual work in the school-room, under the supervision of an experienced teacher, has been in operation about two years. A second school of the same kind is just established. The result is that young ladies are educated at the High School and fitted by the training school for teaching, so that a large proportion of the teachers are obtained from New Haven.

8. Increased efficiency has been imparted to every department of instruction.

9. The government of the schools has been greatly modified. Corporal punishment has been diminished by nearly 75 per cent. While the discipline is not less efficient, the aspect of every school-room where the greatest reduction has been made is improved in the cheerful aspect of the pupils.

10. The increased popularity of the public schools is very marked. With all the increase of school-room, by the erection of new buildings and rental of others to supply the increasing demand for seats, a surplus of scholars, more than can be received, is found in various sections of the city. The schools of New Haven are now in an excellent condition, and by reason of their fuller system, thoroughness and gradation, they proffer to all classes, advantages in all elementary training superior to those found in the most costly private schools. Many of the citizens are already adopting the sentiment of Edward Everett, "I cannot afford to send my children to a private school, because the public schools are unquestionably superior."

This progress of the schools of New Haven, in sittings, in attendance, in appropriations and popularity, is the more gratifying because it has been made in the face of earnest opposition, and the able advocacy of the exploded theory that public schools should be maintained for the poor only. This theory, recognized for fifty years in other States, as "the Pauper School System," and everywhere else utterly failing, makes little head-way in New Haven.

I have considered this subject mainly in its application to cities and large towns. In the small towns, where the schools are comparatively few, it is obviously practicable for the Visitors to keep up a faithful supervision of all the schools. But in the latter it is preferable, as it is increasingly common, to appoint a single individual as Acting Visitor, and to devolve the chief work and responsibility upon him. While wages in every trade, calling and profession, have recently been greatly increased, the compensation of the Acting Visitor remains disproportionately small. Our schools ought to be more frequently and faithfully visited, and this increased service ought to be much better paid.

In some towns great improvements have recently been introduced by the zealous efforts of the Acting Visitor. These services merit a more grateful appreciation from the public.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Of the history of our Normal School and the causes which led to its suspension, occurring as they did mainly before I entered your service, it is not my place to speak. While fully sensible of the embarrassments growing out of old complaints, prejudices and successful opposition, I am confident that if reopened, it will be largely attended, and prove a credit to the State, a needed boon to our schools, serviceable to our teachers and satisfactory to the people.

There are now fifty-two Normal Schools in this country, forty in the Northern, and twelve already established in the Southern States. The number is rapidly increasing. In my last report I alluded to Michigan as the only one of the Western States that retains the rate bill. After referring to the usefulness and increasing number of these institutions, the excellent Superintendent of Michigan very properly returns the compliment by saying, "Of all that have been established, but one has been abandoned. That one was the Normal School of Connecticut. The average attendance of the Michigan School has been two hundred and twenty-three. Notwithstanding its efficiency and the wide influence it is exerting, we need at least one more Normal School. In all the surrounding States, they are finding it necessary to increase the number of Normal Schools." In Wisconsin six have been established. New York has added eight to the very efficient school in Albany. Pennsylvania has six, Massachusetts five, four supported by the State and one by the city of Boston. All but two of the other States that have long maintained a public school system have one or more Normal Schools.

The success of these institutions where they have been longest maintained and are best known demonstrates their utility. The experiment has been tried in so many States, under such a variety of circumstances, alike in this country and in Europe, and with such uniform and manifest results as to commend

them strongly to public favor. The testimony of the most enlightened friends of education at home and abroad is almost unanimous on this subject, and is too abundant for citation.

They concur in the view that without well trained teachers all other agencies are of little value, "that the best plans of instruction cannot be executed except by the instrumentality of good teachers, and the State has done nothing for popular education if it does not watch that those who devote themselves to teaching be well prepared."

That I may not seem to urge new views moulded by my recent experience in Connecticut, let me cite a paragraph from an official Report of Massachusetts as quoted in the State Report of Ohio.

"Mr. Northrop, who for eleven years was Agent of the State Board, and who has probably seen more Normal teachers *at work in the school room* than any other man in America, says :

"The more I visit schools and observe their methods and results, the stronger is my conviction of the necessity and usefulness of Normal Schools. My observations in schools and among the people assure me that our Normal Schools have widely diffused better ideas of education and awakened increased popular interest in the cause of public instruction. They have greatly elevated the standard of qualification for teaching, both among teachers and in the popular estimate. The Normal graduates, as a general fact, have shown greater thoroughness and skill in teaching, more system in the arrangement of studies and in the programme of daily duties, more enthusiasm in their work and devotion to their profession."

The necessity of the special training of teachers is apparent to all who duly consider both the difficulty and importance of their work. It has been objected that there is no such thing as a science or art of teaching and no basis for either, that our textbooks are now so excellent and full that the teacher has little to do but to exact and secure the learning of the lessons assigned. This objection could not come from one familiar with the most improved methods of instruction, by which months and years of time are saved, and a more thorough, as well as more rapid advance from the lower to the higher studies secured. In a town gathering of Connecticut teachers I in-

quired, "what has been your experience as to the longest time required to teach the alphabet." The time named in the replies ranged from six months to *two years*. I at once asked a bright boy who was present, "If you were to attend school in the neighboring town of —, where are fifty boys and girls all strangers to you, how long would it take you to learn the names of all?" His answer was—"I guess about three or four days." The trained teacher will make the letters stand out and stare the child in the face, so that they are easily and often learned in a fortnight. What is better fitted to stupefy the child, and to induce dislike of school and aversion to books, than to keep him for months and years only "saying his letters?"

It is a mistake to suppose that one who has just ceased to be a child, and has only studied the simplest English rudiments, and that without a thought of the true methods of teaching them, is fitted to instruct a primary school. Here the highest skill is needed. The first steps are the most important as well as the most difficult. The question whether study shall be a pleasure or the school be dreaded is often early decided. Lasting aversion to study often springs from bungling processes in the primary school, and the germs of choicest talents frequently lie inert and dormant for the want of the light and heat of skillful teaching.

The school is what the teacher makes it. The juvenile mind is as wax in his hand. The motto, "as is the teacher so is the school," is no more true than as is the school so will be the people. Our most pressing need to-day is good teachers. To the objection that the State should no more undertake to train teachers than physicians or lawyers, I reply that trained teachers are essential to the success of public schools, and they can be secured in due numbers only by the aid of the State. The emoluments of other professions invite a full supply of candidates. The number of teachers exceeds that of all other professions combined. The compensation and the average time of service are relatively small. The motive to expensive preparation is therefore less.

Experience proves that only State aid can secure an adequate supply of well trained teachers. The same is true also of military officers and an effective military organization. Our military

expenses the last year were \$114,097.94. To this large expenditure it has been objected "that those who aspire to military honors and epaulettes should foot the bills." It is justly replied that a military organization is essential to the protection of the State. The chief advantage of the expensive encampments is the training and experience thus given to the officers. The rank and file learn little, for there is here little for them to learn. Says Colonel Ritchie in his essay "On popular Military Instruction," "The point to be impressed upon all members of the militia is that the mere manual and tactics can be easily learned in a comparatively short time, and are of secondary importance as compared with a knowledge of the use of the rifle, *and such a physical training as will fit the men for the requirements of the service.*"

In an article which I wrote for the Northern Monthly five years ago, I find the following paragraph.

For the last two or three years the State of Connecticut has held annually a Military Institute, somewhat like our Teachers' Institutes. All the officers of the State Militia under the rank of Colonel are invited to attend the session, which continues five days. The State authorities arrange all preliminaries, and provide tents and rations. A West Point graduate is employed to give practical instruction and drills during the day, and in the evenings lectures are given on some department of military science by competent gentlemen. The sessions have been well attended and proved interesting and useful to the members. We visited Hartford when the Institute was encamped in the "North Meadow," near that city, and conversed with General Russell, who has charge of the Institute, and commands the militia of the State. He expressed in strong terms his high appreciation of the practical value of the Institute, and his conviction that it has done much to awaken a military spirit and extend a knowledge of military tactics through the State. The plan is recommended by its economy, simplicity, and efficiency, and seems worthy of more general adoption.

Does not the same argument hold good in reference to the training of the army of our teachers? While those very liberal expenditures are properly made for the drill of the officers of our militia, is it unreasonable to devote a much smaller sum to the training of those who are to shape the characters and control the destinies of the coming generation. Is there a science

and an art in the fell work of war; are men to be trained how to kill; and is there no science or art and "no room for either," in the noble work of giving life and culture to the immortal mind?

In the Normal School the principles of teaching are taught both as a science and an art, in theory and practice. Teaching here assumes the character of a distinct profession. No profession more imperatively demands a special school for instruction in its appropriate science and methods. The difficulty of the science is equalled only by its importance. It is based on the most comprehensive of all sciences, the philosophy of the mind. It inquires what is the mind? What, more especially, is the juvenile mind? For it is far more difficult to comprehend the mind of the child than of the adult. What are its powers, capacities, and organic laws of growth? These laws are as positive and intelligible as those which regulate the growth of a plant. What is the relation of the mind to the body, and the mutual influence of the highest training and activity of each upon the other? What are the laws of bodily health as to ventilation, posture, school calisthenics and gymnastics? And the conscience—the most important of all our faculties, intellectual and moral, designed to harmonize them all—when shall its culture begin, and by what means can it be best secured? What is the primary purpose of all intellectual education, to which all means and methods shall be strictly subservient? What is the order, as to time, in which the different faculties are to be addressed and developed? What the specific purpose and power of each faculty, and what exercises are most conducive to its healthful training? What are the various educational forces and instrumentalities? What are the special adaptations of each school study to particular necessities and faculties of the juvenile mind? The teacher, who has duly pondered this question, will no longer employ any text book or science as an end, but only as a means to the higher end of disciplining some particular faculty or faculties of the mind. A subject or exercise designed to train the perceptive faculties, the imagination, memory, or reflective powers, will be much more likely to accomplish its object when both that paramount end, and the adaptation of the means, are distinctly before the

mind. What are the incentives to be employed by the teacher? This question includes the philosophy of motive, of influence, and persuasion. What are the sensibilities of the human soul? What emotions should the teacher awaken? What are the natural desires and affections which God has implanted as the impelling forces in our nature, which are the springs of all action, and to which all motives must be addressed: and that regal faculty in which all motives terminate, the will, how shall it be trained to assert and maintain its rightful supremacy, loyal to duty, yet superior to doubt, disdainful of ease, and delighting in labor and achievement? These questions point not to theories and abstractions, but to cardinal principles that can be mastered and applied to given cases and definite results in education, as well as the principles of jurisprudence in the practice of law, or in the administration of justice.

The subjects of school economy, organization, classification, programme of daily exercises, method of conducting recitations, the history of education, school laws, and the various modes of superintending and managing schools in the different States also demand consideration in the Normal School.

The elementary studies should here be reviewed for the purpose of considering the best methods of teaching them, and simplifying all points to the comprehension of the juvenile mind, and also for the more complete mastery of each subject as *a whole*, instead of a dry study of isolated parts and facts, for such a fragmentary knowledge of any topic is chaotic,—as different from its comprehension as a totality, as is a confused pile of bricks and lumber from a house. To the superficial, all things seem disconnected, and fragmentary, but the true teacher sees unity in diversity, arranges individuals in classes, and combines facts and details under comprehensive laws that are at once simple and sublime. A peculiar and invaluable discipline may be gained by the study of any subject with the specific aim of teaching it. The process is a very different one from that usually adopted for the purpose of recitation, or mere information, and furnishes the best culture of the memory, while it directly tasks and disciplines the judgment. The subject must be thoroughly understood in itself—its completeness as a unit—and in all its parts and collateral relations. There is a great

variety of processes to illustrate the same lessons, and only the teacher who thoroughly understands both his profession and the subject can happily adapt the countless varieties of method to the various diversities of mind.

It is also an appropriate aim of the Normal School to advance its pupils in the higher branches of learning. The teacher should be emphatically a scholar; and "the more he knows of everything, the better he can teach anything." But the Normal School does not properly come in competition with High Schools and Academies. It would take their graduates, and give them professional training and additional culture. As a matter of fact, those who have had the fullest previous instruction most highly appreciate the advantages of the Normal School, while the greatest hindrance to its more complete success is the want of adequate preparatory training on the part of candidates, and the consequent necessity of turning aside from Didactics and Teaching Exercises to supply their deficiencies in the elements of knowledge. In the schools of other States, the standard of admission is advancing, and it must be raised still higher in all, before the Normal School can fully answer its mission. Great and happy as are the results already accomplished, its capacities far exceed its achievements.

To know by what hidden avenues to enter the juvenile mind and when there, to know what to do, what secret springs of thought and action to touch is the privilege only of the trained teacher. Pupils often grope in doubt and dejection who might walk in light and joy. They need to be taught *how* to learn as much as what to learn. In the outset of each study, they need hints how to begin and proceed, they need explanations and illustrations of technical terms. "Go to your seat and learn your rule and go by that," is not yet altogether obsolete. Too many still teach the book, but not at all the subject; they go by the printed manual, they ask the printed questions, and hear the printed answers word for word. Instead of things before their names and "ideas before words," they are content with words without ideas. Contrasts the most marked I often witness in schools very similar in other conditions, except that an expert teaches the one and a novice experiments in the other. In the one you see order, interest, activity, cheerfulness and the

manifest joy of conscious progress; in the other confusion, whispering and mischief, or listlessness and indolence. Here disgust at school and dislike of study are plainly written on many faces.

STUDIES FOR TEACHERS.

Many of our teachers desire further preparation for their work, who cannot now attend a Normal School. Their repeated inquiries as to the subjects to be studied, show that a series of questions, suggesting practical and definite themes for their investigation, will be useful to earnest and progressive teachers. I recommend them both for individual study, and for discussion at teachers' meetings, now becoming common. Most of them were prepared by Hon. E. E. White, of Ohio, to aid in the examination of teachers. For this purpose they are commended to our School Visitors. These questions also suggest in part the topics pursued in the Normal School, and the necessity of the special training there given.

Seating and Care of School Rooms.

How would you arrange the seats of a school-room, occupied both for study and recitation? What are the advantages and what the disadvantages of having the recitation seats *near* the teacher? What the advantages and what the disadvantages of having the school seated between the teacher and the class reciting? To what extent is the teacher responsible for the protection of the desks, walls, doors, etc. of a school-house from defacement and injury? Why should a school-room be made cheerful and pleasant? Why are tasteful engravings on the walls desirable?

School Records.

What items should be daily recorded by the teacher in conducting a school? What is your plan of keeping a record of attendance? What measures do you adopt to secure regularity of attendance? What record do you keep of tardiness? What do you do to prevent tardiness?

School Organization.

Why should the teacher enter upon the organization of his school with well matured plans? What information would you seek in taking charge of a strange school? What course would you take to ascertain the attainments of the different pupils before assigning them their studies, or attempting to classify them? What is the advantage of having as few classes as possible? What are some of the obstacles that prevent a systematic classification of our country schools? What is your best plan for calling out and dismissing your classes?

Order of Daily Exercises.

What are the advantages of a programme of daily exercises, in which a definite amount of time for each exercise is allowed? What are some of the difficulties encountered in arranging such a programme for an ungraded school? What is your plan of regulating the work of each pupil at his desk? What should be made the opening exercises of a school? What general exercises, in addition to the book-lessons of the scholars, should receive attention? What attention should be given to vocal music? How should music be taught? How provide for oral instruction, slate exercises, etc., in your daily programme? What is the advantage of giving the younger pupils frequent recesses? What is the influence of gymnastics in school? What are the most common causes and what the best preventives of the illness of pupils?

Recitations.

Why should the teacher make special preparation for conducting each recitation? What should such special preparation include? Why should it include the *method* of conducting the recitation? To what extent should the teacher use a text-book in hearing a lesson? Why should his knowledge go beyond the text-book used by his class? Why should the teacher avoid a formal routine in conducting recitations? What directions can you give respecting the assigning of lessons? To what extent should the pupil be assisted in the preparation of his lessons?

What are the principal objects of a recitation? Why should the recitation thoroughly test the study of the pupil? Why should the pupil, as a general rule, not be told what he can be led to find out for himself? What is the difference between teaching and talking? What, in your opinion, are the more common faults of teachers in conducting recitations?

Why should the teacher not confine himself to the printed questions of the author? What do you understand by "leading questions," and why are they objectionable? Why should questions that can be answered by yes or no, be avoided? Why is the practice of assisting pupils in the answering of questions, by "hints," and otherwise, objectionable?

What are some of the characteristics of a satisfactory answer to a question? Why should the teacher reject partial answers? Why should every answer be expressed in good language and in a complete sentence? Why should *mumbling* be broken up?

What are the advantages and what the disadvantages of conducting recitations by topics? In what studies and with what class of pupils is this method most successful? What do you regard as an abuse of the topic method?

What are some of the objections to the common method of permitting pupils to recite consecutively, or by turn? In what recitations may this method be sometimes used with advantage? What is your opinion of the system of place-taking, or "going up," in classes?

What are the advantages of the method of calling upon pupils promiscuously, or without reference to the order in which they stand, to recite? Into what errors is a teacher liable to fall who uses this method? How may each of these errors be avoided?

What do you understand by the "concert method" of reciting? What are the objections to this method? When may it be used with advantage? What are the advantages and what the disadvantages of the method of propounding questions to the entire class, and requiring those who think they can answer correctly to raise the hand? When may this plan be used with advantage? Which of the above methods of calling upon pupils to recite do you regard the most thorough and satisfactory? What is the advantage of using different methods? What position do you prefer to have your pupils take when reciting?

Reviews and Examinations.

What are the advantages of always reviewing the preceding lesson? How would you conduct such a review? What is the advantage of dividing a text-book into parts, and reviewing thoroughly each part before advancing to the next? Why should the result of such a review be tested by a thorough examination? What is the advantage of subjecting your own classes to frequent thorough examinations or tests? What is the most satisfactory method of examining advanced classes? What would be your method of conducting an examination in reading?

Incentives to Study.

What is the usual argument in favor of offering prizes as an incentive to study? What are the usual objections urged against it? What is your opinion of the practice? Why are rewards bestowed without previous promise, less objectionable than prizes? What are the usual arguments for and against the system of merit-marks? What is your opinion of the system?

What is your opinion of the practice of keeping an accurate record of the *character* of each pupil's recitations? What system of marking recitations (if any) do you use, and what use do you make of the class-record? State what you regard as some of the abuses of class-records?

To what extent is it proper to cultivate a spirit of emulation among pupils? What are some of the evil effects of an excessive appeal to this feeling?

When may the fear of punishment be made an incentive to study? Which is the less evil, lessons learned from fear of punishment, or lessons neglected? Why? Is it ever proper to resort to corporal punishment to secure the preparation of lessons? Give a reason for your answer.

Why is it never proper for a teacher to resort to the open ridicule of a dull pupil? What is the usual result of such treatment? Under what circumstances do you think ridicule may be a proper incentive to study?

What is the usual effect of commending a pupil who does not deserve it? What is the result of constantly praising and putting forward a few bright scholars? Why should a teacher be

quick to perceive and prompt to commend the faithful efforts of a dull scholar?

Which of two classes of motives, equally effective in securing study, should the teacher use, the higher or the lower? Why? What do you regard as the highest motives that can be successfully used as incentives to study? What is your opinion of the practice of detaining pupils after school to prepare or recite neglected lessons?

School Government.

Why should self-government on the part of the pupils be the ultimate object of school government? Why is it important that all our youth form the habit of cheerful and prompt obedience to rightful authority? Which of two teachers is the better disciplinarian, the one that secures right conduct in the pupil, by causing him freely to choose it, or the one that necessitates good conduct by outward restraint? Why may the outward control of the teacher be necessary, as a means of securing self-control on the part of the pupil? Why are cheerful obedience and good order necessary in every school?

How do you explain the fact that some teachers govern easily without resorting to corporal punishment, while others depend largely upon such punishment to sustain their authority? Why may the same methods of school government be used by different teachers with opposite results? Which do you deem the more important, the teacher's personal character or the measures he uses?

Name some of the more important qualifications of a successful disciplinarian. Why is an accurate and thorough knowledge of the branches taught an important aid in school government? Why does a slavish use of the text-book, in hearing recitations, increase the difficulty of securing good order? Why does skill in teaching render government less difficult? What relation does thorough instruction sustain to efficient discipline?

How do you explain the fact that the higher and more uniform the standard of school order, the easier it is to sustain it? Which is usually the more effective, the certainty of a mild correction for misconduct, or the possibility of severe chastisement? What is your opinion of the practice of trying to govern a school by spasmodic efforts?

Why is it important that the teacher be able to detect mischief in its incipient form? Why should this be done without evincing a suspicious disposition? What qualifications on the part of the teacher does this require?

Why should the teacher never permit the faults of his pupils to create an unfriendly feeling towards them? What pupils, if any, should the teacher make his pets, those who are most loveable, or those who most *need* his love? Why? Why should the teacher manifest confidence in his pupils? Under what circumstances may such confidence be withheld?

What is your method of regulating "whispering"? What do you think of the propriety of positively forbidding whispering, and prescribing a definite punishment for each offense?

What course would you pursue to detect the author of a serious school offense? What is your opinion of the propriety of requiring pupils to inform upon each other? What do you think of the practice of keeping a daily record of the communications and general conduct of your pupils? What is your opinion of the "self-reporting system"? What difference should be made in correcting offences owned by the pupil, and those that are detected?

Why should the teacher be careful not to transcend his authority in school government? What is the extent of the teacher's jurisdiction over his pupils in going to and from school?

Punishments.

What are the objects of punishment? In humane governments, the abuse of a privilege is followed by its forfeiture. How far can this same principle be carried out in school government? Why is such a natural punishment usually more efficacious than an arbitrary punishment? What would be a natural punishment for tardiness? For injuring school property? For profane or vulgar language upon the play-grounds? For whispering with a seat-mate? What is your opinion of the propriety of depriving idle or disorderly pupils of their recesses? Why is it not proper for a teacher to resort to such punishments as are designed to *degrade* a pupil? What is your opinion of "dunce caps" and "dunce stools"? What is your opinion of the propriety of inflicting personal indignities upon a pupil, by pulling

his ears or hair, boxing his ears, or snapping his forehead, etc.? Why should the head be exempted from penal violence? What is your opinion of a teacher who applies such epithets as "numskull," "dunce," "blockhead," etc., to his pupils? Why should teachers never make a remark reflecting upon the parents of a pupil? Under what circumstances do you think it right to inflict corporal punishment? Should such punishment be inflicted privately, or before the school? Why? Why, as a general rule, is it better to administer severe reproof privately than publicly? Why should whips not be kept in sight in the school-room? In what temper and spirit should the teacher inflict punishment?

Moral Training.

What relation does proper moral instruction sustain to school government? How far is the teacher responsible for the moral training of his pupils? What are some of the qualifications essential to success in moral training? What importance do you attach to the purity and integrity of the teacher's own life and conduct?

What is the best method of imparting moral instruction in our schools? How may lessons illustrating and enforcing the duty of obedience, truthfulness, honesty, self-denial, etc., best be given? How often should such lessons occur? What use should be made of the Bible in our schools?

Why should the teacher, in his entire treatment of his pupils, be rigidly honest? What is your opinion of the honesty of the practice of calling only upon the best pupils in public examinations, or of so assorting the questions that no failures may occur? How, in your opinion, may a public examination be honestly conducted? To what extent do you think a teacher should expose publicly pupils detected in falsehood? What course do you take to cultivate truthfulness in your pupils?

Citizenship.

What is your opinion of the importance of instructing our youth in their duties and obligations as citizens? How can such instruction best be imparted? How may a deeper reverence for law and rightful authority be cultivated? Why should the sanctity of an oath be impressed upon all? How may the pupils of our common schools best be instructed in American History?

Primary Instruction.

What mental faculties are first developed? What exercises are best fitted to train the Perceptive powers? What is the natural order in which the other faculties are developed? In what respects should primary methods of instruction differ from adult methods? Why should primary instruction deal largely with concrete knowledge? Why should we teach little children things before names, and ideas before the words that represent them? Processes before rules?

What do you understand by "object lessons"? Why would you have cabinets of plants, minerals, &c.? How may a child be taught, on the principles of object teaching, to count, and to add numbers? Why should the child's first lessons in geography be given orally, rather than from books? Should these lessons relate to the world as a whole, or to facts within the child's observation?

What book lessons should, as a general rule, be assigned to children under eight years of age? Why should oral instruction be made prominent in teaching young pupils? What lessons should be given orally? What slate exercises should be daily provided for? What is the advantage of printing the spelling lesson on the slate?

Should lessons in form precede those in number? Can the simpler geometric forms be taught before the alphabet? Should drawing be early taught? Why should drawing receive daily attention? For what purpose besides drawing, does every pupil in the primary school need a slate?

THE RELATION OF MENTAL PHILOSOPHY TO TEACHING.

Among the practical studies for Teachers, Mental Philosophy is foremost. Teaching never can and never ought to rise to the dignity of a profession with those who do not practically recognize this science as its foundation. Its relation to Didactics has not been duly appreciated, and as a natural result, it has received too little attention in the training of teachers. Its advantages may not merely be inferred from the intrinsic interest and dignity of the science. It has special adaptations to the wants and daily work of the teacher.

This study will be of preëminent service to the teacher in his own mental discipline. Just views of the powers, capacities, and laws of the mind are obviously conducive to self culture, for they reveal the conditions of its growth. Philosophy is as old as the race, and is a necessity of man. Every thinker will have some philosophy. Certainly the teacher should have a definite system, for his philosophy, whatever it may be, will mould his plans for self-improvement, and shape his efforts for the training of others. He must cease to think, if he will abjure all philosophy. As he will hold and consciously or unconsciously apply some theories of mind and its culture, it is a question of paramount interest whether these principles are true or false, partial or systematic, mastered as a science, by the study of the book and the living subject, or picked up incidentally, intelligently and persistently applied to a well chosen end, or casually and unconsciously employed, without reference to a definite result. That is most valuable in education which sets the mind to the most intense activity. No science is better adapted to sharpen, energize, and expand the mind, and form habits of attention, discrimination, and reflection. The study of its great principles, comprehending the sublimest subjects of human thought, is fitted to awaken a love of truth, of investigation and discovery, and to free the mind from the thralldom of trivialities.

Mental Philosophy is of interest to teachers, as one of the appropriate school studies. The common explanation of its neglect in the preparatory course of teachers is the fact that they are not required to give instruction in this department. But it will be found a most useful study for advanced classes in our high schools and academies, and many of its leading principles can be profitably taught in familiar oral lessons to those who have not sufficient time or maturity to pursue the science. An important result is gained if pupils are thus led early to watch the operations of their own minds and to adopt the best methods of cultivating the Perceptive and Representative Powers, and of gaining the command of the faculties and the discipline of the will. Skillful instruction will initiate processes of observation and thought which the child will himself delight to repeat, and by repetition, they will become the fixed and controlling habits and vitalizing forces of the mind.

A true understanding of the relation of Psychology to Teaching would greatly modify, if not revolutionize, our systems and processes of instruction. Mental philosophy underlies the whole work of education, which can claim the dignity of a science only as it rests on this broad basis. Among the many practical questions which this subject suggests to the teacher, are the following:

1. What is the great end of intellectual education, to which all processes should be strictly subordinate and subservient? This is a question of paramount importance. Correct views on this point will modify and determine all the teacher's plans and methods. A mistake here would be fundamental, and would greatly impair any system of education, however complete in other particulars.

2. What are the faculties of the human mind which are to be educated? The teacher too often assumes the sacred responsibilities of his profession without a definite outline of his work. Although it is his great business to operate upon mind, he has not yet considered the number and nature of the intellectual powers, and the implements which he is to employ in all study and science.

3. What is the order, as to time, in which these faculties are to be addressed and developed? This question, though seldom raised, is most important and practical. When properly answered, it will effect radical changes, especially in primary schools, and suggest numerous and useful methods of interesting the smallest children. The inquiry so frequently made, "How can I keep these little ones out of mischief?" receives only a partial answer in the common direction:—"Give them something to do." It should rather be the study of the teacher to find occupations adapted to their years and taste, accordant with the natural law of development, and fitted to improve as well as please. Such, for example, are frequent general exercises, object-lessons, and the innumerable expedients well suited to interest children, and at the same time to train the senses and cultivate observation.

4. What exercises are required for the healthful training of each faculty? What processes and directions will be most conducive to habits of attention, analysis, and classification, and to

the improvement of the Perceptive and Representative faculties? These, and many similar questions of equal interest, belong to the department of Mental Philosophy.

5. What is the relation of the several school studies to the different faculties of the mind? Each subject of study has some special adaptations to particular necessities of the juvenile mind. The teacher who has duly pondered this question will no longer employ any text-book or science as an end, but only as a means to the higher and more important end of disciplining some particular faculty or faculties of the mind. A text-book designed to train the reasoning powers will be more likely to accomplish its object when both that paramount end and the adaptation of the means are distinctly before the mind. When Geography is employed primarily as an instrument of cultivating observation, conception and memory, the lessons illustrated on the globes, and the maps mastered by making them from memory, will remain vividly daguerreotyped on the retina in their exact forms, relations, and proportions; and, what is still better, as the result of this intelligent training for a specific end, the process can be repeated at will, in reference to any objects of perception and description; and thus the child gains a new and invaluable power, which enters into all the graver operations of the mind, in natural science, history, poetry, and the fine arts.

6. What is the proper arrangement and succession of studies?

My present purpose and space forbid the attempt to answer these questions. They all grow out of the philosophy of the mind, and are now presented to indicate its practical bearings.

Psychology will aid the teacher in understanding himself.—"What of all things is best?" asked Chilon of the Oracle. "To know thyself" was the memorable reply. "To know one's self," reiterated the sages of Greece, "is the hardest and yet the most important discovery of man." "Man, know thyself; all wisdom centres there," says a philosophic poet of modern times. And no words of Burns have met a more general response from the world than the familiar couplet:

"Oh, wad some Power the giftie gie us,
To see oursel's as others see us."

To attain this knowledge of ourselves, the importance of which has been thus universally conceded in every age, we must

give heed to the testimony of consciousness. Mental philosophy is properly called the science of self-reflection, and its facts are chiefly those which lie under the eye of consciousness. Without the habit of introversion we can know little of ourselves; with it we may find the noblest themes of study in the wonderful mechanism and movements of our own minds, and in the deepest solitudes verify the aphorism of Swift, "A wise man is never less alone than when alone," or the words of Novalis, "A certain degree of solitude seems necessary to the full growth and spread of the highest mind, and therefore constant intercourse with men will stifle many a holy germ, and scare away the gods, who shun the restless tumult of merry companions and the discussion of petty interests."

This self-knowledge will aid the teacher in self-control. The first requisite in the government of others, and especially of children, is the command of one's self. Self-possession fosters discretion, decision and firmness, which are the essential elements of administrative talent. The most disastrous consequences in the school-room frequently result from the loss of self-command. Here the teacher, liable to sudden contingencies and numberless annoyances and provocations, is peculiarly exposed. At this point of ever-imminent danger should the trusty sentinel—"self-command"—guard with sleepless vigilance. To secure this end, the teacher must know himself; especially must his consciousness mirror to him his weak points, his tendencies to haste, excitement or passion.

The teacher *will be compensated for the study of Mental Philosophy*, by his tendency to exalt his estimate of mind, its wonderful nature and priceless worth, its illimitable capacities of culture, its glory as created in the image of God, its opportunity of still higher glory in literally becoming a partaker of the Divine Nature, its power of endless progression in knowledge and felicity, and the consequent sacredness of the teacher's daily work.

All natural science is a production of the human mind, and hence a striking proof of its greatness and glory; but no other science so highly exalts man, no other can so fill and satisfy the soul, and rise evermore above its soaring thoughts, no other justify the ancient maxim,—“On earth there is nothing great but man, in man there is nothing great but mind.”

Such a clear consciousness of the lofty powers which God has implanted in the human soul, their laws and capacities of illimitable expansion, will be a powerful incentive to their earnest culture.

But while philosophy thus exalts mind, it humbles the man. It rebukes *conceit* without impairing self-reliance, and by the electric affinity of thoroughness and humility forms the best antidote to the prevailing sciolism and charlatanry of the day,—ever re-affirming the classic aphorism, “Qui nescit ignorare, ignorat scire,”—“whoever knows not that he is ignorant, is not sure that he knows.” We here find the true limitation of human science—the greatness of our ignorance, and the littleness of our knowledge. The history of all genuine scholars confirms the lesson of philosophy,—“That the pride of wisdom is proof of folly.”

“For the pride of man in what he knows
Keeps lessening as his knowledge grows.”

Or, “the greater the circle of our knowledge, the greater the horizon of ignorance that bounds it.” As this sense of ignorance is the first step towards knowledge and a constant stimulus to higher attainments, so on the other hand, conceit of wisdom enervates the mind and lessens the incentives to studiousness. Arrogance and assurance bear no semblance to the fruits of true learning and self-reliance. Yet, from the days of Johnson, “the school-master” has been characterized in our literature as magisterial, opinionated and dogmatical, and sometimes, it must be admitted, not without reason. With all his need of high culture, the business of the teacher does not *enforce* the tension of every nerve in the grapple of mind with mind, as in forensic contests. Associated, as teachers habitually are, with beginners, or at least inferiors in attainments, separated in their professional work from equals and superiors, there is danger of imbibing the spirit of conceit, if not of assuming an air of dogmatism. What is dryer than an old, opinionated, self-satisfied, unprogressive school-master. He despises “all your new-fangled notions.” He glories in the good old ways. He has a glib tongue indeed, but its monotony is as vapid as it is fluent. His flippant routine feeds his complacency, while it really enervates his own mind, and

stupefies his pupils. Dryasdust still lives. Whoever, either in the college or primary school, has ceased to learn, should by all means stop teaching. Children need impulse, even more than instruction. Any one who no longer thirsts for higher knowledge, cannot fitly lead the youngest to its fountain. As a teacher, one must be progressive, or cease to be at all. The mind that stagnates will soon retrograde. Such a teacher would serve to stultify rather than stimulate his class. There are teachers worthy of the calling, profoundly impressed with the magnitude of their work, whose ideal is high, and who are enthusiastic in the life-long work of personal culture.

A knowledge of mental philosophy will aid the teacher in school government. This is confessedly the most difficult part of his work. Even of the graduates of the Normal School it is said, "The most general as well as the greatest complaint is inability to govern." But so far from being peculiar to the Normal graduates, this is everywhere, and among all classes of teachers, the most common source of failure. A somewhat extensive observation of schools of all grades, and consultations with pupils, parents, and committees, in all parts of the State, seem to me, after making due allowance for acknowledged instances of failure, to establish the conclusion that the graduates of Normal Schools have secured more than an average degree of success in government as well as in instruction. This superiority is often manifested in improved methods of influence and discipline,—a matter of the utmost consequence, though too little noticed by parents and committees. The value of any given result in school government depends very much upon the motives which produced it. I have seen pupils benumbed with fear and still as the grave, and heard their teacher—whose only *rule* was a reign of terror—lauded by the visitors as a model disciplinarian. The stillest school is not always the most studious. Pupils may be controlled for a time by motives which will ultimately debase the character and enfeeble the will, or they may be stimulated to the highest effort by incentives which will be healthful and permanent in their influence upon the mind and heart.

School government is a difficult subject to teach by any general rules, and yet its intrinsic importance assigns it the first

place among the preparatory studies of the teacher. It is based on a thorough and practical knowledge of the laws of mind, of influence, and motive, the philosophy of the sensibilities and the will.

Sagacity in the discernment of character is one of the secrets of success both in the government and instruction of children. The surest way to know others is first to know ourselves; and if we would understand the juvenile mind—an attainment as rare as it is important—we must ourselves be children again, and so far as possible, recall our earliest feelings, passions, motives, prejudices, and all our mental processes. He who thus reads himself will readily read others, while ignorance of one's self presupposes and necessitates a misjudgment of men. An intimate knowledge of our pupils,—their characteristic traits of mind and heart, their good qualities, and still more, their evil tendencies and inclinations, will facilitate the adaptation of motives to their individual necessities.

"I will try to get on the right side of him," said an eminent teacher in regard to a turbulent boy, whom the Visitors had determined to expel as a "hopeless case," but the teacher's skill and kindness transformed that reckless lad into an affectionate and diligent pupil, who in later years, when raised to the highest eminence as a statesman, still gratefully and repeatedly acknowledged his indebtedness for success to the patience and discrimination of his early teacher.

There is a "right side" to the roughest character. Let the teacher find it, and adapt the requisite influences to his actual wants, instead of abandoning the wayward youth in despair.

The philosophy of motive is of great practical importance. Here the teacher should not practice empirically. The training of the mind and heart involves too sacred interests to be hazarded in trying a series of experiments. Such, however, is the common process when the teacher enters upon his work with no matured system of influences. He should have the whole arsenal of motive at command. His success will depend upon the number of these implements he can wield, upon his judgment in their selection, and his skill in their use. He is sure to excel as a disciplinarian who can felicitously adapt the countless varieties of motive to all diversities of character. To

be able to do this most happily, the teacher must understand the philosophy of the sensibilities. He must know what are the emotions which he can awaken, and what are the natural desires and affections which God has implanted as the impelling forces in the human soul. Our space forbids us to discuss, or even enumerate them. They are the springs of all action, and to them all motives must be addressed. The best clue to the discernment of the ever-varying phases of human nature is a practical knowledge of those causes which control and constitute individual character.

While all admit the importance of a knowledge of human nature, and are ever ready to say with Pope, that

“The proper study of mankind is man,”

it is objected that the *only* true mode of studying human nature, is not from books, but from the living subject in the daily intercourse and transactions of life, and it is true that our first ideas of mind and of those elemental principles of which all men learn more or less, are thus acquired. Mental Philosophy *or anything else*, learned from books *alone*, will be of very little use. This knowledge becomes practical, only when it is verified in our own consciousness, and tested by our observation and experience. The close and constant observation of men, the habit of analyzing character and watching the play of the different faculties and the manifestation of individual traits of mind and heart, tracing actions to their motives, giving always the first and severest scrutiny to our own motives and mental operations, are the most direct, safe and certain methods of studying Mental Philosophy. The mere knowledge of philosophical systems and nomenclature can give only the shell without the substance. The man who studies mind from books alone will know less of genuine human nature than the unlettered, but eagle-eyed observer of men and things. Text-books and systems serve a most important purpose, but can furnish no substitute for observation and reflection. The text-book is, however, as useful in Mental Philosophy as in the Natural Sciences. All men have the opportunity of studying nature. Minerals, animals and plants are the most familiar objects which have surrounded us from childhood. But his knowledge of Mineralogy, Natural

History, or Botany is most thorough and scientific who diligently employs the best productions of others to aid his own observation and reflection. Practical sagacity in the conduct of affairs and the control of men can usually be traced to the union of science and observation. The one unfolds great universal principles and invests them with interest, dignity and power; the other confirms them by the rigid test of experience, and facilitates their application in personal influence or persuasion.

The importance of Mental Philosophy has not been generally admitted by teachers. The brilliant discoveries in the Natural Sciences, and their manifold applications to practical purposes, have elicited universal admiration. As Psychology does not display immediate and palpable results to the casual observer, it is often disparaged, and pronounced devoid of practical utility. But its importance—like the foundations of an edifice—is none the less real because less observed. With earnest and thoughtful minds in every age of the world its imperial sway has been freely acknowledged, and only less absolute has been its authority when men have failed to recognize the source of the principles which form popular sentiment and control public affairs. Each historic period reflects certain great philosophic ideas, which now color and characterize the picture of the historian, simply because they once were the formative elements in the original. Hence, History has been fitly styled "Philosophy teaching by examples," and its highest use and value may be found in the lessons of human nature which it furnishes. And when, instead of a dry record of events in chronological order, it investigates the causes and consequences of the successive changes and conditions of society, it becomes worthy of the name of the "Philosophy of History."

Mental Philosophy is only another name for a thorough and scientific knowledge of human nature. It deals with those first principles which are the foundation of all knowledge and philosophy, literature and theology. Infidelity itself is ever traceable to some false philosophy. "All Sciences," says Hume, "have a relation to human nature, and, however wide they may seem to roam from it, they still return back by one passage or another; this is the centre and capitol of the Sciences, which

being once master of, we may easily extend our conquests everywhere." And says Sir William Hamilton, "There is no branch of Philosophy which does not suppose Psychology as its preliminary, which does not borrow from this as its light. It supplies either the materials or the rules to all the Sciences."

So far as our teachers are induced to pursue this subject, our schools will be elevated. The study should indeed be mastered in the Normal School. But I now address those in actual service, whose "school days" are ended, but who, if worthy to teach, feel that their education is just begun. It is justly a matter of State pride that the ablest volume on the Human Intellect which has yet appeared in this country is the work of a Connecticut teacher, Professor Noah Porter, of Yale College. I am glad to know that an abridgment of this large work, specially adapted to teachers and advanced classes in High Schools and Academies, will soon appear.

UNION OF DISTRICTS.

This question is now up for discussion in many towns. A larger number of districts were united last year than in any former year. It is probable that this good example will be more generally followed during the present year. The Free School Law favors and facilitates this step. While the town must raise the money for free schools, should it not also control and direct its expenditure? Shall it trust the disbursment of its funds to district committees in no wise responsible to the town? The school money can all be raised more economically by town than by district tax. In some instances the town appropriates the minimum amount by law required, hardly enough to maintain the cheapest schools for six months. Some towns have as yet appropriated but one mill where the districts are so numerous that this amount is insufficient to maintain any sort of school even for six months. The districts wish both better and longer schools than the town supplies. They have been accustomed to eight months school, which is less than the average length of the schools of the State. They are not now content with less than their former time. The town refuses to provide for more than six months' schooling. This additional expenditure can be met only by district tax. Now the assessment and collection of

a district tax cost on an average about fifteen dollars, or in a town of fifteen districts, over \$200, while the whole tax needed can be raised by the town without additional expense.

Among the advantages of the union of districts may be named the following.

1. It equalizes the advantages of public schools.
2. It equalizes their expense.
3. It is the most economical method of supporting schools.
4. It secures better teachers.
5. It secures a better adaptation of teachers each to his special field.
6. It secures more permanent teachers. The district system tends to change of committees and therefore of teachers. Says the School Visitor of East Haddam: "It is of no use trying to *educate* the district committees in respect to the duties of their office. During a twelve years residence in this town of seventeen school districts, I do not remember a single instance of a district committee continuing in office more than one year. Having served once, he waits till the office goes the round, and his turn comes again. The result is that he seldom or never has that familiarity with the duties devolving upon him which would make the office easy and pleasant to himself, and would enable him to fill it well. He is, to a great degree unacquainted with teachers, and consequently finds it difficult to be discriminating and judicious in the selection of those whom he employs."
7. It promotes unity and harmony in the management of schools. The "double headed" system of managing schools by two distinct and sometimes antagonistic officers, committees and visitors, tends to friction or collision. The visitors are the more permanent and experienced board. The committee is often a novice who simply takes his turn for a single year with little interest in schools and less knowledge of their wants. In very many cases the registers show that the schools are never visited by the district committees.

8. It prevents the one man power system.

The following cases of recent occurrence are fair samples of many others, and illustrate the tendency of the system.

In the town of H——, "it being understood in the district that the Committee was intending to employ his daughter as

teacher, it was voted in the district meeting that a different teacher should be engaged. The Committee held that he was not bound by the vote of the district, and he accordingly employed his daughter. At a subsequent meeting the district voted that the school be limited to four days. The Committee, however, continued the school, in defiance of the vote."

In the town of —, the school visitors say, "the Committee man in District No. —, is bent on mischief. He took a dislike to the teacher of the winter school after he had hired him, and did what he could to break up the school. He would not give the teacher an order on the Treasurer for his pay. Then he hired a teacher for the summer school at an unreasonably high price for that district, and to begin the last of March, and so on. The district held a meeting and voted that the Treasurer pay the winter teacher, and he has done so. They also voted that the lady who taught the school last year be employed again and that the school begin May 3d; but the committee will not act in the matter. He has put his property out of his hands to avoid paying the fine for malfeasance, in case he should be dealt with according to law."

9. It facilitates the graded system, though it does not necessarily involve any change in that respect. Some towns which might gain all the other advantages by union of districts are unfavorably situated for improved grading. The question often arises, how shall the districts of our towns be united? This may be done by town or legislative action. For the General Assembly now to unite all the districts of each town would be premature and unwise. Towns already have the power to act. Public sentiment in favor of this union is increasing. So far as the subject is examined fairly and without prejudice, this sentiment will spread.

I witnessed the slow but steady waning of the district system in Massachusetts for more than a dozen years, and aided in the union of districts in many towns. I never knew an instance of a town in that State after trying the union plan for two years, that ever went back or desired to return to the district system. The Legislature of that State now in session has, by almost unanimous vote, adopted the town system for the entire State.

Said Hon. Joseph White, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, in regard to the district system: "I have seen and experienced its unfortunate and depressing influence. Every day's observation gives strength to my convictions of its utter incompatibility with any high degree of success in the management of school affairs. Indeed, I have ceased to look for further progress where its influence is unbroken. Defiant and frowning, it stands square in the path. It cannot be avoided; a 'flank movement' will not turn it, and there is no room for compromise. Then and then only will further advance be possible, when the people of the Commonwealth, in the exercise of that power which is their right, and of that wisdom which an unfortunate experience has given, shall remove the obstruction from the way."

Experience is the best test in this matter. What is the testimony of the towns that have tried both systems? It should be remembered that "every beginning is difficult," the greatest embarrassments in managing schools town-wise are encountered at the outset. One or two towns in Connecticut while in the transition, in "the state of betweenity" met some annoyances and retraced their steps. But I do not know of a town in this State, or any other where there has not been general satisfaction with the system after it was fairly in operation. I recall no case of the return of any of our towns to the district system after acting town-wise for two years.

Nearly two years ago Windsor Locks adopted the town system, after long discussion and earnest opposition. The results have already converted opponents to friends. In a recent visit to that town, I found not unanimity only, but enthusiasm in support of the new system. The schools are remarkably improved in attendance, interest, gradation and good order. Instead of being the source of contention as formerly, they are now deservedly the pride of the place. Let any doubter visit these schools and hear the expressions of interest on the part of parents, and especially of the Irish, as I have done, and he will see clear proof of the benefits of the union of schools.

In our system of government the town is the true unit. A town meeting gives our best example of a truly democratic

meeting. This was the original plan in Connecticut, and no more unfortunate school legislation ever took place in our State than that which divided towns into fractional corporations.

SPELLING.

My visits in all sections of the State have strengthened the conviction that spelling and reading should be made very much more prominent studies with the younger pupils in our schools. Spelling is often the last exercise of the session, and not unfrequently is deferred till after the proper "school-time," when, in the weariness of the pupils and their eagerness for the expected and yet delayed "dismissal," and the consequent haste of the teacher, a lesson which, in anticipation of such a contingency, has been poorly prepared, is still worse conducted. Instead of being thus crowded to the last hurried moments of the session, spelling should hold the front rank, the post of honor, certainly in the lower grade of schools. No lesson deserves to be more thoroughly studied and carefully heard. The aim of the recitation should not be, as it so commonly is in practice, to cultivate the Yankee shrewdness of the scholar in guessing, with the privilege of trying on each word as in a riddle or conundrum, till "he gives it up." One trial is better than a score of guesses, both to decide whether the pupil has mastered the lesson, and to insure its study in future. With beginners, spelling should be the chief exercise, commenced before they have completed the alphabet, by printing every word learned, on the slate and blackboard, a useful and pleasant exercise, even for abecedarians. I find, however, many primary schools not furnished with slates, and sometimes without blackboards.

Alike for spelling and drawing, printing words, and cultivating both the eye and the hand, the slate, and best of all the "drawing slate," with appropriate copies and pictures on the frame, should be furnished to all, especially the youngest scholars. "The Drawing Slate," manufactured at Windsor Locks, costs but two or three cents more than the common slate. Its use ought to be universal with little children alike in the family and the school. Many school visitors and teachers have been easily persuaded during the last year to supply the primary schools under their charge with both slates and blackboards. I have

found many school houses with blackboards so small and placed so high as to be serviceable only for the teacher, and others entirely without blackboards. Some teachers and committees even believed blackboards altogether unnecessary in primary schools. From some of these very teachers I have afterwards received grateful acknowledgments for the personal efforts with visitors and committees which secured ample blackboards, with the assurance that they have materially aided in government as well as instruction, keeping children both pleasantly and profitably occupied.

Increasing observation confirms my belief that the art of spelling may be essentially completed under twelve years of age. In early life the memory is circumstantial, and naturally and easily grasps items, details, words, and their forms. In later years, while the memory grows more tenacious of principles, comprehensive facts, and general truths, it retains such minutiae with difficulty.

Instead of being a monotonous and mechanical drill, spelling, by a great variety of methods, should be made an attractive and intellectual exercise; pursued not merely to learn the literal elements of words, but for the higher aim of cultivating the eye and conceptive faculty, acquiring the power to bring before the mind's eye the *form of a word as a unit*, as it looks on the printed page, just as one would so carefully examine a robin, a dog, a rose or a picture, as to be able vividly to recall the image of the object. It is a great and most important art to *see* so accurately, that one's conception of visible objects may ever be as clear and distinct as were the original perceptions. This process early developed in spelling may be repeated at will in reference to any objects of perception and description, and thus the child gains a new and invaluable power which enters into all the graver operations of the mind in natural science, history, poetry, and the fine arts.

The rules for spelling derivatives are not very commonly learned in our schools, or if memorized they are not comprehended and practically applied. Certainly a large share of the bad spelling which I have witnessed is chargeable to a neglect of these rules.

READING.

Next to spelling, no subject seems to me so much neglected, in comparison with its importance, and so poorly taught in a large proportion of our schools as reading. There are many schools which deserve high commendation for their proficiency in this department, where this fundamental excellence plainly infuses new interest into every other study, and elevates the whole school. Their superiority makes the prevailing defects seem more glaring and needless, and demonstrates the wisdom and necessity of reform. What a revolution would be seen in our higher schools and with all advanced classes, if the dreaded and misnomered "drudgery" of spelling and the difficulties of mere reading—I do not here speak of elocution—were completed under ten or twelve years of age. This is the surest method to facilitate all other and higher studies, for early mastery of reading fosters a love of learning and a fondness for books, while aversion to study and hatred of school are often produced by tasking children in grammar and higher studies before they can readily read and understand them. Once implant a love of reading, and you have a strong pledge of scholarship through life.

Too long and too difficult reading lessons are often assigned to children—selections of an abstract or didactic nature, when they can appreciate only the concrete and descriptive. Dialectics are too strong meat to be either savory or digestible while the reflective faculties are yet undeveloped. I have often found "the first class" of ten or a dozen in a district school, after repeating the words of some abstruse essay mechanically, as if in an unknown tongue, not only unable to analyze it, but even to repeat or suggest a single thought from the whole selection. No reading lesson is properly selected and studied, unless the pupil can tell in his own words the substance of the story or description. This can hardly be expected when the "Sixth Reader," or the highest of the series, whatever it may be, designed for advanced pupils in High Schools and Academies, is the reading book of so many young and poor readers in our Common Schools. One poorly compensates for the loss of progress by thus gratifying the pride of promotion.

DRAWING.

Drawing, though long since strongly recommended for general adoption, has by no means been commonly introduced into our schools. Of late, however, the use of the slate pictures, drawing slates, and school tablets, and still more the influence of our Institutes have awakened new interest, both in linear and map drawing. The plan adopted in the best Normal Schools, for example, of accompanying all verbal descriptions in daily recitations with simultaneous outline drawing develops a power of great importance in itself, and essential to the most successful teaching. The forms are presented to the eye, at the same moment that the corresponding ideas are conveyed to the mind through the medium of language. Each process, instead of confusing, only aids the other. Any one will appreciate the value of this art who has seen it most happily illustrated by Prof. Agassiz, as he talks and chalks at the same time.

Drawing is, however, still regarded by many parents, and I am sorry to add, some teachers, as a superfluity, at best only a pleasant diversion, allowable perhaps for girls, among other merely ornamental branches, but useless for boys, having as little relation to the stern duties of life as pastry to bread for "the staple of life." It is therefore excluded from school, as some farmers exclude shrubbery and flowers from their yards and gardens, to make more room for fruit trees and vegetables. Now skill in drawing has an intrinsic and practical value. It is of great importance in all pursuits conversant with the exterior forms of things, and to many trades and professions, including all scientific mechanics, it is quite indispensable. It is useful to the architect, the master builder, carpenter, mason, machinist and almost every mechanic, in drafting his plans, making contracts and calculating the cost of construction. No skillful craftsman can afford to be ignorant of this art, which would make him a better mechanic, whatever may be his trade. The "pattern rooms" in our machine shops and founderies, in the print and carpet factories, in the jewelry and plate works, the engraving and paper staining establishments, in the arsenals and armory works, and many other manufactories, will indicate in part the numerous and important uses to which the

competent draftsman applies his skill. I pass over its obvious use in all inventions, in surveying, in map-drawing, and civil and military engineering, and other pursuits, for there is scarcely any calling in which this art would not find a useful application.

The lawyer skilled in drawing can often overthrow the most elaborate argument of his opponent by a simple diagram of the scene or object in discussion. The Sabbath School Superintendent and the minister in familiar lectures finds the blackboard greatly aiding in description of Biblical Geography or incidents. Skill in this branch especially multiplies the power of the teacher. Drawing is a universal language. All can understand and enjoy it, alike the child and adult.

Drawing is now regularly taught in the schools of Hartford, and with good results. The plan of teaching this branch is carried out more fully and systematically the present year in New Haven than ever before in this city or elsewhere in Connecticut. The work is begun in the primary schools. It is expected not that all will be artists or experts, but that all will be better penmen, and hereafter become fitted to be better artisans, better workmen in any trade or pursuit in life, that their taste will be refined, and the love of the beautiful increased. In ten years the introduction of drawing into all the schools will tell on the material resources of New Haven, as a growing manufacturing city.

Sixty years ago Napoleon had the sagacity to discern the practical value of drawing, and to order it to be made a prominent study in the schools of France. This one decree has brought untold wealth to the French nation. All the world pays them tribute because they excel in taste. America alone sends her many millions in gold for her bijoutry. Our Connecticut manufacturers are beginning to learn that these decorative articles are their most profitable wares. The cost of the material is slight. It is the taste and skill and design which so greatly enhance their market value. If Connecticut would maintain her preëminence in manufactures, let our youth be trained as designers and draughtsmen.

But these practical uses of drawing, valuable as they seem, are of minor importance compared with its influence in educating the mind. Drawing will directly facilitate the art of

writing. The two are intimately connected, for they exercise the same mental faculties and the same bodily muscles. There is some truth as well as exaggeration in the maxim of a philosophical educator, "without drawing there can be no writing." Geometrical drawing is easier than writing, for which it is the best possible preparation. Children can be, and should be taught this form of drawing as soon as they can hold a pencil, even before they have learned the alphabet, and of course long before they are prepared to write. Practice in drawing will give that special training to both the eye and the hand, upon the union of which good writing mainly depends, securing ease and exactness in their use. My own observation confirms the opinion that, *"A child will learn both to draw and write sooner, and with more ease, than he will learn writing alone."*

This exercise proffers great advantages as a means of intellectual culture which my limits allow me merely to suggest. The delineation of objects by the art of design is fitted to train the perceptive powers and to form the habit of accurate observation, so that the mind will obtain and retain clear and exact perceptions of things. The eye may be and ought to be educated as well as the ear. The artist, it has often been said, sees the works of nature as they are seen by no other. Ruskin says "The more I think of it, I find this conclusion more impressed upon me, that the greatest thing a human soul ever does in this world is to see something, and to tell what it saw in a plain way. Hundreds of people can talk to one who thinks, but thousands can think to one who can see." Drawing tends to open our minds to the marvels and beauties of nature and to foster a taste for natural history.

Drawing, when early and properly taught, will exert a direct influence in disciplining the memory, quickening the imagination and power of invention, and developing the judgment. Great pleasure as well as improvement may be gained by the ability to observe accurately the beauties of nature, and judge with discrimination of the merits of artistic productions. Like the sister art of music, it will aid in the maintenance of order and good government, bringing variety, life, cheerfulness and constant employment, even to the youngest pupils. This art will furnish innocent amusement at home as well as at school.

It is so fascinating to the young that it will agreeably and usefully occupy their leisure hours, tend to render home more attractive, and check those idle habits, which when once formed, work out untold mischief even to children. This branch of study tends also to promote refinement of taste, and to elevate the moral feelings by cultivating both the perception and love of the beautiful, fostering the study of nature, and leading the mind to look up through his wondrous works to the great Author of all things.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
Engineering Department, May 1, 1869.

B. G. NORTHPROP, Secretary State Board of Education.

Dear Sir : In compliance with your request, I furnish the following plan, in accordance with which, in my opinion, drawing can be most profitably and successfully introduced into our public schools.

The most economical, and it seems to me the best plan, would be to instruct the teachers in a uniform and practical system of drawing, as otherwise drawing teachers must be employed to carry out the system in a successful manner. Drawing should be taught in our public schools not with a view to training artists or "picture makers," but the principal aim should be to train the hand and the eye of the pupils for practical purposes. When the pupils are prepared in the elementary exercises, they should commence drawing from geometrical figures, made of wood or paste-board, which is practical perspective, and includes an explanation of the rules of perspective. This is one of the most important branches of object-drawing. This practice gives great facility in drawing all objects as they appear to the eye, and in arriving at a true expression of nature. When sufficient progress has been made, simple ornaments should be introduced on charts on a large scale, and explained by the use of the blackboard. The ornaments presented for the study of outline should be composed of a few simple elementary lines, easily analyzed and understood. These ornaments should be resolved into their elementary lines, as a word is resolved into the letters of which it is composed. The anatomy of drawing, thus taken to pieces and put together again, becomes so fixed in the mind of the pupil that a perfect understanding of the principles of drawing cannot fail to be the result. After the pupils have drawn the figure correctly from the black-board or

chart, the pattern should be removed, and they should be required to make the same drawing from memory. This exercise will greatly strengthen the memory in form and design. Many pupils draw for years, and yet are unable to produce a simple figure from memory, much less to make a design. Drawing should be read and understood, then it should be fixed in the memory. It should be made useful and practical, like writing, for it is really only another mode of writing, fitted to convey and express thought in many cases in which language alone entirely fails to give an adequate idea.

The use of the blackboard is invaluable in training large classes. *Small patterns* placed within reach of the pupils are too great a temptation to mechanical measurement, which is a serious drawback in the correct training of the eye.

When pupils in the higher classes have acquired a good degree of skill in analyzing and combining, *shading* may be introduced, either from plaster models or natural objects; and geometrical drawing and linear perspective should also be taught. Where a High School is maintained, it should have the benefit of a professional drawing master. Select pupils from other schools might, as a mark of distinction, be sent to the High School to receive special instruction in drawing.

I have no doubt that the introduction of elementary drawing into all our public schools would prove a wise economy, tending to make the community richer by making all our mechanics more tasteful and skillful, and by developing talent and genius that would otherwise be unproductive.

Yours truly,

LOUIS BAIL.

BLACKBOARDS.

The extent of blackboard surface in our school-rooms is increasing. In most of the new school-houses which I have visited, the blackboards surround the room, excepting only the windows and doors. This should always be the case. There remains, however, a large number of old houses with the most meager accommodations in this respect. This is especially true of rooms for primary schools, where, by a few teachers and more committees, they are regarded as useless, and yet where, for teaching the alphabet, giving object lessons, training the eye in measures

both linear and superficial, for drawing, and for printing the spelling and sometimes the reading lessons, they are most useful.

Greater care is required to prevent needless dust in the use of blackboards. I find some schools constantly living in a cloud of pulverized crayon, which must be injurious to the lungs. The chalk trough and the "wipers" should be daily cleaned, out of school-hours, and the latter out of doors. The use of slate surface, or the slate itself, with talc pencils, greatly lessens this difficulty.

Too many blackboards seem to serve for ornament rather than use. For weeks before the annual examination, some animals or landscapes, some scenes or objects, are elaborately and beautifully drawn in colored crayons, by one or more of the scholars who excel in drawing. Visitors cannot but admire and commend the artistic skill displayed. Excellent as these drawings frequently are, the question is worthy of consideration, whether they should monopolize the boards for six months or a year.

Though, as models in drawing, they may serve to educate the taste of the other scholars, does this advantage compensate for the loss of those various daily drills, that require all the black-board surface available in every school-room? Let me not be supposed to undervalue the art of drawing. When properly taught, it not only fascinates children, but trains the eye and the hand for writing, refines the taste, quickens the perception of the beautiful, fosters a love of nature, and forms habits of close observation. But *daily* exercises on the board, whether in Descriptive or Physical Geography, Physiology, Geology, or Geometric forms, or in the elementary studies, will do more to advance a school in the art and practice of drawing, than merely looking at the sketches of others, however excellent they may be.

EXPULSION FROM SCHOOLS.

This punishment is doubtless sometimes necessary, but it is too common an occurrence, and should be inflicted only in extreme cases, as a "dernier resort." I have found boys expelled from school, who seemed to me neither vicious, nor incorrigible, nor malicious; whose offences were venial rather than "mortal," originating in heedlessness, love of fun, restlessness, stu-

pidity, or aversion to study, rather than sullenness and depravity; whom milder measures might restrain and stimulate to studiousness and fidelity. Instead of operating as a reformatory measure, a hasty expulsion sometimes awakens a sense of injury and a spirit of retaliation, and involves that disgrace and loss of self-respect which weaken the restraints of virtue. This measure is occasionally adopted as a cheap riddance of trouble, a cowardly retreat from difficulties, which a courageous and earnest spirit would meet and master. "That rascally John ——," said a teacher, "if I could get rid of him, this would be an easy school to govern." I replied, "John's recitation is enough to show that he is a bright boy. Give him a fair trial. Here is a chance to test your teaching tact and skill, and win an important victory. Study John till you can so thoroughly read him as to find some unexplored avenue to his heart, some latent sense of right or honor, or some good point whereby you may encourage him. In some way, get on the right side of him, visit his parents, enlist their co-operation, and by one or all of these measures you may save him." "I'll try," was the response; and not long after, word came from that faithful teacher, "John is now one of my best boys." So many scholars within my knowledge have been dismissed in disgrace, whom gentler influences might have reclaimed, and sometimes expelled by the teacher while in a passion, and at heart more culpable than the pupil, that I have grown bold in imploring teachers never to abandon any boy as a "hopeless case," until they have exhausted all the measures which skill and kindness can wisely employ.

A quiet moral power ought to reign in the school-room, rather than coercive and extreme measures. Its influence is more happy, effective and permanent. True wisdom and skill in school government consist in the prevention rather than the punishment of offences; in interesting and occupying pupils, cultivating the better feelings of their nature, truthfulness, generosity, kindness and self-respect. Refined manners, winning tones, and an earnest spirit, will exert a peculiar sway even upon the rudest and most unmannerly youth. There is a silent power in the very face of a teacher, beaming with love for his pupils, and enthusiasm in his noble work.

HIGHER STUDIES.

It is a serious and a somewhat prevalent error, to push children into the higher studies before they are well grounded in the common elementary branches which lie at the foundation of a good education, without which no lofty superstructure can be safely reared. A precocious development is sometimes secured, by the premature stimulus of the reflective faculties, in the pursuit of advanced studies, when such overtasking of the little child is prejudicial alike to the permanent growth of the mind and the health of the body. At some examinations it has been a painful necessity to hear little lisps astonish admiring spectators by their ready answers from "Juvenile Philosophy," or "Physiology for Beginners," etc. It is feared that time will not verify the predictions which these precocious prattlers called forth.

ANCIENT CLASSICS.

There ought to be both fewer and better classical scholars in our High Schools. There is no substitute for the Latin and Greek in a *full* course of study. But I question the wisdom of merely beginning Latin and Greek, or even any of the modern languages, when the pupils' circumstances and settled plans contemplate so brief continuance in school that this poor smattering of a new language becomes a substitute for more rudimental and practical learning. This disproportionate study of other languages is due in part to the premature ambition of scholars to pursue the higher studies, and to the preference for teaching them rather than the simple rudiments thus displaced, and also to the mistaken impression of some teachers that the reputation of their schools depends upon the number of their scholars in the classics.

A little preliminary drudgery over the Latin Grammar and First Lessons, with no such facility in translation, or insight into the forms and philosophy of the language as to make it valuable as a discipline, or suggestive in the study of the English,—to be dropped forever when school days end,—will poorly compensate for the neglect of that study of the English language and our unequalled English classics, which would foster a love of literature, healthful and lasting as life. Now the object of

Common Schools is not to finish education, but to lay the foundation for future and higher attainments, to inspire the pupil with such love of learning that even when school days are ended, it will be the aim and pleasure of after life to complete his education. This great end of school should determine both the studies to be then pursued, and the methods of instruction. When school privileges are to be limited, a taste for the natural sciences can be awakened with a reasonable prospect of continuing the study in after life. An insatiable desire for self-improvement, thus early developed, will ever after seek and find leisure for study in the intervals of the most exhausting labor, or the most engrossing business.

PREMATURE GRADUATION

Is a serious evil in our schools. Too many close their books and "finish their education" when that great work ought to be regarded as just begun. Not unfrequently children are permanently withdrawn from school at twelve years, and sometimes at a still earlier age. The law in regard to the employment of children in manufacturing establishments, although admitted to be wise and important, is not faithfully executed. There are not a few agents, overseers, and owners of mills who are to-day liable to the just penalty of this law. Some children are kept from school at a very tender age to engage in branches of industry not dignified with the name of manufactories, carried on in small shops or private families, others to serve as cash boys, errand boys and clerks in stores. This early withdrawal of children has become a common as well as a great evil. The small portion of children who complete the full course in the high, or even grammar schools of our cities, indicates the same tendency to finish their education when that great work ought to be regarded as just begun. This premature graduation proves to many an injury lasting as life, closing against them the doors to the highest and noblest sciences, the most important and practical topics, those best fitted to liberalize and expand the mind, and which are indispensable to anything like a complete Common School education. In education, as in architecture, such is the relation between the foundation and the finishing, the preparation and completion, that the same

time and effort seem to accomplish at the close manifold greater results than at the beginning. Thus a more marked change in mental character often seems to be wrought during the last year of a full school-course than during any two or three previous years.

HOW TO MAKE A TOWN BEAUTIFUL.

The taste should be early cultivated. To love the beautiful should be held as a religious duty. In the very structure of our being, God rebukes the ignorance or indolence that so often dwarfs this noble faculty, designed to be an ally of virtue and to subordinate the animal and sensuous to the intellectual and spiritual. The love of the beautiful may become a source of high enjoyment, and give new incentives to mental effort. It sharpens the senses, fosters a taste for natural history, forms the habit of close observation, and trains both the memory and imagination. It reverently admires nature and makes her a constant teacher. A true Christian culture should lead our citizens, each to adorn his town, village, street, school-house, and first of all his home. Every tree, flower or shrub in the garden, every tasteful engraving or painting in the house, may add a new link to the golden chain which should ever bind the heart of childhood to the hearth-stone. Let taste brighten the joys of the domestic circle, and help to invest every scene in life with higher significance and beauty. The esthetic element as an educational force has been ignored, and the craving of the juvenile mind for the beautiful rudely repressed; while ugliness, neglect and slatternliness vitiate the taste if not deprave the morals, and repel many youth who might otherwise be bound to the homestead.

This subject was strongly impressed upon my mind by a visit to Stockbridge at the last anniversary of the "Laurel Hill Association." As I there learned how one lady started a plan which has added so much to the beauty and wealth of that town, I determined to urge others in my native State to do likewise. The example of "the Laurel Hill" has led to the organization of similar associations in Farmington and Norwich, each through the influence of a lady citizen. I cannot render a better service to the youth of Connecticut than by describing the

progress made in Stockbridge, and trying to inaugurate a kindred movement in our own towns.

The last fifteen years have witnessed a great change in this model town. The story of this transformation shows how easily the same good work might be done in every country village in Connecticut.

On the last Wednesday of August, 1853, the citizens of Stockbridge assembled in large numbers for the improvement of their sidewalks, streets, the public and private grounds, and of "Laurel Hill," a wild and romantic eminence, near the center of the village. A permanent society was organized, and afterwards incorporated by the Legislature, called the Laurel Hill Association. This whole movement originated with a prominent lady of Stockbridge, to whose taste and efficiency the great and growing influence of this association is largely due.

In a beautiful and well-shaded amphitheatre of nature's building, on the side of Laurel Hill, the Anniversary of the Laurel Hill Association has been held every succeeding August, when an oration, poem, and post-prandial speeches have annually attracted a large assembly. The object is of common interest to all. It has tended to fraternize the people, bringing together all classes on common ground, where differences of political or religious opinions are forgotten. The annual orations, given by some of the leading men of New England and New York, have discussed such fit themes as "Country Life," "Simple Tastes," "Our Homes," "The Ministry of the Beautiful," "Home Life, and how to Ennoble it."

As the result, the Stockbridge of to-day stands in marked contrast with that of former times. Nothing less than a photograph of the town taken then would convince the visitor that the village of 1853 was the Stockbridge of to-day.

The main street, irregularly laid out and unevenly graded, with deep pools of standing water in the spring-time, lined by uneven, irregular fences, with few trees and fewer side-walks; the "green," without trees or fence, loaded teams making their ruts almost to the church door, to avoid the mud; the cemetery, with a broken-down wooden fence, and with briars, brambles and weeds, growing in profusion; these all appear in the photograph of 1853. None of them are seen to-day. The streets are

now graded and drained. Shade-trees in great variety and profusion are seen on every hand. The "green" and cemetery are amply shaded and surrounded with substantial fences, in part of iron and of stone. Hedges, from the splendid Norway pines to the thickest arbor vitæ, abound, both in the public and private grounds.

Besides its nobler influence in cultivating the taste of the people, and promoting public spirit and good fellowship, this association has been of great pecuniary benefit to the town. It has increased the market value of every house, every building-lot, every acre of land in the village. These trees, hedges, neat and extensive side-walks, wide streets kept like a lawn, the beautiful soldiers' monument and noble library edifice, as well as other proofs of taste in the public and private grounds, tell you why the hotels and boarding-houses are thronged with summer guests, and why men of influence come hither from the city to erect their country mansions.

Something like the Laurel Hill Association ought to be formed in all our rural villages. It will "pay" in many ways. Some towns have already followed this example, and with the happiest results. The plan is now under consideration in many country villages. To help on this good movement, I give some details of the plan of the Laurel Hill Association and its work.

Among the eighteen articles of its constitution are the following:

"Any person over fourteen years of age, who shall plant and protect a tree, under the direction of the Executive Committee, or pay the sum of one dollar annually and obligate himself or herself to pay the same for three years, shall be a member of this association. And every child under fourteen years of age, who shall pay as above the sum of twenty-five cents, or an equivalent amount of work annually, shall be a member.

"The payment of ten dollars annually for three years, or of twenty-five dollars in one sum, shall constitute a person a member for life."

At the first annual meeting, the report of the treasurer showed as the amount paid in labor or cash, or subscribed, \$1396. The number of trees planted the first year was 423. At this meeting

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., of New York, and E. W. Pomeroy, Esq., of Missouri, gave together the sum of \$250, to be used for prizes. Fifty cents were given for every thrifty tree of the kind usually selected for ornament or shade, such as elm, maple, ash, tulip, bass, birch, white oak, cottonwood, acacia, horse chestnut, etc.; each not less than ten feet in height, and the evergreens not less than six feet. Also, a premium of \$10, or a silver cup of like value, suitably inscribed, to the individual who should plant the best fifteen trees. For the second best fifteen, a premium of six dollars; and for the third best fifteen, four dollars. All the above were to be planted within certain specified limits. Another prize of ten dollars to the person who should plant the greatest number and most thrifty forest or fruit trees in *any* of the public streets in the town. A prize of ten dollars to the person who should make the longest and best side-walk, or the most improvement in those already made. Also a prize of ten dollars to the person who should make the greatest improvement in the grounds around his dwelling, anywhere in the town. A reward of ten dollars was offered for evidence which should lead to the conviction of any one who should injure the fences, trees, side-walks, or foot-bridges, under the care of the association.

The records show that over 3500 trees have been set out through the influence of this association. As there is now no room for more in the village, the same work is extended to the approaches to the town, making side-walks and planting shade-trees along the highways leading to adjoining towns.

Besides annual contributions, the late Miss A. D. Woodbridge left the association a legacy of \$3500.

These efforts to beautify the town have promoted general culture, as well as taste and public spirit. When \$2000 were given for a town library, by a single benefactor, this amount was nearly doubled by individual contributions, and the town cheerfully appropriates all that is needful to meet the current expenses. The library is therefore free, and the librarian informed me that from *forty to eighty* persons visit it daily. The library building, a beautiful stone edifice, with reading-room and lecture-hall, is also the gift of a munificent citizen of Stockbridge.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

School Architecture is awakening new interest in Connecticut. More first class school houses were erected last year than ever before in a single year. Still more are now building, others are projected, and many more ought to be. In the appendix may be found a description of the Skinner School at New Haven, and the Brown School at Hartford. The plan of the Skinner is nearly the same as the new house on Howard Avenue. With one exception, it is a model for economy and adaptation to its purposes. If it had an additional story, with a large hall, where all the school could be assembled for singing and general exercises, it would be complete. With no additional cost for ground or roof, the expense of such third story for a hall is comparatively small, and its advantages are many.

Hartford may justly be proud of the best school edifice in this country. I have visited the most noted school houses in the leading cities of New England, the Middle and Western States, and I have nowhere found one so admirably adapted to its purpose, in its general plan, and in all its details, as "the Brown School." In the spaciousness of its play-grounds, in the arrangements for heating, ventilation and lighting, and other sanitary features, in the size, attractiveness and comfort of the several rooms, and the facilities for ingress and egress, it surpasses any school house I have ever seen.

A full description of this noble edifice may be found in the appendix, p 222, which, with the cut and plans in the frontispiece, gives a clear idea of its general features. I do not advise any other district to attempt to rival or equal the expenditures of this district, the wealthiest, in proportion to population, in Connecticut. Strict economy is to be practiced in all our school expenditures; but many of the excellences of the Brown may be copied without additional cost. The best and most tasteful plan may be cheaper than the clumsiest style. The inspection of this house will suggest valuable hints to building committees, as to ventilation, lighting, blackboards, &c., for school houses of any size or cost.

The plan of naming districts or new school houses from eminent friends of education, or public benefactors, as the Brown

in Hartford, and the Skinner, Dwight, and Eaton, in New Haven, is worthy of general adoption. Many of our districts bear names that are barbarous, and fitted to barbarize. In the last official returns to this department, are found such names as Devil's Den, Cider Hill, Cow Hill, Chicken Hill, Clapboard Hill, Horse Hill, Pudding Hill, Toddy Hill, Pudding Lane, Woodchuck Hill, Wild Cat, Bedlam, Obtuse, Quail Trap, Whip Stock, Bangall, Poverty Street, Pinch Street, Pig Tail.

While there has been so great improvement in school architecture, and the State abounds in "temples of science" of palatial proportions, embodying every desirable improvement, there still remain very many "school huts," badly located, in damp, unhealthy flats, near railroads, factories, or drinking saloons, or directly on the highway, without any play-grounds or suitable out-buildings, with but one entrance for boys and girls, narrow and low-ceiled, ill-ventilated, without blinds or curtains, while windows front the scholars in their seats. In a few cases, the desks consist of long boards around three sides of the room, while three planks fronting them supply all the seats for the larger scholars, and a similar and shorter row of planks, nearer the box stove in the center, serves for the younger children. "The school-house as it was" need not yet be limned in colors, or drawn in verbal pictures, as a memorial of the past. In some localities it still is—a conspicuous disgrace to the district that tolerates it. School-yards, with trees, shrubbery and flowers, are the rare exceptions, as are scrapers, door-mats and thermometers, inside. The health of children often suffers from excessive heat, as well as poisonous gases. A temperature of 76, 78, and 80, is very often observed in our schools during the winter.

VENTILATION.

Much as has been said on ventilation, the majority of the school-houses of the State remain unventilated, or at best ill-ventilated. Any apparatus for this purpose, other than windows and doors, is still the exception. Bad air is the greatest annoyance that I encounter in visiting schools. To the children constantly breathing poisonous gas, the permanent consequences, besides the present lassitude and restlessness, are most injurious. In visiting eight schools in one town, I enjoyed the luxury of

breathing pure air in each. The cause of this rare phenomenon was not any superior apparatus, but the following printed regulation of the school committee, conspicuously posted in every room, which I beg leave to commend to teachers and committees:—

“The windows that will not directly admit the air upon the children, should, during the hours of the school session, be dropped a few inches from the top; and at recess, and at the close of the school, both morning and afternoon, all the windows should be thrown wide open for a few moments, so as to change the air of the school-room and effectually remove from it all impurities.”

SCHOOL GYMNASTICS.

School Gymnastics have been illustrated and commended in our Teachers' Institutes, and there has been a marked increase of interest in physical training. They are now practiced in a large number of the schools. School visitors and teachers need only to understand their simplicity and practical usefulness, to welcome them more generally to the school-room. The common objection, as to expense, is purely imaginary. They can be, and are, widely introduced, without any cost for apparatus or special instruction in this department. With the manuals on this subject at hand, every teacher in fair health can, by a little study and practice, be prepared to conduct these exercises. Some of the best illustrations of physical training which I have witnessed have been introduced by teachers who are “self-taught” in this department. This remark is made, not to disparage any system of gymnastics, but for the encouragement of that large proportion of teachers who hesitate to introduce these exercises in school, because they have had no opportunity to drill under a master of the art.

The influence of school gymnastics is obviously favorable to physical development. Many boys have increased their chest measurement two inches by these drills, in one year's practice. Many more have thus regained the “lost art” of infancy—that of deep and full breathing—a habit as conducive to mental activity as to physical vigor. It is painful to observe how common in the school-room is a cramped and stooping posture, contracting the chest, impeding the free action of the heart and lungs, and

frequently inviting pulmonary disease. Teachers need literally to *straighten* their pupils, and emphatically to reiterate the direction, "sit up." School gymnastics, recurring at frequent intervals, even though occupying but three or four minutes at a time, favor an upright posture in the seats, and a manly and graceful bearing at all times.

These gymnastic drills form a fit preparation for study, not only by recreating and invigorating the physical system, but by exhilarating and *stimulating the mind*. Indeed, in this respect, all vigorous play and athletic sports help to educate the intellectual powers. But these concert drills are specially fitted to wake up mind, and habituate youth to exact and prompt obedience. Such an amusement, demanding the utmost force and promptness in simultaneous movements, responsive to the music of the piano, accordion or drum, or if no instrument is available, to the simple "air-beat" of the teacher's "baton," is often found one of the best expedients to stimulate and conciliate the lazy, the stupid, or the sullen.

Success in study depends mainly on the culture of the will, or the power to control and concentrate all one's faculties at pleasure. Such discipline of the muscles as will enable one to summon every nerve and fibre into fullest exertion at any moment, will aid in the command of the mental faculties.

As facts are more influential than theories, I could name many schools where it is evident these gymnastic exercises have been as favorable for mental improvement as for physical education. I have in mind one large school where the pupils are nearly all children of foreigners, and many of them very poor, in which the manifest results of the admirable drills there daily practiced demonstrate the value and usefulness of such exercises in schools, in promoting order and studiousness. Much has been very properly said of the necessity of providing military education for our youth. Now here, without cost for instruction or equipments, is the best possible preparation for the special military drill, if it be not the most available substitute therefor in our public schools.

The exercises of well trained boys are more varied, rapid, and exact in time, than the ordinary drills of our best military companies. Boys thus disciplined and invigorated would need com-

paratively little special practice in the "manual and tactics," to rival the Zouaves in promptness, endurance and agility.

VACATIONS.

It is quite common in Litchfield County, and in some other parts of the State, to keep the schools through the last of July and the whole of August. The hottest months are obviously the least favorable for study, while the gathering of berries and other peculiar attractions of summer, as well as the increased demand for labor in this busiest season with the farmer, then present the strongest claim to out-door life. There is a waste of time and money in midsummer schools. The attendance lessens and the interest flags. I would commend the growing practice of holding annually three terms, commencing for the first near the beginning of our school year. September and October and the first half of November, though the most favorable time alike for study and attendance, are too often chosen as the vacation months. If the second and third terms begin early in December and April respectively, there remains time for a full school year of forty or forty-two weeks, yet leaving the hottest season, as well as the busiest in the country, for a long vacation. The first and second vacations may properly be short. In many towns the second term is lengthened one or two weeks, and the summer term proportionally shortened.

CHILDREN IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The law in regard to the employment of children in manufacturing establishments is so often disregarded, that its provisions should be kept before the people. I therefore quote sections 47 and 48 of Chapter IV, Title 13, of the General Statutes, Revision of 1866:—

Sec. 47. No child, under the age of fifteen years, shall be employed to labor in any manufacturing establishment, or in any other business in this State, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school, where instruction is given by a teacher qualified to instruct in orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic, at least three months of the twelve, next preceding any and every year, in which such child shall be so employed; and the owner, agent, or superintendent, of any manufacturing establishment, who shall employ any child in

such establishment, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall forfeit, for each offense, a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to the treasurer of the State.

Sec. 48. A certificate, signed and sworn to by the instructor of the school, where any child may have attended, that such child has received the instruction aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient evidence of the fact: and the school visitors of the several towns, personally, or by a committee by them appointed, annually, and as often as they shall think proper, shall examine into the situation of the children employed in the several manufacturing establishments in their respective towns, and ascertain whether the foregoing requirements are duly observed, and report all violations thereof to some informing officer, to the intent that prosecutions may be instituted therefor; and all informing officers shall prosecute for all such violations.

None can deny that this law is wise and important. Its violation is commonly due to inadvertence, but sometimes to grasping selfishness. The great body of our manufacturers are in cordial sympathy with the friends of education, and are liberal supporters of public schools. I have frequent occasion to speak on this subject in visiting manufacturing towns, and to remind school visitors that the law makes it their imperative duty at least once a year to examine into the condition of children employed in factories *or in any other business*, and to report all violations of this law to some informing officer. They are not, as is so often done, to wait for information to be given to them, but they should discover and inquire into all such cases, "to the intent that prosecutions may be instituted therefor."

While many companies openly and persistently violate this just and needful statute, there are others which faithfully carry out its requirements. As an illustration of the great influence which may thus be exerted in behalf of education, permit me to mention the manufacturers of Windsor Locks, who in this respect furnish a model worthy of imitation by all similar establishments. In this place all applicants for employment under fifteen years of age are required to bring written certificates from their teachers or the school visitor, stating the time they have attended school during the year. It is not enough to be *connected* with the school for three months. The rule adopted requires a certificate from the register of *actual attendance* the full time specified in the statute. The parents least interested in schools, appreciate some of the evils of irregular attendance,

on finding, to their surprise, that their children, by reason of absences or truancy, have not been at school the required time.

The following pledge was signed by all the manufacturers of that town. If the same agreement were entered into by all the merchants and manufacturers of Connecticut, many hundreds of youth, now illegally employed, would at once be in school. I earnestly commend this plan for general adoption.

"We, the undersigned, manufacturers of Windsor Locks, desiring to promote the cause of education, for which the tax-payers of this town have so munificently provided, hereby pledge ourselves to each other, to the Board of Education, and to this community, that from and after the close of the next term of our public school, we will employ no children or young persons in our mills, except such as are provided with a certificate issued by authority of the Board of Education, showing that the applicant for employment has attended school the full term required by law."

This measure, and the great excellence of the new graded school, have led to a remarkable increase in the attendance in the schools of that town.

In another manufacturing village, punctuality is also promoted by the ringing of the "factory bell" fifteen minutes before the daily sessions. For the purpose of promoting good order in school, the rule has been enforced for many years, "that no person who is disorderly in school shall be employed by the company." This regulation has effectively secured the coöperation of those parents who were proposing to get work for their children in the mills. Though this rule has been strictly carried out, but four applicants for employment during the last ten years have been rejected on the ground of their misconduct at school. One Irish boy, expelled from school for misconduct, found his name at once on "the black-list" in the counting-room. But the next morning, melted by the tears of his mother, and thoroughly subdued by the sterner treatment of his father, he begged for re-admission to the school, made a humble apology to the teacher before the school and the school visitors, and became one of the most obedient boys in the school. It hardly need be added, his name was erased from the black-list.

Surely, three months schooling annually is little enough for any child under fifteen years. The law is just and necessary. All admit that it is founded on a wise policy. The only objec-

tion I have ever heard is not to the principle of the law, but to the hardship it involves in individual and exceptional cases. "This widow is very poor and dependent on the earnings of two daughters." Is that a sufficient reason for keeping these sisters, one eleven and the other thirteen, out of school for two successive years? Better that the town should help that poor family for the time, if need be, than to famish their minds. Better pinch the body for three months, than enfeeble the intellect for life. Let it be understood that this law must be enforced, that all children *must* be in school three months of every year, and in the end you lessen the amount of hardship and poverty a thousand fold. If the enforcement of the law involves some hardships, evils more and greater far follow its violation. In one district, enumerating 205 children between the ages of four and sixteen, over 100 did not attend school during the year. The plausible plea of poverty really applied in only a very few exceptional cases. A poor Irish woman in Windsor Locks cheerfully carries her cold lunch to the mill for her dinner, to save time and strength for the support of her two children at school, and that they need not be tardy by working for her at noon. Another Irish woman requested the Principal of the Union School "to let her boy leave school and enter the mill a month before the end of the term, saying that her husband was out of work, and that they must now depend on this boy to support the family of six small children. The boy was requested to inform his parents that the rule must in all cases be observed. The boy went home happier than if he had received a gold watch, because he could now complete the term." The Principal adds, "what was my surprise a fortnight afterwards to meet that mother in the street full of smiles and saying, I am now glad you kept my boy in school. He likes the school so much, we are glad to have him stay."

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

THE SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES, AT LAKEVILLE, under the judicious and efficient management of Dr. H. M. Knight, continues to merit public confidence and support. The following letter from the excellent Principal shows the present condition and work of the school.

"The number of pupils with us, the past year, is 41. The general health of the institution has been good. The operations of the School have been successful, and add to the testimony of former years, in favor of the humanity and necessity of our work.

There is a portion of our children whose improvement mostly comes from general training, in contra-distinction from school training, who are more properly asylum cases, but we cannot gather children from all over the State without reaching both classes. If we had large accommodations it would not be desirable to receive both classes,—the one class needs aid as much as the other, but it has seemed best to me to try to gather here, so far as possible, those who could most quickly respond to care and teaching.

Of 85 children who have been members of this school, 23 are now either learning trades, or at work for their own support, or are capable of self-support.

When the enlightened tax-payers of Connecticut get so far on that they take it as a regular dose to make annual appropriations for the incurably insane, *because they are insane*, and it is *right*, I think this fact will help them to see that it is right to care for the imbeciles *because they are imbeciles*.

I have grown young since I found absolute proof, Connecticut proof, of the economy of our labors. The question, "will it pay?" has been asked me ten times, during the last nine years, for each single time that some humble Christian woman has asked me if results show that it was needful Christian work.

But you desire to know what goes on in school. 21 read; 7 are learning words from cards; 20 point out States, rivers, towns, &c., on the map; 8 recite Geography lessons; 13 study Arithmetic; 13 add, 10 subtract, 3 divide; 14 write, and correspond with their friends; 11 sew; 4 do fancy work; 7 knit; 6 boys work on the farm; 16 dance; 9 sing; 3 girls assist in housework. Nearly the whole school are in the articulation class.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN HOME AT MANSFIELD.

REPORT FROM J. B. CARPENTER, SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Secretary of the Board of Education :

The Superintendent of the Connecticut Soldiers' Orphan Home respectfully submits the following statement of the condition of the School for the year ending April 30, 1869.

Whole number of children under instruction since the opening of the "Home," Oct. 8th, 1866, - - - - 101

Number under instruction April 30th, 1868, - - - 49

" received during the year, - - - 33

Total " " " - - - 82

Number of dismissals during the year, - - - 30

" in the (Home) School April 30, 1869, - - 52

Attainments of those received the past year:—Did not know the alphabet, 6; could read a little, 12; could read in First Reader, 11; could read well, 4; total 33.

Nine had studied Mental and Intellectual Arithmetic, and four Common School Arithmetic. Could not write, 24; could write a little, 4; could write legibly, 5; total, 33.

Of those now in School, 4 do not know the Alphabet; 10 read in the Primer; 11 in the First Reader; 12 in the Second; 15 in the Third; total, 52.

There are now studying Primary and Intellectual Arithmetic, 24; Common School Arithmetic, 9; First Lessons in Geography, 12; Primary Geography, 12; learning to write, (form letters), 12; can write legibly, 12; can write well, 6.

Time in school, five hours per day, 45 weeks in the year.

Average daily school attendance 44; least number in the Home at any one time, 45; greatest number, 57.

The youngest child in the Home is 4 years old; the eldest, 15; the average age is 9 years.

The preceding tables and figures give as nearly as possible the statistics and condition of the school for the past year. Still, they tell but little of the toil and labor of directing and educating the minds and hearts of these children.

The school was taught by Miss E. H. Elliott, of Wolcottville, a teacher of considerable experience and tact in the business,

and we look back upon the results of the year with much satisfaction.

The same modes of teaching are adopted as in our public schools, the aim being to make the children familiar with the elementary principles of a good education.

The school district in which we are located pay into the treasury of the "Home" the money which our children are entitled to draw from the School Fund.

DARIEN.—FITCH'S HOME FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

In speaking of the School at "Fitch's Home," the School Visitors say, "We feel a degree of embarrassment, owing to the somewhat mixed relation which it sustains to the cause of popular education. It is a chartered institution, and at the same time a separate school district. It receives its share of the public money, but nothing from the Town Deposit Fund or from the Town Tax. It complies only in part with the law in making its returns. It says nothing about receipts or expenditures, and yet there are more than twenty-five scholars continually enjoying its advantages, who are not wards of the institution. It is neither wholly a public school nor a private school. In view of this, to say the least, anomalous position, the utterances of the Board of Visitors are not a little hampered by considerations of delicacy, fearing lest they may tread upon forbidden ground. So far as it is a public school, they have a right to speak of it; so far as it is a private school, they have no right. The Board would inquire if something cannot be done to simplify its relation to the cause of public education in the town. It is a noble charity, worthy of the liberal patron whose name it bears. Its great capabilities of usefulness should not be crippled by any unnatural alliances."

THE AMERICAN ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AT HARTFORD,

Rev. Collins Stone, Principal, now employs fourteen teachers and has 233 pupils—a larger number than ever before. Of these, 135 are boys and 98 are girls. The school fully maintains its high reputation.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL, AT MERIDEN,

Continues its good work, and now contains 266 boys. The accommodations are ample for about 175. More room is greatly needed. The number received the last year was 122. The total number of different boys in the school during the year was 388. The boys are in school four and a half hours a day six days in the week, except Saturdays when the afternoon session is omitted. Many of the boys excel in Arithmetic, and the general progress has been gratifying. The school is managed with great economy and efficiency. The union of kindness and firmness, the quick and discriminating perception of individual characters, and the tact to manage and magnetize boys, specially qualify the Principal for his important work.

THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The effort to establish this Institution has steadily progressed during the past year. An act of incorporation was passed by the Assembly of 1868, also a law committing girls between the ages of 8 and 15 to the guardianship of the Directors, through Judges of Probate instead of the criminal courts. Heretofore \$3 per week has been paid by the State for such girls when sent to the jail or the workhouse. By this law the same amount is appropriated to defray their expenses, if sent to this school, and to educate, protect and save instead of punishing and ruining them. Ten thousand dollars were given by the State to aid this object and \$57,000 additional have been secured from private sources by the indefatigable efforts of Rev. Thomas K. Fessenden. The town of Middletown has generously given a beautiful and valuable farm, with a good house upon it, for the location of the School. A Board of Directors has been organized. Plain, substantial, but pleasant and tasteful buildings are soon to be erected, and it is hoped to commence the school, on the family plan, essentially like the Massachusetts Industrial School for Girls, by the 1st of May, 1870.

The School is a private corporation, employed by the State to educate and save neglected, vagrant, wayward and exposed young girls.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL OF YALE COLLEGE.

It has been customary for the Secretary of the Board of Education to notice this Institution in his Annual Report, since he was made by law one of the Visitors, and this was constituted the State Agricultural School. I am under special obligations to the officers for the free use of the main lecture room for the series of Teachers' Institutes held in New Haven during the last year, and also to Professors Gilman and Brewer for the numerous and very valuable lectures they have given in the Institutes held in other parts of the State. I give below the Report of the State Board of Visitors, prepared by the Chairman, Governor English, and some of the facts brought before the Board, at its last meeting. During the last year one thousand dollars was contributed by Governor English to the General Fund of the Institution.

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut :

The undersigned, in behalf of and by vote of the State Board of Visitors of the Sheffield Scientific School, would respectfully report that the Board have performed the duties required of them by law, in twice visiting the School during the year ; once, for the purpose of examining the working management of the institution, and again, to select such applicants as presented themselves, with the proper qualifications, for the several gratuitous scholarships open to students from different parts of the State.

The management of the School during the year has been in the highest degree satisfactory to the Board of Visitors, and the instruction given in Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, and the accessory branches of Science, of the most thorough and practically useful character.

The School with its able and efficient corps of instructors must continue to commend itself to public favor and confidence, as it is rapidly growing in the means of usefulness and enlarging its facilities for instruction.

The interesting and able report of the Governing Board and Faculty of the institution, which is herewith submitted, will be found to contain all the necessary information desired with

regard to the condition and management of the school and the course of instruction given therein.

The Board would avail themselves of this opportunity of commending the Institution anew not only to the approval and encouragement of the General Assembly, but to the confidence and patronage of the friends of education throughout the State.

JAMES E. ENGLISH, *Chairman.*

This Institution is advancing in usefulness and efficiency, and growing in public favor. It has now a larger number of students (140) than in any former year. Its professors are men of large attainments, and enthusiastic in their several departments. Though the rules in regard to attendance, study, and scholarship, are strict and rigidly enforced, the most cordial and intimate relations exist between the students and instructors. This institution stands in the front rank among the scientific schools of this country. The course of study now occupies three years, and would at once be extended to four, if the limited resources of the school would permit such increase of expenditure. The requisites for admission have lately been advanced, although many candidates have annually been rejected on the old standard.

During the first year, the students pursue together a uniform course of study. In the other years special professional education is provided for chemists, metallurgists, civil, mining and mechanical engineers, agriculturists, naturalists, geologists, and the like, making some seventeen distinct groups, each with its peculiar curriculum. This subdivision into so many special courses increases the labor of the professors. They work hard, and are poorly paid. More than one of this devoted corps of twelve are giving their services to the school gratuitously, others are on half pay, who from their devotion to this department of Yale College have declined more lucrative positions elsewhere. The whole endowment of this department is but \$327,000. Of this amount the munificent founder, whose honored name it bears, gave \$161,000. The national grant realized \$135,000. The Agricultural College of Massachusetts already has \$333,000, and yet urges good reasons for a further endowment of \$150,000.

So large a part of the fund of the Sheffield Scientific School has been necessarily expended in buildings, cabinets, and apparatus, that the entire endowment available for current expenses yields less than \$14,000 a year.

By the appointment of the United States Government, Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. A., has been detailed, in accordance with an act of Congress, to give instruction in military science to the students of this department, and he entered upon the duties of this appointment in September last, at the beginning of the present academic year.

Although the course of study is as distinct and complete in itself as if it were in no way connected with the college proper, entire harmony exists between the two departments, the Academic and the Scientific. The classical and scientific courses are directed by the same Board of Trustees. The museums, libraries, and astronomical and philosophical instruments, are alike open to both sets of students.

The Sheffield School is also largely a professional school, where graduates of Yale and other colleges are training as miners, engineers, chemists or astronomers. Advanced students frequently pursue special scientific studies, under the direction of some one of the professors, far beyond the prescribed course.

The Museum of Geology has lately received important additions. The most interesting and valuable of these is a superb slab of fossil footprints, found by T. M. Stoughton, Esq., of Gill, Mass., at Turner's Falls. This specimen, valued at \$1,000, was presented to the cabinet by the Yale class of 1868, as a parting memorial. It is regarded as the finest slab of footprints ever discovered. It is 30 feet by 20 in size, and has deeply impressed upon it, a series of 21 tracks of the gigantic *Otozoum*, each track being upwards of 15 inches in length. There are also on the same surface a number of other footprints, and rain-drop impressions.

The last graduating class of the Sheffield School also presented to the cabinet another unique slab, recently found by Roswell Field, Esq., on his farm in Gill. It is 12 feet by 2½, and has a row of fine large tracks of *Brontozoum*, by far the most perfect series yet discovered. Very valuable additions to

the cabinet have recently been made from the marl deposits of New Jersey.

A contribution of \$6,000 has lately been made to the Sheffield School by M. Dwight Collier, in the name of his deceased brother, Thomas Fassitt Collier, a recent student of this institution. This gift is directed to books and apparatus in Mechanical Engineering, which was the favorite study of the late Mr. Collier. This amount was increased to \$10,000 by friends of the school in New Haven. Professor Chester S. Lyman, in company with Prof. H. A. Newton, is now in Europe to make the appropriate selections.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The following statement shows the number of towns in each county in which private schools are maintained, the number of such schools, and the number of pupils attending them. These figures are collected chiefly from the Reports of the Acting School Visitors.

Counties.	No. of Towns containing Private Schools.	Private Schools.	Pupils.
Hartford,	20	60	1,768
New Haven,	15	82	2,957
New London,	9	23	862
Fairfield,	16	90	2,382
Windham,	4	11	390
Litchfield,	19	45	1,130
Middlesex,	10	23	598
Tolland,	8	11	277
Total,	101	345	10,364

TEACHER'S INSTITUTES.

Institutes were held during the last year as follows :

At Norwalk,	beginning	Oct. 12,	1868,	5 days.	No. attending,	207
" Danielsonville,	"	Nov. 9,	"	5 "	"	160
At New Milford,	"	Nov. 4,	"	3 "	"	103
" Plymouth,	"	Jan. 14,	1869,	3 "	"	91
" Windsor Locks,	"	Jan. 21,	"	3 "	"	97

At Willimantic, begin.	Jan. 28, 1869,	3 days.	No. attending,	156
" Cornwall,	" Aug. 27,	" 2 "	" "	56
" Ridgefield,	" Sept. 15,	" 2 "	" "	94
" Woodbury,	" Oct. 1,	" 2 "	" "	62
" Essex,	" Oct. 8,	" 2 "	" "	47
" Unionville,	" Nov. 19,	" 2 "	" "	103
" Madison,	" June 9,	" 1 day,	" "	91
" Pomfret,	" June 11,	" 1 "	" "	39
" Stafford Springs,	" June 26,	" 1 "	" "	52
" New London,	" Oct. 6,	" 1 "	" "	31
" Stratford,	" Dec. 15,	" 1 "	" "	29
" Hartford,	" Jan. 14, 1869,	1 "	" "	79
" Hartford,	" Feb. 20,	" 1 "	" "	98

There have also been four evening sessions in New Haven, one each month during the winter, with an average attendance of 112 each, and evening sessions in Bridgeport, Fair Haven, Berlin, Wolcottville and New Britain, with estimated average attendance of 35, besides a large general audience. The same teachers are often found at successive meetings. The whole number in attendance during the year is 2218.

The exercises were conducted by the following persons: Professors F. T. Russell and W. W. Niles of Trinity College; Prof. J. C. Bodwell, D.D., Rev. Wm. L. Gage, S. M. Capron, F. F. Barrows of Hartford; Rev. J. Cummings, D.D., President, and Professor H. N. Rice of Wesleyan University; Professor Henry B. Buckham, Waterbury; Hon. D. N. Camp and Charles Northend, New Britain; Henry E. Sawyer, Middletown; H. M. Cleveland, Brooklyn; Professors Thomas A. Thacher, D. C. Gilman, Wm. H. Brewer and Mark Bailey, Yale College; Miss D. A. Lathrop of Worcester; Ariel Parish, City Superintendent of Schools, R. W. Wright, Esq., Rev. E. L. Clark and S. C. Johnson of New Haven; Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D.D., Pekin, China; Rev. H. Powers and N. C. Pond of Danbury; N. A. Calkins, Assistant Superintendent of the Schools of New York; E. A. Hubbard, Superintendent of the Schools of Springfield; Geo. A. Walton of Westfield; J. K. Lombard, Bridgeport; W. W. Woodruff, Pennsylvania; Professor Sanborn Tenney, Williams College; Rev. O. S. St. John and E. D. Babbitt, New York; G. W. Merriam, Norwalk; Jared Reid, Stockbridge, and by the Secretary.

My aim in these Institutes is, first, and always foremost, to suggest the best methods of instruction and government in schools; second, to give an impulse to teachers in the direction of self-culture; third, to give information in some broader field than the school studies; fourth, to awaken public interest and sympathy in the cause of Education.

To indicate the very cordial reception everywhere given to these meetings, I quote the following from the Transcript of Danielsonville.

“To say that the Teachers’ Institute held here last week was eminently a success in every respect, is what every one who was fortunately present heartily asserts. It will be a memorable week in the stimulus it has given to the cause of Education in this county. If there were any teachers present who did not gain new ideas and suggestions on improved methods of teaching, which will be of inestimable worth to them in their important field of labor, as the educators of the youth committed to their charge, then there is no doubt they have mistaken their calling. We wish to write with enthusiasm in commendation of the Institute. It was subject matter for great rejoicing to those who have labored, oftentimes with no great encouragement, to incite a greater interest in the cause of education, to induce efforts for a higher standard of school privileges, to see the enthusiasm exhibited in relation to the Institute. That they appreciated these privileges was attested by the crowds that were present, as well in the day as in the evening sessions. The large vestry of the Congregational Church had to be enlarged by opening the folding doors that separate that from other rooms, in order to accommodate all who desired to listen and learn, and the auditorium, galleries and all, was hardly able to hold the people who gathered in the evenings. And, thank heaven, this was not to attend a low and demoralizing entertainment, but to receive food for the intellect which was offered them from some of the best minds of New England. We date a new and better history for this village—and so far as the influence shall extend, for other localities—from the holding of this Teachers’ Institute in the autumn of 1868. One hundred and sixty teachers and school visitors were entertained by our people, besides other guests, but no one that we hear of felt otherwise than repaid over and over again for all the extra care which such additions brought to the ordinary duties of the family, and when the announcement is again made—which we hope another year will bring—that such an opportunity will be offered to this village, the latch-string will be found out on the doors of hospitable homes sufficient to entertain treble the number that were welcome here last week.”

The expenses of the Institutes have been as follows :

Amount paid lecturers,	-	-	-	-	\$2,491.75
Incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	293.02
Amount expended,	-	-	-	-	2,784.77
Amount appropriated,	-	-	-	-	3,000.00
Balance on hand,	-	-	-	-	215.23

Number of lectures given in Institutes, 253.

The number of Institutes, 27.

The vouchers for all moneys paid out, after being audited and approved by Judge E. Carpenter, the Treasurer of the Board of Education, are deposited with the Comptroller and kept in his office for public inspection.

I have occasion to tender my thanks to the lecturers who have rendered most valuable service to the cause of common schools at these Institutes, for so small compensation.

Much of the success of our Institutes is due to the press. The newspapers of the State, without distinction of parties, have rendered most effective service to the cause of education in many ways, besides giving the widest circulation to the notices of the Institutes.

OPINIONS ON SCHOOL LAWS.*

The following series of questions includes the principal inquiries recently received as to the meaning of the School Laws, and the distribution of the moneys to be raised for schools by town tax.

Question 1st. For how long a time in each year does the new law require that the towns shall maintain free schools?

Answer. The new law is silent on that point. But by reference to Section 119 of the school laws, it will be found that "No school district shall be entitled to any portion of the public money, unless the school in said district has been kept * * * for at least six months in the year." The inference is that the towns must maintain the schools free for *at least six months*. To prevent any doubt, *the minimum legal school year should be clearly stated.*

* The Free School Law is given on page 217 of this Report.

Ques. 2d. Must a town provide for six months' free school by taxation alone, aside from moneys received from the School Fund, Town Deposit Fund, and Local Funds?

Ans. No. Moneys received from these several funds may be included with the amount raised by tax, in providing for six months' free school.

Ques. 3d. Is a town required to raise by tax for schools more than one mill on the dollar?

Ans. The new law says, "each of the towns in this State shall, annually * * * raise by taxation, in addition to the four tenths of a mill required by" previous law, "such sum of money as each town may find necessary to make its schools free, not less than six-tenths of a mill on the dollar."

The requirement of this law is evidently "*free schools*," and sufficient money raised by tax, (in connection with moneys from funds, as above stated,) to make the schools *free, for not less than six months of the year*. If a tax of one mill on the dollar will suffice for this purpose, that rate of tax will fulfill the requirement of the law. But if a one mill tax, with income from funds, will not suffice, then the rate of taxation for this purpose must be fixed *higher* than one mill on the dollar. In most of the towns a higher rate of tax will be necessary. No town has fully complied with the law by appropriating one mill on the dollar, unless the amount raised by a one mill tax is sufficient to maintain free schools for at least six months. The law fixes the *minimum* rate of taxation. But so great is the difference in the relative wealth of the towns of the State, that in the town which is richest as compared with its school population, (Hartford,) a one mill tax will realize \$5.45 for each child enumerated; while in the town that is relatively poorest, (Voluntown,) the same rate of tax will realize only 70½ cents for each child enumerated. (See pages 122 and 123 of this Report.) The smaller the Grand List of any town, in comparison with its number of children of school age, the higher,—other things being equal,—must be its rate of tax for schools. When the law says, "*not less than $\frac{6}{10}$ of a mill on the dollar*," it implies that *more* may be necessary.

Ques. 4th. How is the money raised for schools by tax, and the other school money, to be distributed?

Ans. (a.) The dividend received from the School fund is to be "distributed among the several towns, in proportion to the number of persons between four and sixteen years of age." (Section 116 of school laws.) It is to be distributed among the several *districts* in the same proportion. This has been the law and the usage for nearly half a century, (since 1820).

(b.) The income received by any town from the Town Deposit Fund, together with avails of the *old* town tax for schools, — $\frac{4}{10}$ of a mill on the dollar,—is to be distributed as follows:

(1.) To every district which receives from the School Fund less than \$50, enough is to be given to *make up* \$50; i. e., every such district is to receive from the moneys named above, (b.) so much as its dividend from the School Fund falls short of \$50. Thus, if a district receives from the School Fund \$28, it needs \$22 to 'make up' \$50; if it receives \$19, it needs \$31 to 'make up' \$50. Districts which receive from the School Fund \$50 or more of course need nothing additional to 'make up' \$50.

(2.) After the \$50 has been thus 'made up' to the districts entitled to it, the remainder of the money from the Town Deposit Fund and the $\frac{4}{10}$ of a mill tax is to be "distributed to the several districts and parts of districts in each town according to the average daily attendance in schools kept as required by law, of persons residing in said town for the year ending the 31st day of August next preceding such distribution."

(c.) The money raised for schools by the *additional* town tax, —of $\frac{6}{10}$ of a mill, or more,—is to be "annually distributed to the several school districts within each town, under the direction of the selectmen and school visitors." They are *to use their own discretion* in the distribution of it.

Ques. 5. Why did not the law of 1868, requiring of towns additional tax for schools, give the selectmen and visitors some *rule* for distributing the avails of that tax?

Ans. The Act of 1868, copied on this point, the exact language of the Act of 1860. (See Public Acts of 1860, Chapter XXXI, Section 1.) The Act of 1854,—by which towns were for the first time required to raise money for schools by taxation,—provided that the amount of money so raised should be "distributed to the several school districts within each town under the direction of the selectmen and town treasurer, or under

the direction of the Board of Education, in case such Board shall have been appointed." (See Public Acts of 1854, Chapter XL, Section 1.) The legislature of 1868 thus followed the precedent already established. It is believed that no one uniform rule for distribution would apply with entire equity in all cases. The designated officers of each town are supposed to be the best judges of what is most fair, just and equitable for the several districts of their own town.

Ques. 6. How shall 'the average daily attendance' be computed?

Ans. The law does not direct in this matter.

One method is to find the average attendance for each term of a school in the year,—whether two, three or four terms,—then find the average of these several averages, and use that as 'the average daily attendance' for that school. The average attendance for every other school in the same town having been found in the same way, the *sum* of these averages is made the denominator, or divisor, and each separate average the numerator, or multiplier, for its particular school or district. This method takes no account of the *length* of the terms in the several districts. *The true method of getting the average attendance of any school for each term is given in the school register.*

A better method is to take the whole number of days attendance of all the scholars in a school as the numerator, or multiplier, for that school, or district; and to take the *aggregate* number of days attendance at *all* the schools in the town for the denominator, or divisor. This method takes into consideration the *length* of terms, as well as the *number* of scholars registered, and the *regularity* of their attendance. Should this method be adopted, it would tend to secure long terms of school, and full and regular attendance. The latter seems to be the most common and satisfactory. Of course the method adopted in each town must be uniform in all the districts.

Ques. 7. When does the school year end?

Ans. The thirty-first day of August.

Ques. 8. For what school year must the average attendance be taken in making the distribution for the current year 1868-9?

Ans. "For the year ending the 31st day of August next preceding such distribution," i. e., Aug. 31st, 1868.

Ques. 9. If a town pays all the bills of all the schools, what necessity is there for taking the trouble to divide a part of the money according to average daily attendance?

Ans. In that case there is no such necessity, and the part of the law which requires that mode of distribution may be considered as of no application. Many towns adopt this plan and pay all the expenses of all the schools. Where the districts are economical in their expenditures this is the best and simplest method.

Ques. 10. Is *every* district to receive \$50, before the money referred to in Chap. IV, Sect. 117, is divided according to average attendance?

Ans. No, but those districts only which receive from the School Fund less than \$50.

Ques. 11. If a town, in making its appropriation for its schools, does not provide a sum sufficient to make them free for at least six months, can it make any *additional* appropriation for the same purpose during the same school year?

Ans. Yes. A town can and ought to supply such deficiency. Any town that fails to do it is liable to the penalty provided in Section 2 of the "free school law." Many towns, known to be liberal in the support of schools, appropriated at first but one mill, because the exact amount needed was not known, with the express understanding that the deficiency would be made up.

Ques. 12. If a district receives from the town an amount that is not sufficient to maintain its school six months, can it claim any more money from the town?

Ans. Every district has the right to require of the town a sum sufficient to maintain its school at least six months, *at a reasonable rate of expenditure*. But if a district is *extravagant* in its expenditure, it cannot claim from the town the means of supporting its extravagance.

Ques. 13. Can a district expend any sum it may see fit, either by paying unusually high wages to its teachers, or by prolonging its schools far beyond their customary length, and then call upon the town to foot the bills, however large?

Ans. No. The 'free school law' says, "each of the towns * * * shall, annually * * raise by taxation * * * such sum of money as *each town may find necessary* to make its schools free," etc. This language implies that each town, as a

town, is to judge how much is necessary, and to make its appropriation accordingly.

Ques. 14. Has a district any right, under the new law, to levy a district tax on property? If so, may it tax property that has already been taxed by the town? And is it to make any exception in favor of those who have sent no children to the school during the term to which the tax has reference?

Ans. The right to levy a district tax, as defined in Section 81 of the school laws, is not modified nor affected in any way by the Acts passed in 1868. And as *all* property in a town is liable to be taxed by the town, any district tax must *of necessity* be levied upon property that has already been taxed for school purposes by the town. Neither can any regard be paid, in laying or collecting a district tax, to the question whether the person to be taxed has sent any children to the school, or has any children to send to school. The only question is, how much is his proportion of the tax.

Ques. 15. May the money received from the town be used by a district in paying for teacher's board, and for fuel?

Ans. That money may be used for the necessary *current expenses* of the schools. The board of teachers is to be considered *a part of their wages*, and of course may be paid like any other portion of their wages. The cost of fuel, as one of the necessary current expenses, may be defrayed from the same funds. All the districts in a town should of course be *treated alike* in both these respects, as it would be unjust to make allowance for teacher's board, or for fuel, in *a part* of the districts only. But if any district sees fit to board its teacher,—by 'boarding around,' or otherwise,—or to provide its fuel at its own charges, by voluntary contribution or in any other way, and to use the money which it receives from the town for these purposes in improving the quality or increasing the length of its schools, it has the right to do so.

Ques. 16. May the money received from the town be employed by a district in paying for repairs on or about its school house, procuring furniture of any kind, as stoves, desks, tables, chairs, blackboards or maps, or in providing books for poor children?

Ans. The 'free school law' is understood as intending to provide only for the *current expenses* of the schools; and the cost

of building, repairing, refitting and furnishing school houses is to be defrayed by the *several districts*. As regards books for poor children, the law expressly provides, (Section 84,) that "the district committee * * * shall, when the scholars are not properly supplied with books, and their parents or guardians are too poor to furnish them, provide the same *at the expense of the district*." But if a town votes to assume any or all such expenses, a part, or the whole of them, as the case may be, can be transferred from the district to the town.

Ques. 17. Has a district the right to charge tuition for *non-resident* pupils that attend its school?

Ans. No district is obliged to maintain a school for children living in other districts, nor to admit them to its school. If such pupils are admitted, the district has a right to some compensation. If it receives that compensation in an increase of receipts from town tax, or from public funds, it may waive all right to charge tuition for non-resident pupils. But where pupils attend the school of another district than that to which they belong, the privilege of doing so is usually regarded as worth paying for, and the parents or guardians of such pupils may be expected to pay such rate of tuition as may be agreed upon. This is essentially a private transaction. The repeal of the law which formerly provided for 'fixing a rate of tuition,' does not cover such cases. Where, however, a town bears *all* the expenses of *all* the schools, no tuition should be required for pupils *resident in the town*, whom the school officers permit to attend out of their district. The case of children attending the school of another district because no school is maintained in their own district differs from that now under consideration.

Ques. 18. When a district lying in two or more towns receives less than \$50 from the School Fund, is the amount to be made up to \$50 by *each* of those towns, or by *all* of them jointly, or by that one to which the district belongs?

Ans. The \$50 is to be made up *once only*. The law omits to state whether the \$50, (formerly \$35,) shall be made up wholly by the town to which the district belongs, or whether each town shall make up a part, in the same proportion which the number of its children living in such district bears to the whole number of children in the district. The latter would seem to be the

more equitable way; but in practice,—as the amount to be made up is usually not large,—the usage has been, in *some* cases at least, that each town has taken the charge of making up the *entire* amount for those districts which are reckoned as belonging to it,—that is, generally, those districts whose school houses are situated within its limits. (See Section 69 of school laws). There can be no difficulty in determining, upon this principle, to what town a “joint district” is to look for the making up of \$50. This rule is so easily applied, and on the whole so fair in its application, that it is to be preferred to any other.

Ques. 19. Can a joint district claim any portion of the town tax from any other town than that to which it belongs?

Ans. (a.) It can claim its portion of the money which is divided according to average daily attendance, for the law which provides for that mode of distribution requires that “the several districts and *parts of districts* in each town” shall receive their due proportion on that basis; and also requires that “the committee of each joint district formed from two or more towns shall on or before the 15th day of September in each year, make returns in writing to the board of school visitors in the several towns from which each district is formed, of the average daily attendance of persons residing in said town, and belonging to the district during the year ending the 31st day of August next preceding.”

(b.) That portion of the avails of town tax for schools which is to be distributed “under the direction of the selectmen and school visitors” is left entirely to their disposal. In most cases of joint districts, if not in all, each of the towns concerned ought, in equity, to bear a part of the expense, in addition to what is distributed according to average attendance. But as the law leaves the distribution of a large part of the funds entirely to the selectmen and school visitors, they must be left to act in this matter according to their own views of justice and equity.

Ques. 20. When one of the towns in which a joint district is situated raises by tax only the minimum required by law, and the other (or others) of those towns exceeds that minimum, and provides liberally for its schools, how is such district to obtain its due proportion of money from each of such towns?

Ans. The law provides no definite way. The district can only present its claims to each of the towns in which it is situated, and show what proportion of its expenses should justly be paid by each, and then rely upon the justice of the distributing officers to furnish the proper proportion from each town.

The law ought to be so modified as to provide more definitely for joint districts.

Ques. 21. Can a town to which a joint district belongs *tax for school purposes property* included in such district, but *situated in another town?*

Ans. Sec. 70 of the School law reads thus: "The property of the inhabitants of a district formed from two or more towns may be taxed for school purposes in the town to which such district pertains; but for all other purposes shall be taxable in the town in which such inhabitants reside." The meaning of this section appears to be that *all* the property of the inhabitants of a joint district may be taxed *for school purposes*, (and no other,) by the town to which such joint district belongs. If this is the right construction of this section, the difficulty of deciding how joint districts shall be provided with sufficient funds is essentially diminished. Whether any town has ever in fact thus levied a school tax upon the property of inhabitants of another town, does not appear. Neither is it evident that this section authorizes a town to tax for school purposes neither more nor less of the property of another town than is *situated in such joint district*; but the intent of the law seems rather to be that the property of those who *live* in such joint district shall be taxable for school purposes by the adjoining town to which such joint district belongs, whether such property be *situated in such district or elsewhere.**

Increased definiteness of the law upon this point is much needed.

* An Act was passed by the last Legislature which throws some light upon this question. (See Public Acts of 1868. Chapter xxxviii.) This Act provides that the Board of Education and Selectmen of the towns of East Haven, Branford and North Branford, "may alter and fix the school district boundary lines between" those towns "in such manner as they shall deem to be necessary and proper for the convenience of the people living near the boundaries of said towns, and for this purpose they may set portions of any one of said towns to either of the adjoining towns, for school purposes only."

The *second section* of this Act touches the point now at issue. It provides that "the persons and real estate thus set off from one of said towns to another, shall be taxed for school purposes *in the town and district to which such persons and real estate are set off* pursuant to the provisions of the foregoing section."

Question 22. When a town which includes portions of one or more joint districts, votes to constitute itself a "Union School District," under the Act of 1867, in what position does it leave those joint districts? Are the boundaries of the newly constituted Union District the same as the town boundaries, or do they include all the school districts which formerly *belonged* to the town, taking in portions of other towns, and leaving out such portions of the town as are parts of districts that belong to other towns?

Ans. This is a very difficult question, and no answer can be given that is wholly satisfactory. By reference to the law of 1867 authorizing towns to constitute themselves Union School Districts, (Public Acts of 1867, chapter lxxxvii,) it will be found, (section 1,) that "every town in this State may, at any annual town meeting, assume and thenceforth maintain the control of the common schools within its limits; * * * and for this purpose every such town shall be constituted a Union School District." Further, (section 4,) "said Union Districts shall assume the property and be responsible for the debts of the districts now existing within the limits of the several towns." Again, among the duties to be performed by the committee of such Union District, (section 3,) it is provided that they "may arrange, if they see fit, with the committee of an adjacent district for the instruction therein of such children as may attend there more conveniently."

The meaning of this law seems to be that a "Union School District", constituted according to its provisions, has precisely the same boundaries as the town which constitutes it. But the practical operation of the law thus construed is the source of much difficulty. If *all* the towns in the State were to become Union Districts, such difficulty would either not arise, or would be readily overcome. But to conduct joint districts upon a system *compounded* of the old district system and the new town-district, or Union District system, involves some embarrassment. There is comparatively little difficulty in providing for the schooling of those children who live in a portion of the town-district which has previously been joined with a district that belongs to another town, for the committee of the town-district can arrange for the instruction of such children in an adjacent

district. But if a town in constituting itself a Union District follows its town lines, and thereby leaves "out in the cold" a small portion of an adjoining town that had previously been joined with a district that belonged to the town that is now a Union District, such small portion of a town is left belonging *nowhere*. The town with which it has heretofore been connected in school matters has cast it off, and the town within whose limits it is included cannot, under the old district system, do anything for it.

This difficulty is not merely *theoretical*, but has actually been experienced. To overcome it, either the law providing for Union School Districts must be construed to mean that the boundaries of such districts shall include all the districts which formerly belonged to the town, whether such boundaries coincide with the town line or not; or some new legislation is necessary to provide for the removal of the difficulty.

Question 23. If a town, in constituting itself a Union District, follows its town line as the boundary of that district, and in so doing cuts across the boundary lines of joint districts, is it bound to *ask the consent* of the adjoining town in which such joint district is partly situated, or to *give notice* to such town that the joint district arrangement has been abolished?

Ans. There is no *law*, enacted by the State, which covers this question, but *courtesy* undoubtedly requires that the other party should at least *have notice of* the change.

A statement of the Library Orders issued during the year ending March 31st, 1869.

TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Install-ments.	TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Install-ments.
Hartford, -----	First, -----	3d, *	New London, -----	No. 2, -----	11th, *
" -----	South, -----	2d, *	Norwich, -----	No. 3 or Falls, -----	2d, *
" -----	North Middle, -----	1st, *	Bozrah, -----	No. 1, -----	3d,
" -----	Arsenal, -----	2d, *	" -----	No. 3, -----	1st,
Canton, -----	Collinsville, -----	4th,	" -----	No. 5, -----	2d,
Enfield, -----	No. 6, -----	2d,	Montville, -----	No. 4, -----	2d,
East Windsor, -----	No. 1, -----	4th,	Sprague, -----	No. 1, -----	2d, *
" -----	No. 8, -----	2d,	" -----	No. 3, Hanover, -----	6th,
" -----	No. 10, -----	6th,	5 towns; 8 districts; 1 1st install-ment; 4, 2d; 1, 3d; 1, 6th; 1, 11th.		
Farmington, -----	West Plains, -----	2d,	Bridgeport, -----	Bridgeport, -----	11th, *
" -----	Union, -----	5th, *	" -----	Barnum, -----	7th, *
Glastenbury, -----	No. 3, -----	2d,	" -----	Pembroke, -----	3d,
Granby, -----	No. 1, -----	3d,	" -----	Centre, -----	4th, *
" -----	No. 4, -----	3d,	Danbury, -----	Centre, -----	2d,
Hartland, (East,) -----	Centre, -----	1st,	Easton, -----	No. 4, -----	1st,
Manchester, -----	East, -----	1st,	Fairfield, -----	Division St., -----	2d, *
New Britain, -----	No. 1, Centre, -----	11th, *	Greenwich, -----	Meeting House, -----	4th, *
South Windsor, -----	No. 1, -----	7th,	Monroe, -----	Elm Street, -----	1st,
Suffield, -----	North, -----	1st,	Norwalk, -----	North West, -----	1st,
" -----	North East, -----	2d,	" -----	Middle 5 Mile River, -----	2d,
Wethersfield, -----	Newington S. -----	1st,	" -----	Centre, -----	4th, *
Windsor, -----	No. 2, -----	4th,	Stratford, -----	New North, -----	1st,
Windsor Locks, -----	Union, -----	3d, *	" -----	Union, -----	1st,
15 towns; 23 districts; 5 1st install-ments; 7, 2d; 4, 3d; 3, 4th; 1, 5th; 1, 6th; 1, 7th; 1, 11th.			" -----	Old North, -----	1st,
New Haven, -----	New Haven, -----	6th, *	Stamford, -----	Centre, -----	6th, *
" -----	Fair Haven, -----	8th, *	" -----	Nos. 3 & 4 (united,) -----	1st,
Derby, -----	No. 4, Ansonia, -----	5th, *	Wilton, -----	Georgetown, -----	1st,
" -----	No. 6, Birmingham, -----	1st, *	11 towns; 18 districts; 8 1st install-ments; 3, 2d; 1, 3d; 3, 4th; 1, 6th; 1, 7th; 1, 11th.		
East Haven, -----	No. 4, South, -----	10th,	Brooklyn, -----	No. 1, -----	3d,
" -----	No. 5, Fair Haven, -----	3d,	Chaplin, -----	No. 1, -----	2d,
Guilford, -----	West Side, -----	1st,	Thompson, -----	No. 8, New Boston, -----	1st,
Hamden, -----	No. 8, -----	11th,	Windham, -----	No. 2, Natchaug, -----	4th, *
Madison, -----	No. 3, Woods, -----	9th,	Woodstock, -----	No. 2, Mt. Hope, -----	1st,
" -----	No. 4, Neck, -----	12th,	5 towns; 5 districts; 2 1st install-ments; 1, 2d; 1, 3d; 1, 4th.		
Meriden, -----	Prattsville, -----	6th,	Litchfield, -----	Beach St., -----	5th,
Milford, -----	No. 4, -----	1st,	" -----	Harris Plain, -----	6th,
" -----	No. 5, -----	4th,	Goshen, -----	No. 8, -----	1st,
" -----	No. 6, -----	4th,	Harwinton, -----	No. 7, -----	1st,
" -----	No. 7, -----	1st,	Morris, -----	No. 2, -----	2d,
North Branford, -----	Northford S. -----	1st,	" -----	No. 3, -----	9th,
North Haven, -----	No. 2, -----	9th,	" -----	No. 4, -----	3d,
" -----	No. 3, -----	3d,	New Milford, -----	No. 1, -----	12th
" -----	No. 8, S. W., -----	2d,	" -----	No. 13, -----	1st,
Oxford, -----	No. 2, -----	2d,	" -----	No. 1, -----	3d,
Wallingford, -----	Nos. 5 & 6, (united,) -----	2d,	" -----	No. 2, -----	4th,
Waterbury, -----	Centre, -----	9th, *	" -----	No. 4, -----	2d,
" -----	Waterville, -----	3d,	" -----	No. 5, -----	9th,
" -----	East Farms, -----	4th,	" -----	No. 6, -----	1st,
Woodbridge, -----	South, -----	1st,	" -----	No. 7, -----	1st,
14 towns; 25 districts; 6 1st install-ments; 3, 2d; 3, 3d; 3, 4th; 1, 5th; 2, 6th; 1, 8th; 3, 9th; 1, 10th; 1, 11th; 1, 12th.					

(CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Install-ments.	TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Install-ments.
Plymouth, -----	No. 8,	1st,	Coventry, -----	No. 8,	2d,
Torrington, -----	Torrington, S.,	6th,	" -----	No. 9,	7th,
" -----	" C.,	6th,	Ellington, -----	No. 6,	3d,
" -----	" N.,	6th,	Mansfield, -----	No. 13,	1st,
" -----	Wolcottville, No. 1,	4th, *	Stafford, -----	No. 1,	2d,
Washington, -----	No. 4,	1st,	" -----	No. 2,	3d,
8 towns; 21 districts; 7 1st install-ments; 2, 2d; 2, 3d; 2, 4th; 1, 5th; 4, 6th; 2, 9th; 1, 12th.			" -----	No. 3,	3d,
			" -----	No. 5,	6th,
Middletown, -----	City,	5th, *	Union, -----	No. 1,	2d,
Haddam, -----	No. 14,	3d,	" -----	No. 3,	1st,
Killingworth, -----	Lane,	1st,	" -----	No. 4,	5th,
" -----	South West,	3d,	5 towns; 11 districts; 2 1st install-ments; 3, 2d; 3, 3d; 1, 5th; 1, 6th; 1, 7th.		
Middlefield, -----	North,	8th,			
Saybrook, -----	(Deep Riv.) S.,	1st,			
5 towns; 6 districts; 2 1st install-ments; 2, 3d; 1, 5th; 1, 8th.					

SUMMARY.—68 towns; 117 districts; 33 1st installments; 23, 2d; 17, 3d; 12, 4th; 5, 5th; 10, 6th; 3, 7th; 2, 8th; 5, 9th; 1, 10th; 4, 11th; 2, 12th.

Number of districts, (marked *), which received *multiple* appropriations, 25. Total amount drawn by such districts, \$1,015. Whole amount drawn from the State Treasury for School Library appropriations, \$1,630.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

The following summary will indicate the details of my work during the year, so far as it can be given in a statistical form. Lectures given out of the State are not included in this statement.

Number of lectures,	-	-	-	-	-	161
Schools visited,	-	-	-	-	-	411
Visits to towns,	-	-	-	-	-	105
Number of different towns visited,	-	-	-	-	-	72
Estimated number of children addressed,	-	-	-	-	-	25,000

A catalogue with the post office address of the teachers attending the Institutes, is kept at the office of the Secretary, who freely tenders his services to teachers desiring schools, or Committees in quest of teachers.

The statistics in this Report, as in former Reports, have been prepared by the faithful and accurate Clerk of the Board, Rev.

John G. Baird. Of nearly 1700 letters sent out last year, over two-thirds were written by him. The numerous legal questions presented have been the subjects of our consultation, but the replies have been written mostly by him. The "opinions" on pp. *111-122* cover the most essential points. These opinions have been examined and approved by one of the most eminent jurists of our State.

My official connection with the retiring Chairman of your Board ought not to close without a cordial acknowledgment of his valuable services to the cause of Education. The name of James E. English should ever stand honorably connected with the Free School System of Connecticut.

For the kindness and coöperation of teachers, school visitors and the friends of education in all parts of the State, I cherish a grateful remembrance. To the attacks of two or three correspondents of the New Haven papers, I have made no reply. Honest criticism I shall ever welcome, and one who consents to hold a public office, should not chafe under unjust censure. Such arguments as "Massachusetts innovator," "theorist," "experimenter," "enthusiast" and the like, I am content to let time answer. By a few habitual opponents of free schools, my acts have been misrepresented. But all this was expected. I fully counted the cost at the outset. Radical changes have been introduced, and our school system has undergone important modifications. The opposition which resists every innovation upon established usages and institutions was a matter of course. While I would avoid all personalities, and use the utmost courtesy and conciliation that consistency allows, to have "suited every body" would be a doubtful compliment, where conflicting opinions are to be harmonized and old practices and prejudices supplanted. It may be that a negative character and a crooked policy can so dexterously trim the sails as to steer clear of the clustering Scyllae on the one hand and the countless Charybdes on the other, but I have faith enough in human nature to believe that an earnest, straight forward and independent course will in the end most commend itself to the favor of men, and secure the permanent results desired.

BIRDSEY GRANT NORTHROP.

NEW HAVEN, May, 1869.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES

COMPILED FROM THE RETURNS OF THE ACTING SCHOOL VISITORS IN ORDER
TO SHOW THE CONDITION OF

COMMON SCHOOLS IN CONNECTICUT

DURING THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1868.

PRELIMINARY NOTE.

Great pains have been taken to make the following tables as correct as possible, and though perfect accuracy is not attainable, they may be considered as giving a just view of the condition of the public schools. These tables are based upon the returns which the law requires the school visitors of every town to submit each year to the Secretary of the State Board of Education. The school visitors receive their information to a considerable extent from the district committees, and they again from the teachers whom they employ. The new School Register which has been provided for the use of the schools of the State, in accordance with the law, is intended to facilitate the annual collection of these returns, and its general use is recommended. Copies may be obtained gratis on application to the Secretary of the State Board of Education.

EXPLANATION OF THE STATISTICAL TABLES.

Column No. 1. The towns in each county arranged alphabetically, county towns being placed first. In the towns of New Haven, Norwich and Middletown, there are districts which make independent reports, and these reports are given separately.

No. 2. The population of each town, according to the United States census of 1860.

No. 3. The Grand List of each town, October, 1867. These figures are taken from the report of the State Treasurer to the General Assembly in May, 1868.

No. 4. The number of school districts in each town.

No. 5. The number of public schools in each town.

No. 6 The number of departments in the public schools, counting each school-room of a graded school as one department.

Nos. 7 and 8. The average length, in days and decimals of a day, of the schools in winter and summer respectively.

No. 9. The number of children between four and sixteen enumerated in each town in January, 1868; the basis of distributing the income of the School Fund. These figures agree with those in the report of the Commissioner of the School Fund to the General Assembly in May, 1868.

Nos. 10 and 11. The number of children registered as attending public schools in winter and summer respectively.

No. 12. The number of *different* scholars registered in the public schools during the year reported; in other words, the number of children who attended the public schools *some part* of the year.

No. 13. The number of children between 4 and 16 years of age who attended no school whatever during the year.

N. B. The figures in this column are so largely based upon "estimates" that they give only an approximation to the *exact* truth. It is hoped that in future reports they can be given more accurately.

Nos. 14 and 15. The average attendance in winter and summer respectively.

No. 16. The number of those registered over 16 years of age.

Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20. The number of male teachers and female teachers employed in winter and in summer respectively.

Nos. 21 and 22. The average wages per month of male and female teachers, including cost of board, when that is supplied by the district.

No. 23. The number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms.

No. 24. The number of teachers who were teaching for the first time.

No. 25. The amount of money received by each town from the School Fund.

No. 26. The income from the town deposit fund in each town.

No. 27. The amount of money raised for public schools by town tax in each town.

No. 28. The amount of money raised for schools by district tax.

No. 29. The amount of money raised for schools by tuition or rate-bills.

No. 30. The amount of money received from local funds for school purposes.

No. 31. The amount of money raised for school purposes from other sources than those previously mentioned.

No. 32. The total amount of money received for public schools from all sources.

No. 33. The amount expended for teachers' wages, including board.

No. 34. The amount expended for fuel and incidental expenses.

No. 35. The amount expended for repairs of school buildings.

No. 36. The amount expended for other objects than those previously mentioned.

No. 37. The total amount expended for public schools.

The totals in column 37, include money expended for new school buildings, also the small amount expended for libraries and apparatus. The columns containing these amounts are omitted from these tables for want of room, but may be found on pages 120 and 121.

The columns of per-centages and averages which, in previous Reports, have been given in these tables, may now be found on pages 130 to 145.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

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TOWNS.	Popu- lation. 1860.	Grand List, 1867.	No. of Dis- tricts.	No. of Schools.	Dep'ts.	Av. Length.		Enum. Jan. '68	Registered.		No. in Public Schools.	Av. Attend'ces		TEACHERS.				Males.	Females.	Total.			
						W.	S.		W.	S.		Male.	Female.	Wages per Month.									
														Male.	Fem.								
Hartford, -----	29,152	\$40,748,558	10	16	71	160	53.	7,475	4,301	3,995	5,020	1,400	3,242	3,203	111	21	20	75	76	\$ 155.87	\$39.54	92	6
Avon, -----	1,059	632,578	7	7	7	76.1	74.3	233	178	138	206	16	124	94	2	0	7	7	7	00	20.28	3	4
Berlin, -----	2,146	1,304,966	9	9	11	96.8	82.1	564	397	350	445	22	289	232	1	3	0	8	7	46.67	28.87	6	1
Bloomfield, -----	1,401	955,454	9	9	9	73.7	71.3	370	230	200	308	34	164	147	11	0	0	9	9	00	25.00	7	3
Bristol, -----	3,436	1,812,238	12	12	16	85.5	79.9	929	587	561	670	200	448	419	12	3	2	14	15	61.20	25.38	14	10
Burlington, -----	1,031	432,417	9	8	8	75.8	81.	317	242	219	281	34	163	137	16	2	0	6	8	28.00	18.24	4	10
Canton, -----	2,373	1,374,162	8	8	10	73.1	87.9	618	486	501	576	99	344	334	52	4	1	9	12	57.90	24.19	10	6
East Granby, -----	833	541,073	6	6	6	76.7	66.7	194	123	92	149	23	92	65	2	1	0	5	6	45.00	21.27	3	4
East Hartford, -----	2,951	1,614,625	10	10	12	92.5	78.	745	523	416	578	120	417	318	0	3	0	10	12	56.67	30.57	6	3
East Windsor, -----	2,580	1,504,631	12	12	15	80.3	77.9	701	533	494	581	74	436	360	17	4	0	11	14	45.00	26.32	9	7
Enfield, -----	4,997	2,933,627	14	19	29	82.8	70.4	1,609	1,293	1,226	1,475	156	936	906	23	9	0	20	28	44.33	28.81	23	4
Farmington, -----	3,144	2,365,652	12	12	17	86.4	74.	923	650	608	790	92	441	412	18	3	2	13	15	80.80	27.70	9	3
Glastenbury, -----	1,363	1,609,641	18	18	20	83.	72.	816	533	497	688	40	421	379	0	5	0	14	21	36.60	24.49	13	5
Granby, -----	1,720	720,830	10	10	10	71.1	78.4	383	262	221	346	15	206	147	10	2	0	7	10	32.25	22.94	4	3
Hartland, -----	846	325,988	9	8	8	64.1	71.5	174	154	130	195	3	116	92	6	2	0	6	8	32.50	27.12	4	7
Manchester, -----	3,294	1,855,747	9	9	13	80.6	81.	938	543	442	673	166	397	289	12	2	0	11	12	32.50	27.12	13	1
Marlborough, -----	682	253,625	4	4	4	72.5	68.3	123	89	56	109	17	73	36	2	3	0	1	3	32.73	14.70	1	0
New Britain, -----	5,212	3,578,567	6	10	19	99.6	68.3	1,845	1,515	1,341	1,809	155	1,126	967	35	2	2	27	27	125.00	29.70	16	8
Rocky Hill, -----	1,102	527,438	4	4	4	85.	83.8	250	147	145	207	45	110	105	7	2	0	2	4	36.80	28.00	1	3
Simsbury, -----	2,410	1,544,812	12	11	14	83.6	73.6	546	429	312	471	71	311	257	11	2	1	11	13	44.00	26.91	8	6
Southington, -----	3,315	1,771,673	11	11	14	82.2	76.	1,066	596	571	854	32	434	410	7	3	1	11	13	58.12	30.08	10	4
South Windsor, -----	1,789	1,347,892	11	10	12	71.4	70.1	379	298	242	342	5	208	166	8	2	0	9	11	37.00	26.40	6	5
Suffield, -----	3,260	1,977,487	11	11	14	77.7	87.1	744	567	519	710	14	444	407	12	5	0	9	15	53.71	29.87	6	3
West Hartford, -----	1,296	1,462,173	8	8	9	107.	59.7	369	328	208	362	44	229	146	26	2	0	7	9	52.00	36.46	7	6
Wethersfield, -----	2,705	2,064,323	10	11	12	84.5	91.7	524	345	339	476	40	252	232	19	2	1	8	11	69.33	25.11	10	2
Windsor, -----	2,241	1,645,845	10	10	10	78.5	87.8	624	396	393	517	40	315	280	16	2	0	8	10	53.75	30.22	9	1
Windsor Locks, -----	1,624	686,763	1	1	6	95.	50.0	608	427	394	427	150	340	316	5	1	1	5	5	50.00	34.40	6	0
27 TOWNS.	89,962	\$77,592,785	252	264	380	86.7	78.8	24,067	16,172	14,610	19,265	3,107	12,078	10,856	439	90	31	323	379	\$88.06	\$29.91	300	115

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.										EXPENSES.					
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			
	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Tuition.	Local Funds.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.			
Hartford,-----	\$8,222.50	1,326.75	24,022.93	74,088.50	2,189.07	1,504.80	496.07	111,850.62	51,926.79	7,380.90	5,273.08	8,031.24	*99,461.31			
Avon,-----	256.30	244.44	210.00	663.85	165.45	151.20	81.00	1,772.24	992.00	109.61	344.10	-----	1,445.71			
Berlin,-----	620.40	176.52	769.25	182.32	607.33	170.00	59.36	2,585.18	2,209.90	298.00	101.41	20.55	*2,649.61			
Bloomfield,-----	407.00	218.25	247.75	552.15	221.35	-----	-----	1,646.50	1,375.25	174.67	135.26	-----	1,686.18			
Bristol,-----	1,021.90	259.00	632.51	105.72	3,102.27	107.25	187.25	5,415.90	4,419.50	707.16	90.98	133.62	5,351.26			
Burlington,-----	348.70	200.48	120.00	-----	549.52	79.25	-----	1,297.95	1,164.28	160.94	-----	-----	1,325.22			
Canton,-----	679.80	222.19	525.36	2,059.81	673.61	-----	810.93	4,971.70	3,525.74	353.55	74.19	96.95	4,050.43			
East Granby,-----	213.40	125.03	222.08	76.00	839.90	-----	14.40	990.81	841.99	98.50	52.00	-----	992.49			
East Hartford,-----	819.50	295.41	432.08	1,558.45	1,219.34	-----	28.00	4,352.78	3,498.12	330.07	481.85	40.00	4,350.04			
East Windsor,-----	771.10	355.82	587.78	1,031.50	650.20	1.33	57.03	3,454.76	3,011.70	833.35	99.38	9.00	*3,483.43			
Enfield,-----	1,769.90	328.02	2,476.38	8,170.46	650	48.00	93.40	12,892.66	7,775.00	1,304.45	211.39	81.01	*11,552.28			
Farmington,-----	1,015.30	292.94	923.81	5,877.78	669.25	547.34	3,309.94	12,636.36	4,876.98	489.64	530.82	434.75	*20,600.22			
Glastenbury,-----	897.60	482.12	606.23	1,583.57	1,094.80	25.29	273.62	4,963.23	3,757.91	564.84	156.46	420.89	4,900.10			
Granby,-----	421.30	296.21	313.30	-----	1,056.61	-----	4.00	2,091.42	1,888.65	221.13	140.86	1.00	2,251.64			
Hartland,-----	191.40	192.70	94.20	-----	803.10	6.82	10.00	1,298.22	1,101.02	127.15	79.50	-----	*1,317.67			
Manchester,-----	1,031.80	266.70	2,511.26	1,676.14	132.16	-----	53.14	5,671.20	3,022.70	360.08	1,013.05	75.65	*4,491.48			
Marlborough,-----	135.30	107.70	106.45	-----	170.65	-----	-----	520.10	449.80	43.50	30.00	15.82	539.12			
New Britain,-----	2,029.50	278.90	1,250.23	5,834.00	508.69	-----	386.00	10,287.32	9,419.25	1,690.30	378.50	100.00	*29,450.05			
Rocky Hill,-----	275.00	181.00	174.97	331.93	330.14	7.96	40.50	1,341.50	989.00	118.02	144.38	1.75	1,253.15			
Simsbury,-----	600.60	231.72	736.00	685.81	1,683.58	46.30	67.94	4,051.96	3,115.80	532.32	521.82	13.40	*4,193.34			
Southington,-----	1,172.60	313.61	614.02	2,674.51	1,176.40	-----	1,671.14	7,622.28	3,624.55	380.43	2,876.89	755.70	7,637.57			
South Windsor,-----	416.90	216.18	461.97	1,368.14	107.15	36.50	64.65	2,671.49	2,102.75	210.10	680.66	590.07	*3,593.58			
Suffield,-----	818.40	430.00	1,841.65	1,004.32	74.40	17.50	30.00	4,216.27	3,515.03	564.83	73.50	40.00	*4,244.36			
West Hartford,-----	405.90	111.52	551.26	1,171.85	889.73	34.55	109.99	3,274.80	2,626.50	366.47	74.86	-----	*3,092.83			
Wethersfield,-----	576.40	304.40	879.92	3,729.33	301.22	593.05	65.70	6,450.02	2,559.10	308.38	1,147.14	166.65	*6,701.27			
Windsor,-----	686.40	193.53	787.40	1,605.82	380.00	80.00	10.00	3,743.15	2,455.32	354.23	889.15	145.48	*3,854.18			
Windsor Locks,-----	668.80	96.00	3,091.37	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,856.17	1,458.00	263.17	-----	-----	*33,721.17			
	\$26,473.70	7,747.14	45,190.16	116,031.96	19,102.42	3,457.14	7,924.06	225,926.58	127,702.63	17,845.79	15,601.23	11,173.53	*268,188.69			

For explanations, see pages 99—101.

* Including money for new school houses, and for Library and Apparatus, for which see pages 120 and 121.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

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TOWNS.	Popu- lation 1860.	Grand List, 1867.	No. of Dis- tricts.	No. of Schools.	Dept's.	Ar. Length.		Enum. Jan. '68.	Registered.		No. in Public Schools.		Av. Attend'ce.		Over 16 y.	TEACHERS.				2 Term.	B. ms.				
						W.	S.		W.	S.	No. in School.	W.	S.	Male.		Female.	Male.	Female.							
New Haven, City -	35,526		1	18	109	100.	100.	9,535	5,389	5,907	6,315	1,860	4,551	5,042	75	10	10	113	113	166	50	45	79	104	12
" Fr Haven,	2,647		1	2	10	100.	100.	940	562	700	700	150	431	564	2	1	1	8	10	120	00	40	00	12	1
" Westville,	1,094		1	3	4	105.	105.	297	214	214	214	48	168	168	0	0	0	4	4	---	---	32	61	3	1
" complete,---	39,267	35,006,498	3	23	123	100.7	100.7	10,772	6,165	6,821	7,229	2,058	5,150	5,774	77	11	11	125	127	162	27	44	56	119	14
Bethany,---	974	644,827	7	6	6	70.	81.7	257	180	137	200	44	137	95	13	2	0	4	6	43	00	27	80	2	1
Branford,---	2,123	1,349,362	*1	8	11	123.5	66.9	659	586	483	586	71	359	310	28	3	1	8	10	52	67	30	78	5	0
Cheshire,---	2,407	1,405,475	12	12	12	80.1	61.8	618	396	355	522	98	270	227	16	7	1	4	11	42	87	23	20	4	4
Derby,---	5,443	3,511,772	6	6	20	105.	105.	1,840	1,239	1,204	1,470	270	862	867	13	2	2	21	21	130	95	34	63	21	5
East Haven,---	2,292	1,694,906	7	7	9	85.6	51.4	612	384	229	415	195	279	176	2	1	0	7	6	60	00	30	75	9	2
Guilford,---	2,624	1,500,014	15	15	17	88.7	70.2	564	433	347	492	45	318	248	8	2	1	15	13	30	67	21	07	9	3
Hamden,---	2,725	1,524,896	12	12	13	82.4	75.4	758	392	378	490	143	283	275	4	2	0	13	13	30	50	27	00	10	2
Madison,---	1,865	933,421	13	13	13	86.8	80.8	460	358	277	445	10	291	201	6	4	0	9	12	41	31	22	88	8	1
Meriden,---	7,426	5,446,373	12	12	21	101.3	94.6	2,078	1,403	1,294	1,755	130	1,071	955	18	8	5	18	19	98	54	32	92	16	8
Middlebury,---	664	416,597	6	5	6	61.8	90.	145	122	117	155	7	91	78	17	2	0	3	5	38	00	17	81	1	3
Milford,---	2,828	1,095,132	12	12	12	81.3	74.1	664	359	334	442	75	287	263	3	2	0	10	12	24	50	26	50	10	4
Naugatuck,---	2,590	1,217,467	6	6	11	98.8	77.	662	470	436	545	92	361	327	9	1	0	11	10	75	00	27	52	5	2
North Branford,---	1,050	580,665	7	7	7	67.2	74.3	268	126	93	167	62	99	74	0	2	0	5	7	47	50	23	50	4	1
North Haven,---	1,499	757,677	8	7	7	99.3	71.3	351	216	195	292	25	159	161	1	0	0	7	7	---	---	27	86	7	1
Orange,---	1,974	1,157,158	7	7	9	81.9	90.	589	334	308	403	92	210	202	9	0	0	9	9	---	---	29	00	8	1
Oxford,---	1,269	630,232	13	12	12	80.	80.4	274	215	188	287	6	160	125	10	3	0	9	12	21	67	21	93	13	2
Prospect,---	574	228,627	5	5	5	64.	75.	162	80	59	93	70	68	44	1	1	0	4	4	28	00	24	00	3	3
Seymour,---	1,749	987,597	*1	7	8	121.9	70.7	506	347	295	459	65	234	198	21	1	1	7	7	105	33	31	75	7	0
Southbury,---	1,346	867,204	10	9	9	85.	100.2	293	213	185	268	28	150	135	6	3	0	6	9	35	00	20	33	6	5
Wallingford,---	3,206	2,224,947	9	11	12	79.9	71.7	804	684	595	730	74	397	346	0	4	0	10	14	46	00	30	42	7	4
Waterbury,---	10,004	6,613,214	10	21	38	77.2	86.4	3,317	2,134	2,131	2,508	604	1,648	1,618	69	4	2	39	41	96	83	34	96	36	5
Wolcott,---	574	290,371	6	6	6	83.3	63.3	112	77	87	117	9	56	37	0	0	0	6	6	---	---	22	54	5	4
Woodbridge,---	872	601,435	6	5	5	68.6	85.	222	131	125	201	26	90	82	6	1	0	4	5	41	50	28	78	3	2
24 TOWNS.	97,345	70,685,867	194	234	392	87.7	79.9	26,987	17,044	16,673	20,271	4,300	13,030	12,818	337	66	24	354	386	87	81	31	33	318	77

* "Union District," organized under the Acts of 1866 and 1867.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENSES.							
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Tuition.	Local Funds.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
New Haven, City, -	\$10,488.50	922.16	12,394.62	106,000.00	-----	-----	25,845.82	155,651.10	61,824.25	463.36	2,507.03	33,312.30	*147,451.46
" Fair Haven, -	1,034.00	92.36	1,221.91	6,306.00	45.00	-----	174.92	8,874.19	4,407.35	240.50	8.00	4,143.25	*8,874.10
" Westville, -	326.70	30.92	385.97	1,750.00	-----	-----	-----	2,493.59	1,369.74	66.50	103.36	831.33	*2,390.93
" complete,	11,849.20	1,045.44	14,002.50	114,056.00	45.00	-----	26,020.74	167,018.88	67,601.34	770.36	2,618.39	38,286.88	*158,716.49
Bethany, -----	282.70	166.58	192.50	-----	784.22	7.00	-----	1,433.00	1,313.00	120.00	-----	-----	1,433.00
Branford, -----	724.96	191.08	3,376.41	-----	-----	43.20	-----	4,335.59	3,359.23	205.97	301.00	-----	3,866.20
Cheshire, -----	679.80	243.55	535.61	-----	1,610.52	-----	65.59	3,135.07	2,707.27	307.16	41.95	13.68	3,070.06
Derby, -----	2,024.00	241.10	6,853.07	15,353.60	84.50	26.30	1,911.33	26,493.90	10,156.27	1,395.20	2,739.89	1,663.66	*20,073.95
East Haven, -----	673.20	211.95	639.36	1,110.00	899.05	-----	16.00	3,549.56	2,196.14	286.53	53.71	5.85	*5,557.92
Guilford, -----	620.40	361.20	516.20	-----	1,119.29	94.00	13.27	2,724.36	2,419.00	220.04	46.57	20.17	*2,726.83
Hamden, -----	833.80	256.73	598.13	862.00	797.00	26.80	19.00	3,393.46	2,921.00	315.60	104.00	-----	*3,350.60
Madison, -----	506.00	240.11	335.67	326.69	1,745.89	7.95	109.38	3,271.69	2,647.89	234.50	373.07	-----	*3,292.46
Meriden, -----	2,285.80	265.15	10,342.42	2,537.37	-----	-----	144.26	15,575.00	11,692.52	1,070.83	1,370.06	601.55	*45,776.96
Middlebury, -----	159.50	128.99	165.52	-----	366.34	-----	5.69	826.04	707.50	76.49	20.50	-----	804.49
Milford, -----	730.40	350.00	440.40	103.00	832.02	120.00	40.50	2,616.32	2,306.00	209.52	138.00	2.00	*2,696.02
Naugatuck, -----	728.20	83.84	450.69	2,519.08	488.26	-----	-----	4,270.07	3,357.00	309.51	53.18	192.98	*3,912.67
North Branford -----	294.80	168.00	207.00	2,350.00	435.10	67.91	15.79	3,538.60	1,113.50	65.71	4.00	-----	*3,533.21
North Haven, -----	386.10	196.17	253.65	-----	958.18	37.52	31.50	1,868.12	1,649.75	155.76	79.18	16.93	*1,922.62
Orange, -----	647.90	302.20	396.52	1,405.27	266.28	60.79	1,801.87	4,880.83	2,005.68	300.00	202.50	617.66	*4,945.35
Oxford, -----	301.40	125.00	240.00	265.95	1,346.08	31.35	77.71	2,387.49	2,147.00	193.65	6.20	8.18	*2,365.03
Prospect, -----	178.20	42.00	63.00	-----	500.16	-----	6.10	794.46	725.16	49.30	-----	19.00	*793.46
Seymour, -----	556.60	112.64	2,203.16	52.00	897.35	6.00	27.73	3,855.48	3,143.40	203.69	46.83	11.00	*5,421.42
Southbury, -----	322.30	256.08	314.09	730.26	623.16	-----	6.00	2,251.89	1,452.50	175.37	749.42	-----	2,377.29
Wallingford, -----	884.40	357.61	837.25	-----	2,710.81	57.00	-----	4,847.07	4,182.50	417.91	235.50	.65	4,836.56
Waterbury, -----	3,648.70	219.90	2,645.28	26,160.98	1,000.36	60.36	70.53	33,806.11	15,768.94	1,150.24	5,426.74	1,781.95	*37,916.07
Wolcott, -----	123.20	124.98	97.92	-----	933.19	-----	14.16	1,293.45	1,036.00	219.64	88.89	13.90	1,358.43
Woodbridge, -----	244.20	173.92	245.21	-----	461.00	103.40	55.15	1,282.88	1,102.00	87.55	1.10	-----	1,190.65
	\$29,685.70	5,864.22	45,961.56	167,832.20	18,903.76	749.58	30,452.30	299,449.32	147,710.59	8,540.53	14,700.68	43,256.04	*321,937.74

* Including money for school houses, and for Library and Apparatus, for which see pages 120 and 121.

* For explanations, see pages 99—101.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1860.	Grand List, 1867.	No. of Dis- tricts.	No. of Schools.	Dep'ts.	Av. Length.		Enum. Jan. '68.	Registered.		No. in Public Schools.	No. in no School.	Av. Attend'ce.		Total Sch.	TEACHERS.				Total Teach.			
						W.	S.		W.	S.			W.	S.		Male.		Female.					
																W.	S.	W.	S.		Male.	Female.	
New London, ---	10,115	\$6,013,043	7	9	26	97.3	93.	2,266	1,787	1,617	2,233	196	1,257	1,158	40	9	8	23	24	\$83.43	\$27.40	30	1
Norwich Town, ---	---	---	1	1	3	127.	64.2	251	171	160	224	20	118	113	6	1	1	2	2	81.40	30.00	3	0
" Central, ---	---	---	1	5	22	140.	70.	1,374	978	950	978	246	774	808	16	1	1	24	24	161.90	47.62	25	1
" W. Chelsea, ---	---	---	1	3	10	140.	65.	676	490	563	613	55	370	410	24	1	1	10	10	100.00	38.00	11	6
" other dist's, ---	---	---	9	11	20	85.8	84.4	1,539	1,111	966	1,194	255	891	842	6	8	3	18	22	64.27	25.98	11	0
" complete,	14,048	11,630,202	12	20	55	109.5	76.9	3,840	2,750	2,639	3,009	576	2,153	2,165	52	11	6	54	58	81.98	36.65	50	7
Bozrah, ---	1,216	592,585	7	7	7	92.6	80.4	249	235	196	290	00	171	148	34	2	0	5	7	33.75	26.29	5	1
Colchester, ---	2,862	1,520,955	14	13	16	76.9	78.8	726	486	461	535	139	318	288	14	4	2	12	14	31.67	21.88	10	3
East Lyme, ---	1,506	518,783	9	9	9	77.8	72.7	408	334	307	427	4	240	185	26	5	1	4	8	41.17	25.50	6	3
Franklin, ---	2,358	443,753	8	7	7	83.9	55.6	201	188	107	203	6	148	71	10	1	0	6	7	24.00	23.85	2	5
Griswold, ---	2,217	1,306,928	14	14	16	89.6	54.1	644	537	427	602	76	433	366	36	7	1	9	15	38.72	19.81	6	5
Groton, ---	4,450	2,476,527	11	11	17	89.9	93.1	1,238	816	664	983	175	598	337	38	9	4	9	13	51.56	26.34	12	4
Lebanon, ---	2,174	1,251,834	16	16	16	82.5	66.1	458	366	278	473	21	263	198	26	12	0	4	16	35.50	22.29	8	6
Ledyard, ---	1,615	634,736	14	14	14	94.4	57.6	385	308	200	354	37	213	144	18	11	0	3	14	31.14	15.82	8	12
Lisbon, ---	1,262	323,707	6	6	6	88.3	48.	157	130	96	156	5	93	69	7	2	0	4	5	36.00	22.15	2	1
Lyme, ---	1,246	407,578	7	7	7	90.	70.5	325	235	181	315	13	156	119	9	1	0	6	7	50.00	24.69	4	5
Montville, ---	2,151	1,168,600	13	11	13	79.4	58.8	607	433	369	544	50	302	238	21	4	0	9	13	29.96	21.77	6	3
No. Stonington, ---	1,913	996,225	15	14	14	75.5	64.1	416	350	275	417	33	251	196	14	10	0	4	14	26.00	16.17	7	5
Old Lyme, ---	1,304	558,724	8	7	7	83.9	76.	377	288	212	294	00	191	149	10	2	0	5	7	30.00	15.67	5	2
Preston, ---	2,092	818,122	12	12	13	92.6	68.2	534	459	353	500	18	334	263	19	9	1	4	12	34.35	16.83	5	1
Salem, ---	830	379,026	8	8	8	79.1	61.4	192	167	109	192	00	118	70	00	1	0	7	8	25.00	24.37	6	7
Sprague, ---	*	1,315,173	4	4	4	77.5	54.	947	348	365	509	415	192	155	24	2	1	4	4	56.00	26.56	4	0
Stonington, ---	5,827	4,999,941	18	17	28	93.6	65.7	1,654	1,257	1,055	1,459	110	764	609	30	14	5	15	22	40.14	24.54	17	4
Waterford, ---	2,555	1,123,165	11	11	11	90.5	76.5	660	392	330	532	91	250	207	11	7	0	4	11	41.51	16.93	3	2
20 TOWNS.	61,741	\$38,478,907	214	217	296	87.2	69.	16,284	11,866	10,241	14,027	1,965	8,445	7,135	439	123	29	191	279	\$47.64	\$25.85	196	77

* Incorporated in 1861, from Franklin and Lisbon.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENSES.										
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			
	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Tuition.	Local Funds.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.			
New London, ----	\$2,492.60	714.92	7,700.00	7,304.30	118.80	-----	19.00	18,844.62	13,750.00	1,374.75	594.96	1,073.37	*16,838.88			
Norwich Town, --	276.10	50.20	253.51	1,385.17	-----	-----	108.34	2,023.32	1,338.94	237.40	135.15	122.04	*1,882.07			
" Central, ----	1,511.40	274.80	1,387.74	24,624.09	-----	-----	-----	27,798.03	13,929.19	875.01	539.33	4,431.77	19,775.30			
" W. Chelsea, --	743.60	135.30	682.76	4,681.87	-----	-----	-----	6,243.53	4,116.35	566.90	725.34	732.58	6,141.17			
" other dist's,	1,692.90	315.20	1,578.08	9,413.27	209.15	34.65	435.61	13,678.86	7,490.53	1,854.66	752.65	3,440.61	13,538.45			
" complete,	4,224.00	775.50	3,902.09	40,054.40	209.15	34.65	543.95	49,743.74	26,875.01	3,533.97	2,152.47	8,728.00	*41,336.99			
Bozrah, ----	273.90	169.55	246.33	469.60	525.79	-----	455.00	2,140.17	1,374.45	164.97	424.00	88.00	*2,091.42			
Colchester, ----	798.60	362.71	545.58	418.00	699.50	360.96	461.97	3,647.32	3,096.48	393.15	67.47	4.94	3,562.04			
East Lyme, ----	448.80	361.13	170.94	316.38	732.97	219.02	72.50	2,321.74	1,975.58	141.58	206.14	15.45	2,338.75			
Franklin, ----	221.10	127.47	179.12	-----	336.50	173.52	57.99	1,095.70	985.16	125.50	-----	-----	1,110.65			
Griswold, ----	708.40	350.98	378.75	780.07	662.63	34.26	189.93	3,105.02	2,638.07	215.06	329.04	-----	3,182.17			
Groton, ----	1,361.80	410.00	1,753.73	427.60	2,459.26	-----	182.02	6,594.41	5,562.75	595.16	55.27	14.00	*6,242.18			
Lebanon, ----	503.80	384.72	495.00	-----	826.68	140.38	84.00	2,434.58	2,194.95	208.64	109.28	-----	2,512.87			
Ledyard, ----	423.50	232.91	253.89	-----	869.84	130.03	-----	1,910.17	1,871.50	152.79	24.98	1.05	2,050.32			
Lisbon, ----	172.70	83.83	155.17	75.00	629.68	24.30	10.00	1,150.68	987.70	55.50	75.00	-----	1,118.20			
Lyme, ----	357.50	221.86	133.80	360.99	562.20	-----	49.08	1,685.43	1,407.00	1,454	200.00	-----	1,711.54			
Montville, ----	667.70	351.92	451.51	875.00	979.35	181.10	150.59	3,657.17	2,591.50	325.42	1.00	16.50	2,934.42			
No. Stonington, --	457.60	460.07	236.37	-----	893.33	53.48	16.62	2,117.47	1,948.0	148.32	20.30	-----	2,116.62			
Old Lyme, ----	414.70	196.82	154.00	210.00	171.46	-----	-----	1,146.98	847.62	81.45	214.70	4.00	1,147.77			
Preston, ----	587.40	303.06	400.42	571.30	1,045.77	70.41	30.03	3,008.39	2,612.05	300.02	96.50	51.00	3,059.57			
Salem, ----	211.20	147.78	157.62	-----	500.00	-----	-----	1,016.60	1,192.27	119.23	95.00	-----	1,406.50			
Sprague, ----	1,041.70	154.05	464.71	773.50	348.07	4.37	100.00	2,886.40	1,756.00	234.02	826.75	-----	*2,884.77			
Stonington, ----	1,819.40	524.10	1,814.90	2,449.02	1,794.36	145.15	99.37	8,646.30	7,418.59	940.39	720.43	31.71	9,111.12			
Waterford, ----	726.00	345.86	285.50	-----	1,077.53	-----	24.54	2,459.43	2,230.50	328.36	18.79	29.27	2,606.92			
	\$17,912.40	6,679.24	19,879.43	55,085.16	15,437.87	1,571.63	2,546.59	119,112.32	83,315.18	9,542.82	6,232.08	10,057.29	*109,362.91			

* Including money for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see page 121.

For explanations see pages 99—101.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1860.	Grand List, 1867.	No. of Dist's.	No. of Schools.	Dep'ts.	Ar. Length.		Enum. Jan. '68	Registered.		No. in Public Schools.		Av. Attend'ce.		Male. Female.		Wages per Month.		Males.	Females.	23 Towns.	23 Towns.	
						W.	S.		W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.							
Bridgeport, ----	13,299	\$9,638,735	10	10	32	116.7	91.4	4,033	2,683	2,601	2,872	454	1,878	1,899	16	6	7	36	35	\$94.49	\$28.44	23	7
Danbury, ----	7,234	5,186,022	13	15	27	102.4	110.1	2,283	1,087	1,119	1,256	240	765	847	13	4	3	23	24	89.28	28.45	19	3
Bethel, ----	1,711	744,355	5	5	6	107.	122.	450	269	308	395	65	192	201	12	3	0	3	6	39.33	24.17	3	1
Brookfield, ----	1,224	717,829	8	8	8	86.5	90.7	284	203	160	235	48	123	96	10	2	0	6	8	35.50	25.71	3	2
Darien, ----	1,705	1,128,618	5	5	5	118.4	108.2	447	257	225	351	71	190	173	13	2	2	3	3	52.50	35.00	5	0
Easton, ----	1,350	659,193	8	8	8	85.3	85.	256	183	165	215	7	110	96	4	4	0	4	8	25.00	15.60	1	6
Fairfield, ----	4,379	3,392,868	17	17	20	96.	87.6	1,465	846	760	1,028	150	526	461	18	10	3	11	17	41.54	20.50	16	3
Greenwich, ----	6,522	3,860,730	18	18	21	87.	83.1	2,028	1,231	1,191	1,540	220	704	735	31	5	5	17	19	53.33	31.92	18	0
Huntington, ----	1,477	778,004	12	12	12	84.7	84.7	338	249	221	308	29	166	143	8	3	0	8	11	26.83	21.37	7	13
Monroe, ----	1,382	673,817	7	7	7	99.3	101.4	307	243	199	289	32	156	127	14	2	0	5	7	20.00	18.97	3	3
New Canaan, ----	2,771	1,385,250	11	11	14	100.5	93.7	673	547	519	581	52	360	315	29	2	2	12	12	58.75	21.54	10	4
New Fairfield, ----	915	463,305	7	6	6	62.7	106.7	220	126	146	198	23	73	81	7	4	0	2	6	28.00	20.75	1	3
Newtown, ----	3,578	2,128,336	21	21	21	100.8	94.4	975	739	633	824	40	476	404	11	9	2	12	19	34.36	24.19	14	10
Norwalk, ----	7,582	5,797,391	11	11	20	96.9	104.7	2,479	1,119	1,375	1,711	439	755	835	28	8	5	12	18	71.31	30.77	17	5
Reading, ----	1,652	1,156,876	10	9	9	100.	83.9	362	229	195	295	23	160	133	0	7	2	2	2	28.22	21.89	6	2
Ridgefield, ----	2,213	1,388,819	14	13	13	93.3	97.8	514	337	298	444	46	228	204	15	4	0	8	12	27.75	21.01	7	5
Sherman, ----	911	434,883	6	6	6	105.5	90.	208	165	150	198	10	105	91	8	1	0	5	6	30.00	13.46	8	1
Stamford, ----	7,185	5,770,567	15	19	26	106.8	86.7	2,109	1,172	1,181	1,470	220	750	852	34	4	3	21	24	75.25	32.36	19	3
Stratford, ----	2,294	1,557,208	8	8	8	103.7	101.4	502	250	258	339	38	188	168	0	1	0	6	7	36.00	24.46	5	2
Trumbull, ----	1,474	747,329	6	6	6	92.8	94.3	297	216	191	254	47	150	127	4	1	3	1	3	52.00	22.75	4	4
Weston, ----	1,117	580,698	7	7	7	75.7	91.4	284	187	163	243	36	108	98	9	5	0	2	7	27.40	19.44	4	2
Westport, ----	3,293	2,248,490	10	10	10	99.	92.5	838	467	355	544	162	311	208	0	7	2	3	8	35.11	23.18	6	10
Wilton, ----	2,208	957,821	10	8	8	104.9	92.7	509	301	251	365	70	167	136	10	4	2	4	6	35.83	21.55	4	5
23 TOWNS.	77,476	\$51,397,144	239	240	300	98.	93.9	21,861	13,106	12,667	15,955	2,522	8,641	8,430	294	100	39	208	275	\$50.58	\$25.78	198	96

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENSES.						
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	School Fund.	Town Deposit	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Tuition.	Local Funds.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
Bridgeport,-----	\$4,436.30	431.48	3,010.40	24,468.24	399.86	-----	13,579.46	46,325.74	16,762.29	1,956.84	593.75	21,114.89	*43,719.40
Danbury,-----	2,511.30	496.00	2,022.84	18,273.29	3,840.93	180.00	16,898.56	44,222.92	8,908.87	1,154.36	359.02	3,611.35	*44,287.38
Bethel,-----	495.00	66.58	230.01	-----	1,430.91	10.00	-----	2,232.50	1,892.52	290.40	17.00	15.17	2,215.09
Brookfield,-----	312.40	191.37	269.05	350.00	533.97	28.18	-----	1,684.97	1,206.93	156.58	351.00	-----	1,714.51
Darien,-----	491.70	156.10	916.88	-----	630.93	-----	204.47	2,400.08	1,950.15	170.10	189.90	64.14	*2,384.29
Easton,-----	281.60	133.10	216.71	79.23	580.46	10.18	40.00	1,341.28	1,248.17	79.10	-----	1.11	*1,349.38
Fairfield,-----	1,611.50	517.36	955.87	-----	2,237.96	303.51	199.41	5,825.61	5,275.00	476.42	171.96	240.98	*6,184.36
Greenwich,-----	2,230.80	526.91	1,544.29	2,778.46	2,076.07	-----	45.00	9,201.53	7,864.94	591.52	697.61	35.65	*9,233.06
Huntington,-----	371.80	211.26	311.20	342.58	1,009.82	46.49	24.00	2,317.15	2,005.81	138.68	153.29	3.75	*2,326.01
Monroe,-----	337.70	253.53	232.26	-----	933.40	42.00	53.26	1,852.15	1,689.18	148.98	.40	13.59	1,852.15
New Canaan,-----	740.30	294.92	388.91	2,405.00	1,141.03	37.61	24.59	5,032.36	3,637.60	333.72	485.12	30.50	*4,537.69
New Fairfield,-----	242.00	153.60	176.75	-----	566.55	-----	-----	1,138.90	1,024.01	76.39	5.70	-----	1,106.10
Newtown,-----	1,072.50	473.10	757.78	-----	3,546.95	107.60	79.55	6,037.48	5,514.25	478.95	44.28	-----	6,037.48
Norwalk,-----	2,726.90	460.63	2,217.11	9,300.00	5,721.71	235.60	417.68	21,079.63	9,773.91	700.21	378.75	306.55	*19,266.29
Reading,-----	398.20	234.00	594.00	-----	969.40	4.06	49.00	2,248.66	2,102.50	180.16	-----	-----	2,282.66
Ridgefield,-----	565.40	343.15	555.52	-----	1,200.00	64.00	-----	2,728.07	2,509.27	201.31	18.93	-----	2,729.51
Sherman,-----	228.80	144.00	170.58	-----	460.00	-----	-----	1,003.38	837.79	165.50	-----	-----	1,003.29
Stamford,-----	2,319.90	382.89	2,254.44	7,127.50	1,655.87	123.02	6,418.39	20,282.01	10,081.52	1,355.71	552.61	1,747.09	*18,014.97
Stratford,-----	552.20	254.40	534.00	-----	465.00	140.00	30.44	1,976.04	1,720.50	182.00	30.00	20.00	*1,972.50
Trumbull,-----	326.70	189.50	189.91	-----	1,078.38	66.45	-----	1,850.94	1,699.25	140.79	-----	-----	*1,850.04
Weston,-----	312.40	140.24	234.99	-----	761.00	-----	-----	1,448.63	1,341.00	64.00	5.00	-----	1,410.00
Westport,-----	921.80	350.00	869.51	131.70	627.77	39.30	142.03	3,082.11	2,833.00	251.01	33.95	19.80	*3,207.76
Wilton,-----	559.90	329.30	288.26	251.68	867.95	3.72	70.42	2,371.23	2,125.75	180.53	-----	5.55	*2,331.83
	\$24,047.10	6,733.42	18,941.27	65,507.68	82,735.92	1,441.72	38,276.26	187,683.37	94,053.91	9,473.26	4,088.27	27,230.12	*181,015.75

For explanations, see pages 99—101.

* Including money for new school houses, and for Library and Apparatus, for which see pages 120 and 121.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popu- lation. 1860.	Grand List, 1867.	No. of Dis- tricts.	No. of Sch- ools.	Dep'ts.	Ar. Length.		Enum. Jan. '68	Registered.		No. in Public Schools.	No. in no School.	Av. Attend'ce.		Over 16	Male.		Female.		Wages per Month.		2 ^d Terms.	P. m's.
						W.	S.		W.	S.			W.	S.		W.	S.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Fem.		
Brooklyn-----	2,136	\$1,156,536	9	9	12	88.6	60.1	526	391	293	460	38	292	213	31	3	2	9	10	\$47.20	\$24.47	5	2
Ashford,-----	1,231	521,187	10	10	10	62.6	60.8	307	237	199	320	14	184	141	28	5	0	5	10	27.00	16.13	8	3
Canterbury,-----	1,591	751,369	11	11	11	97.8	57.	403	376	155	408	46	287	124	27	7	0	5	8	33.71	21.15	6	3
Chaplin,-----	781	305,096	7	5	5	77.8	55.8	175	128	70	155	20	92	50	4	1	1	4	4	18.00	20.12	2	6
Eastford,-----	1,005	326,466	8	8	8	61.9	60.	275	232	169	282	14	168	96	18	4	0	4	7	31.25	21.67	1	5
Hampton,-----	936	462,989	7	7	7	72.4	63.4	210	205	153	227	13	148	110	5	3	0	4	7	31.33	22.68	5	4
Killingly,-----	4,926	2,087,586	17	17	21	84.3	62.5	1,370	854	750	1,122	164	623	515	46	11	1	10	19	41.36	23.78	9	3
Plainfield,-----	3,665	1,796,713	14	14	15	84.7	67.	1,118	718	622	941	174	414	878	29	5	1	10	14	39.83	24.00	8	3
Pomfret,-----	1,673	1,022,273	8	8	8	81.9	58.7	285	217	168	265	19	161	124	14	5	0	3	8	42.30	23.55	4	1
Putnam,-----	2,722	1,704,890	6	6	10	99.2	57.8	1,007	517	576	673	352	324	450	25	4	2	4	8	51.67	27.17	7	2
Scotland,-----	720	418,453	5	5	5	81.6	52.	150	134	96	168	4	106	76	9	2	0	3	5	26.25	20.72	4	4
Sterling,-----	1,051	365,549	9	9	9	68.0	58.8	252	250	170	273	00	137	92	16	2	1	7	8	25.00	23.73	4	5
Thompson,-----	3,259	1,808,432	13	13	14	70.4	70.	957	563	496	774	198	437	377	43	7	0	6	14	46.75	28.63	10	1
Voluntown,-----	1,055	264,274	9	9	9	77.8	50.7	375	262	185	311	69	164	108	21	5	0	4	9	33.70	17.74	7	6
Windham,-----	4,711	2,507,455	11	11	21	81.9	70.9	1,257	1,015	952	*1,387	24	744	669	69	5	4	19	19	83.56	26.30	21	3
Woodstock,-----	3,285	1,452,588	17	17	18	66.2	60.9	709	586	475	707	44	462	353	39	11	0	7	17	35.45	24.46	7	12
16 TOWNS.	34,747	\$16,951,856	161	159	183	77.5	61.4	9,376	6,685	5,534	8,473	1,193	4,743	3,876	424	80	12	104	167	\$42.54	\$23.59	108	63

* 63 non-residents of Natchaug district, Willimantic, attended the school of that district, and there are about 50 children living in adjoining towns who belong to districts in Windham, though not included in the enumeration for that town.

TOWNS.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	EXPENSES.												
	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Tuition.	Local Funds.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
Brooklyn, -----	\$ 578.60	223.59	507.12	2,010.33	1,422.36	30.72	69.83	4,842.55	2,733.93	270.91	179.48	3.73	*4,745.80
Ashford, -----	337.70	188.30	206.30	-----	355.59	-----	15.40	1,103.29	986.66	109.80	8.15	-----	1,104.61
Canterbury, -----	443.30	281.74	205.66	481.62	399.99	19.00	234.69	2,066.00	1,310.50	222.76	504.74	-----	*2,048.00
Chaplin, -----	192.50	124.36	105.97	-----	268.10	42.87	78.09	811.89	660.00	47.06	9.93	11.00	*757.99
Eastford, -----	302.50	213.00	111.87	147.18	534.72	-----	-----	1,309.27	1,103.13	103.62	103.87	-----	1,310.62
Hampton, -----	231.00	170.77	175.39	-----	177.64	22.10	75.60	852.50	743.50	70.80	11.50	2.00	827.80
Killingly, -----	1,507.00	469.53	619.60	1,189.43	1,325.99	12.86	55.31	5,179.72	4,145.50	654.29	385.34	40.00	5,175.13
Plainfield, -----	1,229.80	369.92	748.68	125.78	713.21	-----	290.27	3,477.66	2,984.81	290.27	151.21	51.37	3,477.66
Pomfret, -----	313.50	257.29	302.56	95.05	906.40	19.72	83.48	1,928.00	1,715.00	202.04	7.00	2.28	1,926.32
Putnam, -----	1,107.70	129.60	689.20	6,821.00	458.72	-----	-----	9,206.22	2,448.25	298.17	-----	-----	*12,746.42
Scotland, -----	165.00	63.27	146.30	181.74	455.56	36.51	24.00	1,072.38	802.50	76.22	180.65	-----	1,059.37
Sterling, -----	277.20	191.08	141.08	60.00	696.21	10.95	30.33	1,406.85	1,297.97	35.24	76.11	-----	1,409.32
Thompson, -----	1,052.70	134.68	684.17	585.75	813.18	16.92	10.49	3,297.89	2,884.55	226.22	50.34	16.76	3,177.87
Voluntown, -----	412.50	200.95	157.46	-----	411.11	30.72	41.80	1,254.54	1,129.25	109.27	2.69	-----	1,241.21
Windham, -----	1,382.70	382.23	1,243.33	9,465.46	918.45	85.33	50.00	13,527.50	7,545.85	886.85	716.24	2,491.55	*16,131.91
Woodstock, -----	779.90	460.14	467.60	2,743.04	901.73	57.61	92.75	5,502.77	3,188.25	302.44	1,020.50	15.60	*5,746.79
	\$10,313.60	3,860.45	6,512.29	23,906.38	10,758.96	385.31	1,102.04	56,839.03	35,679.65	3,905.96	3,357.75	2,634.29	*62,886.32

* For explanations, see pages 99—101. * Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 120 and 121.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1860.	Grand List, 1867.	No. of Dist's.	No. of Schools.	Dep'ts.	Av. Length.		Enum. Jan. '68	Registered.		No. in Public Schools.	No. in no School.	Av. Attend'ce		Male		Female.		Wages per Month.		Terms.	B'ns	
						W.	S.		W.	S.			W. S.	W. S.	Male.	Fem.							
Litchfield, -----	3,200	\$2,046,550	19	19	19	69.4	74.5	696	403	369	569	112	310	254	14	8	0	11	19	\$29.38	\$19.27	8	17
Barkhamsted, ----	1,272	570,915	10	10	11	67.4	64.6	265	229	181	268	3	161	120	3	3	0	8	10	23.00	18.13	3	3
Bethlehem, -----	815	556,771	8	8	8	74.3	101.2	183	127	107	163	11	93	70	2	1	0	6	8	30.00	12.00	4	3
Bridgewater, ----	1,048	613,924	5	5	6	86.	112.6	273	196	169	231	12	136	98	10	3	0	3	6	32.33	21.33	5	3
Canaan, -----	1,427	739,530	10	9	9	66.2	71.5	378	204	230	300	34	156	160	10	2	0	7	9	38.50	21.07	8	2
Colebrook, -----	1,375	622,181	10	10	11	74.6	74.	341	299	221	345	18	214	156	24	5	1	6	9	30.33	21.47	1	3
Cornwall, -----	1,953	906,895	17	17	17	70.2	74.7	512	333	328	476	30	249	210	11	7	0	9	16	32.07	18.00	13	2
Goshen, -----	1,381	1,003,112	12	9	9	82.1	92.6	330	209	222	285	42	147	149	1	2	0	7	9	33.75	21.38	7	4
Harwinton, -----	1,044	625,772	12	12	12	76.2	73.3	267	194	153	250	6	138	111	9	2	0	9	12	31.00	19.18	3	5
Kent, -----	1,855	699,048	13	13	13	74.3	98.1	414	311	304	379	35	192	170	3	3	0	9	13	33.67	21.68	7	2
Morris, -----	769	443,601	6	6	6	80.	90.	199	146	116	186	18	98	80	4	3	0	3	6	21.00	18.11	1	3
New Hartford, ---	2,758	1,134,508	10	10	12	71.3	70.3	774	460	355	535	236	356	233	34	6	1	7	12	42.43	24.68	7	10
New Milford, ----	3,535	2,061,787	18	18	19	78.3	96.8	845	674	597	706	39	417	334	29	9	1	10	18	37.23	22.14	2	9
Norfolk, -----	1,803	966,859	13	12	12	71.	81.8	379	189	203	277	76	136	127	2	0	0	10	11	0.00	20.04	9	3
North Canaan, ---	1,407	768,552	5	5	5	72.	88.	349	181	214	240	13	100	130	9	2	0	3	5	36.00	24.75	2	1
Plymouth, -----	3,244	2,035,082	13	13	20	78.5	79.3	961	691	689	872	59	514	506	24	5	2	15	18	57.15	22.54	13	7
Roxbury, -----	992	541,600	7	7	7	79.4	86.7	245	175	118	230	5	102	67	17	1	0	7	7	30.00	17.11	6	1
Salisbury, -----	3,100	2,058,979	*1	15	15	100.8	90.	858	568	558	752	46	485	410	0	0	13	15	0.00	44.40	10	1	
Sharon, -----	2,556	1,585,020	18	18	18	74.6	92.3	634	365	375	502	69	261	273	35	5	0	12	18	58.40	23.83	15	6
Torrington, -----	2,278	1,507,352	11	15	15	69.	72.1	695	480	424	594	113	385	335	37	4	1	12	15	69.35	26.15	8	4
Warren, -----	710	344,843	6	6	6	68.3	83.3	167	79	105	142	33	55	57	14	3	0	1	6	23.33	20.57	4	4
Washington, -----	1,659	1,056,719	12	11	11	83.8	93.2	415	303	249	358	25	202	162	8	5	0	6	11	38.60	30.00	6	7
Watertown, ----	1,587	1,381,417	9	9	10	78.6	80.6	397	263	233	332	37	185	167	8	5	0	5	10	33.60	21.90	7	4
Winchester, -----	3,513	2,338,957	9	9	11	73.3	82.2	835	431	433	512	50	327	287	1	3	1	9	11	65.00	25.60	8	2
Woodbury, -----	2,037	1,297,240	13	13	13	80.8	87.	437	316	272	382	39	218	187	16	5	1	8	12	29.50	19.10	8	5
25 TOWNS.	47,318	\$27,907,214	267	279	295	76.	83.8	11,849	7,826	7,225	9,886	1,161	5,637	4,853	325	92	8	196	286	\$37.86	\$22.80	160	111

* "Union District."

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.												EXPENSES.			
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.			
	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Tuition.	Local Funds.	Other Sources.	Total.								
Litchfield,-----	\$765.60	522.90	756.73	303.99	843.40	42.00	-----	3,234.62	2,742.71	409.77	66.00	-----	3,218.48			
Barkhamsted,-----	291.50	261.59	185.56	245.30	550.00	-----	-----	1,533.95	1,405.00	112.30	20.25	4.60	1,542.15			
Bethlehem,-----	201.30	144.83	153.38	-----	379.79	-----	58.46	937.76	852.00	83.30	2.50	-----	937.80			
Bridgewater,-----	300.30	163.19	219.38	-----	773.03	12.32	1.11	1,469.33	1,308.50	157.81	2.52	-----	1,468.83			
Canaan,-----	415.80	180.01	219.01	1,800.00	633.06	-----	15.93	3,263.81	1,141.00	126.80	50.06	-----	*3,173.85			
Colebrook,-----	375.10	205.25	248.85	530.76	782.57	41.00	12.50	2,196.03	1,882.00	219.42	126.25	-----	*2,240.17			
Cornwall,-----	563.20	261.94	300.40	-----	1,436.59	35.00	59.67	2,656.80	2,484.21	213.08	7.18	-----	2,704.47			
Goshen,-----	363.00	274.75	279.50	-----	674.87	57.14	95.00	1,744.26	1,537.25	183.68	33.15	-----	*1,774.08			
Harwinton,-----	293.70	215.86	162.32	-----	1,000.43	-----	4.50	1,676.81	1,696.70	133.79	11.57	-----	1,842.06			
Kent,-----	455.40	308.35	233.56	425.00	1,235.05	-----	1.20	2,658.56	2,232.50	150.68	44.60	-----	*2,862.78			
Morris,-----	218.90	133.01	170.97	-----	671.87	-----	79.00	1,273.75	1,016.50	127.60	47.55	2.00	*1,272.65			
New Hartford,-----	851.40	262.27	383.44	34.46	1,136.63	-----	197.80	2,866.00	2,073.36	340.38	42.50	58.73	*2,724.97			
New Milford,-----	929.50	458.64	778.47	743.07	2,936.04	151.28	19.60	6,016.60	4,612.45	482.16	778.39	111.70	*6,011.70			
Norfolk,-----	416.90	220.00	249.28	812.45	76.14	8.35	8.60	1,791.72	1,670.52	145.33	7.10	-----	1,822.95			
North Canaan,-----	383.90	174.15	210.95	151.32	294.99	-----	-----	1,215.31	1,128.46	55.39	54.55	-----	1,238.40			
Plymouth,-----	1,057.10	317.13	550.42	4,283.71	1,176.94	-----	113.95	7,499.25	5,608.46	1,139.57	353.77	69.00	*7,972.00			
Roxbury,-----	269.50	130.22	204.66	-----	433.69	-----	-----	1,038.07	839.50	151.32	47.25	-----	1,038.07			
Salisbury,-----	943.80	222.34	3,483.60	-----	-----	52.16	30.00	4,731.90	3,938.25	366.78	249.80	177.07	4,731.90			
Sharon,-----	697.40	371.59	392.69	-----	2,678.75	32.04	110.89	4,283.36	3,674.70	486.90	12.75	45.59	*4,229.94			
Torrington,-----	764.50	302.72	675.00	2,400.00	611.39	76.97	99.14	4,929.72	4,320.78	327.36	262.65	153.00	*5,152.84			
Warren,-----	183.70	151.94	123.46	59.77	514.00	-----	10.72	1,043.59	815.24	53.50	65.65	90.55	1,024.94			
Washington,-----	456.50	249.43	430.00	-----	1,307.07	-----	-----	2,443.00	2,591.00	185.07	12.20	-----	2,788.27			
Watertown,-----	436.70	253.20	519.61	961.00	1,179.97	-----	9.00	3,359.48	2,069.50	218.43	916.39	28.44	3,232.76			
Winchester,-----	918.50	466.30	907.00	1,362.11	234.35	-----	62.72	3,950.98	3,356.00	544.22	137.16	163.59	*4,230.47			
Woodbury,-----	480.70	340.88	490.37	3,418.08	1,190.54	20.94	119.34	6,060.85	2,217.51	314.77	5.85	39.00	*6,061.21			
	\$13,023.90	6,592.49	12,328.61	17,531.02	22,751.16	529.20	1,109.13	73,875.51	57,414.10	6,729.41	3,357.58	943.27	*75,287.74			

For explanations, see pages 99—101. * Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 120 and 121.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1860.	Grand List, 1867.	No. of Dis- tricts.	No. of Schools.	Dep'ts.	Av. Length.		Enum. Jan. 68	Registered.		No. in Public Schools.	No. in no School.	Av. Attend'ce.		Over- all	TEACHERS.						Totals.	Per Pupl.
						W.	S.		W.	S.			W.	S.		Male.		Female.		Male.	Fem.		
																W.	S.	W.	S.					W.	S.
Middletown, ----- " City, -----	3,438 5,182		16 1	16 6	17 16	97.7 115.	85.6 100.	805 1,532	489 1,095	380 1,077	675 1,333	60 95	374 703	284 657	11 20	3 1	0 1	14 18	15 18	\$45.78 186.00	\$24.09 30.00	9 19	5 1
" complete, Haddam, ----- Chatham, ----- Chester, ----- Clinton, ----- Cromwell, ----- Durham, ----- East Haddam, ----- Essex, ----- Killingworth, ----- Middlefield, ----- Old Saybrook, ----- Portland, ----- Saybrook, ----- Westbrook, -----	8,620 2,307 1,766 1,015 1,427 1,617 1,130 3,056 1,764 1,126 1,105 3,657 1,213 1,056	\$5,094,784 941,973 873,389 398,310 656,242 608,822 592,871 1,428,110 1,058,640 366,155 601,377 2,173,287 686,525 554,936	17 14 11 4 6 5 6 5 6 4 4 7 4 7	22 13 11 4 6 6 5 5 6 4 4 7 4 7	33 13 11 4 8 9 9 19 6 8 5 10 6 5 4 5 4 7	102.4 79.4 83.1 89.5 94. 96. 90.8 90. 95.8 84.4 94.5 100. 94.4 106. 83.6	89.9 77.5 61.8 78.5 82. 96. 86.4 75. 88.7 83.7 75. 77.3 77.6 78. 70.7	2,337 480 463 237 354 498 245 814 370 207 216 322 1,022 219 227	1,584 305 363 167 278 382 149 562 205 176 151 181 794 218 165	1,457 254 803 155 239 313 106 491 157 173 136 128 795 184 146	2,008 364 431 183 319 465 180 728 249 197 182 891 246 223	155 55 51 25 28 46 2 98 58 8 39 32 128 7 11	1,077 280 278 122 207 286 115 407 141 133 109 122 603 161 119	941 176 225 114 186 237 73 315 91 92 139 99 79 563 117 89	31 15 15 6 9 12 5 12 7 13 17 4 12 7	4 9 1 4 3 1 0 5 0 4 0 2 4 0 2 0	32 12 4 5 6 8 5 14 3 4 0 5 10 3 5 7	33 12 9 5 6 8 5 19 6 9 5 4 2 14 5 7	101.87 35.22 62.75 40.00 50.89 90.00 0.00 35.00 32.33 34.25 0.00 33.50 30.00 47.92 51.50 27.50 21.83	27.36 20.50 23.07 28.89 22.64 25.17 21.80 20.00 21.19 18.00 22.33 36.1 27.54 32.50 21.83	28 11 4 3 8 2 5 2 6 3 1 5 4 2 4 3	6 4 4 2 2 2 3 2 3 3 6 5 2 2 8 3	
15 TOWNS.	30,859	\$16,646,910	120	124	155	91.8	78.5	8,041	5,680	5,037	6,874	743	4,110	3,397	170	44	4	113	150	\$48.80	\$24.55	98	46

* Including Middlefield. † Included in Middletown.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	SCHOLARS.										TEACHERS.										B'rs.				
									Popu- lation 1860.	Grand List, 1867.	No. of Dis- tricts.	No. of Schools.	Dep't's.		Av. Length.		Enum. Jan. '68	Registered		No. in Public Schools.	No. in no School.	Av. Attend'ce.		Over 16 y.	Male.		Female.			Wages per Month.		Males.	Fem.
													W.	S.	W.	S.		W.	S.			W.	S.		W.	S.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.		
Tolland,-----	1,310	\$505,023	12	12	13	65.6	57.9	298	236	162	284	22	187	110	17	5	0	8	12	\$33.40	\$19.95	8	13										
Andover,-----	517	278,020	4	4	4	81.2	56.3	76	78	49	85	4	52	29	6	2	0	2	4	26.50	21.50	1	1										
Bolton,-----	683	271,837	5	5	5	70.	66.2	138	108	98	127	14	81	71	4	3	0	2	5	37.50	21.14	3	5										
Columbia,-----	832	375,177	7	7	7	82.9	60.7	218	190	133	209	19	140	101	16	5	0	2	7	34.00	22.11	1	3										
Coventry,-----	2,085	923,770	10	10	11	77.6	65.3	488	318	248	410	74	265	182	23	5	0	6	10	37.90	25.21	4	7										
Ellington,-----	1,510	815,762	9	9	9	71.	72.4	356	211	190	269	52	155	147	9	4	0	5	8	34.25	27.72	3	1										
Hebron,-----	1,425	639,088	11	11	11	85.1	60.9	286	223	170	260	37	166	98	15	5	0	6	11	33.20	16.40	4	2										
Mansfield,-----	1,697	830,465	16	16	17	76.2	56.6	494	428	361	499	22	338	265	21	5	0	12	17	27.30	20.68	11	6										
Somers,-----	1,517	1,813,393	10	9	10	64.4	66.1	315	230	160	240	33	180	114	16	4	0	6	9	29.00	25.53	1	8										
Stafford,-----	3,397	337,665	18	17	21	60.6	71.6	782	569	507	757	67	451	412	41	5	1	16	22	51.55	23.03	21	13										
Union,-----	732	2,329,486	6	6	6	62.7	58.8	173	143	100	162	26	106	81	15	2	0	4	6	31.00	25.65	4	2										
Vernon,-----	3,838	554,226	8	8	16	90.	80.	1,293	796	817	1,088	177	527	515	25	2	2	16	15	115.00	30.25	8	4										
Willington,-----	1,167	439,919	9	9	9	60.3	62.9	268	201	195	249	17	157	155	8	3	0	6	9	27.00	21.73	6	1										
13 TOWNS.	20,709	\$10,113,831	125	123	139	72.	64.5	5,185	3,761	3,190	4,639	564	2,805	2,280	216	50	3	91	135	\$40.75	\$23.48	75	66										

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
COUNTIES.	Popu- lation. 1860.	Grand List, 1867.	No. of Dis- tricts.	No. of Schools.	Dep'ts.	Av. Length.		Enum. Jan. '68	Registered.		No. in Public Schools.	No. in Av. Attend'ce.		No. of S.	TEACHERS.				WAGES PER MONTH.				B'nrs Terms
						W.	S.		W.	S.		W.	S.		Male.	Female.	W. S.	W. S.	Male.	Fem.			
Hartford, -----	89,962	\$77,592,785	252	264 380	86.7	78.8	24,067	16,172	14,610	19,265	3,107	12,078	10,856	439	90 31	323 379			\$88.06	\$29.91	300	115	
New Haven, ----	97,345	70,685,867	194	234 392	87.7	79.9	26,987	17,044	16,673	20,271	4,300	13,030	12,818	337	66 24	354 386			87.81	31.33	318	77	
New London, ----	61,741	38,478,907	214	217 296	87.2	69.	16,284	11,866	10,241	14,027	1,965	8,445	7,135	439	123 29	191 279			47.64	25.85	196	77	
Fairfield, -----	77,476	51,397,144	239	240 300	98.	93.9	21,861	13,106	12,667	15,955	2,522	8,641	8,430	294	100 39	208 275			50.58	25.78	198	96	
Windham, -----	34,747	16,951,856	161	159 183	77.5	61.4	9,376	6,685	5,534	8,473	1,193	4,743	3,876	424	80 12	104 167			42.54	23.59	108	63	
Litchfield, -----	47,318	27,907,214	267	279 295	76.	83.8	11,849	7,826	7,225	9,886	1,161	5,637	4,853	325	92	8 196 286			37.86	22.80	160	111	
Middlesex, -----	30,859	16,646,910	120	124 155	91.8	78.5	8,041	5,680	5,037	6,874	743	4,110	3,397	170	44	4 113 150			48.80	24.55	98	45	
Tolland, -----	20,709	10,113,831	125	123 139	72.	64.5	5,185	3,761	3,190	4,639	564	2,805	2,280	216	50	3 91 135			40.75	23.48	75	66	
TOTALS.	460,157	309,774,514	1,572	1,640 2,140	85.1	77.9	123,650	82,140	75,177	99,390	15,555	59 489	53,645	2,641	645 150	1,580 2,057			\$56.64	\$26.93	1,453	651	

COUNTIES.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
	RECEIPTS.					EXPENSES.								
	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Tuition.	Local Funds.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total	
Hartford,-----	\$26,473.70	7,747.14	45,190.16	116,031.96	19,102.42	3,457.14	7,924.06	225,926.58	127,702.63	17,845.79	15,601.23	11,173.53	*268,188.69	
New Haven,-----	29,685.70	5,864.22	45,961.56	167,832.20	18,903.76	749.58	30,452.30	299,449.32	147,710.59	8,540.53	14,700.68	43,256.04	*321,937.74	
New London,-----	17,912.40	6,679.24	19,879.43	55,085.16	15,437.87	1,571.63	2,546.59	119,112.32	83,315.18	9,542.82	6,232.08	10,057.29	*109,362.91	
Fairfield,-----	24,047.10	6,733.42	18,941.27	65,507.68	32,735.92	1,441.72	38,276.26	187,683.37	94,053.91	9,473.26	4,088.27	27,230.12	*181,015.75	
Windham,-----	10,313.60	3,860.45	6,512.29	23,906.38	10,758.96	385.31	1,102.04	56,839.03	35,679.65	3,905.96	3,357.75	2,634.29	*62,886.32	
Litchfield,-----	13,033.90	6,592.49	12,328.61	17,531.02	22,751.16	529.20	1,109.13	73,875.51	57,414.10	6,729.41	3,357.58	943.27	*75,287.74	
Middlesex,-----	8,845.10	3,723.10	7,563.41	15,533.55	10,561.04	502.90	820.37	47,549.47	37,548.64	3,745.94	2,358.11	1,801.01	*48,325.56	
Tolland,-----	5,703.50	2,785.69	3,970.62	6,376.82	9,155.71	281.67	4,377.10	32,651.11	26,233.35	2,400.25	2,085.62	651.30	*35,165.48	
TOTALS.	136,015.00	43,985.75	160,347.35	467,804.77	139,406.84	8,919.15	86,607.85	1,043,086.71	609,658.05	62,183.96	51,781.32	97,746.85	*1,102,170.19	

* Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 120 and 121.

For explanations see pages 99—101.

The amounts reported as expended for new school houses during the year ending August 31st, 1868, are as follows. These are included in the "TOTALS" of expenses in the tables immediately preceding, pages 102—119.

TOWNS.	No. of School Houses	Amount.	TOWNS.	No. of School Houses.	Amount.
HARTFORD COUNTY.			LITCHFIELD COUNTY.		
Hartford, -----	1	\$26,322.68	Canaan, -----	1	\$1,856.05
Enfield, -----	1	*2,169.43	Kent, -----	1	425.00
Farmington, ---	1	14,268.03	Plymouth, -----	---	†700.50
New Britain, ---	1	17,703.00	Woodbury, -----	2	3,484.08
Wethersfield, ---	1	2,500.00		4	\$6,465.63
Windsor Locks, -	1	32,000.00			
	6	\$94,963.14			
NEW HAVEN COUNTY.			MIDDLESEX COUNTY.		
New Haven, ---	1	\$48,841.64	Chester, -----	---	†\$1,570.48
Derby, -----	1	3,878.93	Cromwell, -----	1	1,135.18
East Haven, ---	1	3,000.00		1	\$2,705.61
Meriden, -----	1	31,000.00			
North Branford, -	2	2,350.00	TOLLAND COUNTY.		
Orange, -----	1	1,789.51	Vernon, -----	1	\$3,514.91
Seymour, -----	1	2,000.00			
Waterbury, -----	1	13,734.95			
	9	\$106,595.03			
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.			BY COUNTIES.		
Bridgeport, -----	1	\$3,234.00	Hartford, -----	6	\$94,963.14
Danbury, -----	2	30,227.53	Hew Haven, ---	9	106,595.03
Norwalk, -----	1	8,000.00	New London, ---	0	-----
Stamford, -----	---	†4,238.04	Fairfield, -----	4	45,699.57
	4	\$45,699.57	Windham, -----	4	16,957.25
			Litchfield, -----	4	6,465.63
WINDHAM COUNTY.			Middlesex, -----	1	2,705.61
Brooklyn, -----	1	\$1,557.25	Tolland, -----	1	3,514.91
Putnam, -----	1	10,000.00			
Windham, -----	1	4,200.00	Total.	29	\$276,901.14
Woodstock, -----	1	1,200.00			
	4	\$16,957.25			

* Of this sum, \$1,117.08 was for payment of debt on house previously built.

† To pay debts on houses previously built.

The amounts expended for Libraries and Apparatus, during the year ending August 31st, 1868, are as follows. These amounts are included in the "TOTALS" of expenses on the previous pages, 102—119.

Towns.	Amount.	Towns.	Amount.
Hartford,	\$526.62	Trumbull,	10.00
Berlin,	19.75	Westport,	20.00
East Windsor,	30.00	Wilton,	20.00
Enfield,	11.00		\$470.62
Hartland,	10.00		
Manchester,	20.00		
New Britain,	159.00	Canterbury,	\$10.00
Simsbury,	10.00	Chaplin,	30.00
South Windsor,	10.00	Windham,	291.42
Suffield,	51.00	Woodstock,	29.00
West Hartford,	25.00		\$351.42
Wethersfield,	20.00		
Windsor,	10.00		
	\$902.37		
New Haven,	\$597.88	Colebrook,	\$12.50
Derby,	240.00	Goshen,	20.00
East Haven,	15.69	Morris,	79.00
Guilford,	21.05	New Hartford,	10.00
Hamden,	10.00	New Milford,	27.00
Madison,	37.00	Plymouth,	100.70
Meriden,	42.00	Sharon,	10.00
Milford,	40.50	Torrington,	89.05
North Haven,	21.00	Winchester,	29.50
Orange,	30.00		\$377.75
Oxford,	10.00		
Seymour,	16.50	Middletown, (City,)	\$125.00
Waterbury,	53.25	Cromwell,	20.00
	\$1,134.87	Middlefield,	21.25
			\$166.25
New London,	\$45.00	Coventry,	\$20.00
Norwich, (Town,)	47.54	Ellington,	38.50
Bozrah,	40.00	Mansfield,	40.00
Groton,	15.00	Stafford,	67.30
Sprague,	68.00	Union,	42.00
	\$215.54	Vernon,	72.25
			\$280.05
Bridgeport,	\$57.63	BY COUNTIES.	
Danbury,	26.25	Hartford County,	\$902.37
Darien,	10.00	Hew Haven County,	1,134.87
Easton,	21.00	New London County,	215.54
Fairfield,	20.00	Fairfield County,	470.62
Greenwich,	43.64	Windham County,	351.42
Huntington,	24.48	Litchfield County,	377.75
New Canaan,	50.75	Middlesex County,	166.25
Norwalk,	106.87	Tolland County,	280.05
Stamford,	40.00		
Stratford,	20.00		
		Total,	\$3,898.87

TABLE I.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to the amount of taxable property in each for every child between four and sixteen years.

The amount is given in dollars.

This table is based upon the Grand List of October, 1867, and the Enumeration of children made in January, 1868. It is designed to show the relative wealth of the several towns in the State, as compared with their respective number of children of school age. An examination of this table will show which towns are best able to devise liberally for their public schools.

In the numerous cases where a district comprises parts of two or more towns, *all* the children in such district are usually returned as from that town in which the school house of the district is situated. For this reason this table cannot be made to show *exactly* what it is designed to show, but the variation is usually very small.

Compare the rank of towns in this table with their rank in Table II.

1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
1	1	Hartford, -----	\$5451	24	34	Guilford, -----	\$2660
2	2	West Hartford, -----	3963	31	35	Suffield, -----	2659
8	3	Wethersfield, -----	3940	46	36	New London, -----	2654
11	4	Andover, -----	3658	29	37	Windsor, -----	2638
3	5	Pomfret, -----	3587	49	38	Meriden, -----	2621
6	6	South Windsor, -----	3556	40	39	Wolcott, -----	2592
4	7	Watertown, -----	3480	51	40	Bloomfield, -----	2582
9	8	New Haven, -----	3250	58	41	Easton, -----	2575
13	9	Reading, -----	3196	36	42	Farmington, -----	2563
10	10	Stratford, -----	3102	52	43	Norfolk, -----	2551
14	11	Bethlehem, -----	3042	28	44	Washington, -----	2546
5	12	Goshen, -----	3040	50	45	Brookfield, -----	2528
15	13	Norwich, -----	3029	19	46	Darien, -----	2525
7	14	Stonington, -----	3023	27	47	Trumbull, -----	2516
16	15	Woodbury, -----	2969	17	48	Bethany, -----	2509
12	16	Southbury, -----	2960	72	49	Sharon, -----	2500
57	17	Litchfield, -----	2940	55	50	New Milford, -----	2440
35	18	Middlebury, -----	2873	68	51	Durham, -----	2420
25	19	Essex, -----	2861	61	52	Salisbury, -----	2400
114	20	Simsbury, -----	2829	44	53	North Stonington, -----	2395
18	21	Winchester, -----	2801	70	54	Bridgeport, -----	2390
33	22	Scotland, -----	2790	119	55	Bozrah, -----	2380
30	23	East Granby, -----	2789	60	56	Harwinton, -----	2344
39	24	Middlefield, -----	2784	53	57	Norwalk, -----	2339
43	25	East Haven, -----	2769	48	58	Fairfield, -----	2316
34	26	Wallingford, -----	2767	88	59	Berlin, -----	2314
23	27	Saybrook, -----	2757	45	60	Huntington, -----	2302
32	28	Stamford, -----	2736	42	61	Oxford, -----	2300
41	29	Lebanon, -----	2733	63	62	Ellington, -----	2291
80	30	Avon, -----	2715	78	63	Cheshire, -----	2274
21	31	Woodbridge, -----	2709	56	64	Danbury, -----	2272
37	32	Ridgefield, -----	2702	115	65	Bridgegewater, -----	2249
26	33	Westport, -----	2683	54	66	Hebron, -----	2235

1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1867-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
38	67	Somers, -----	\$ 2233	65	116	Montville, -----	\$1925
87	68	Morris, -----	2229	133	117	Union, -----	1905
62	69	Canton, -----	2224	124	118	Greenwich, -----	1904
85	70	Roxbury, -----	2211	92	119	Old Saybrook, -----	1899
20	71	Franklin, -----	2208	102	120	Coventry, -----	1893
81	72	Hampton, -----	2205	73	121	Thompson, -----	1890
59	73	North Canaan, -----	2202	109	122	Chatham, -----	1886
67	74	Brooklyn, -----	2199	150	123	Granby, -----	1882
74	75	Monroe, -----	2195	126	124	Wilton, -----	1882
82	76	Newtown, -----	2183	117	125	Hartland, -----	1873
77	77	Middletown, -----	2180	121	126	Canterbury, -----	1864
104	78	Torrington, -----	2169	113	127	Clinton, -----	1854
69	79	East Hartford, -----	2167	142	128	Naugatuck, -----	1839
66	80	North Branford, -----	2167	84	129	Colebrook, -----	1825
79	81	North Haven, -----	2159	122	130	Enfield, -----	1823
76	82	Barkhamsted, -----	2154	136	131	Cornwall, -----	1771
105	83	East Windsor, -----	2146	131	132	Killingworth, -----	1769
107	84	Portland, -----	2127	138	133	East Haddam, -----	1754
86	85	Plymouth, -----	2118	129	134	Chaplin, -----	1743
98	86	Rocky Hill, -----	2110	140	135	Columbia, -----	1721
71	87	New Fairfield, -----	2106	134	136	Stafford, -----	1711
64	88	Colchester, -----	2095	154	137	Waterford, -----	1702
90	89	Sherman, -----	2091	147	138	Ashford, -----	1698
97	90	Warren, -----	2065	143	139	Tolland, -----	1695
47	91	Marlborough, -----	2062	128	140	Putnam, -----	1693
130	92	Lisbon, -----	2062	135	141	Kent, -----	1689
118	93	New Canaan, -----	2058	132	142	Mansfield, -----	1681
101	94	Woodstock, -----	2049	146	143	Chester, -----	1681
123	95	Branford, -----	2048	141	144	Southington, -----	1662
108	96	Weston, -----	2045	120	145	Bethel, -----	1654
110	97	Madison, -----	2029	137	146	Milford, -----	1649
99	98	Griswold, -----	2028	144	147	Ledyard, -----	1649
75	99	Hamden, -----	2012	151	148	Willington, -----	1641
22	100	Westbrook, -----	2004	148	149	Plainfield, -----	1607
106	101	Groton, -----	2000	139	150	Preston, -----	1532
93	102	Windham, -----	1995	152	151	Killingly, -----	1524
91	103	Waterbury, -----	1994	145	152	Old Lyme, -----	1482
103	104	Manchester, -----	1978	156	153	New Hartford, -----	1466
96	105	Vernon, -----	1975	157	154	Sterling, -----	1451
95	106	Salem, -----	1974	153	155	Prospect, -----	1411
112	107	Glastenbury, -----	1973	149	156	Sprague, -----	1389
127	108	Bolton, -----	1970	155	157	Burlington, -----	1364
94	109	Orange, -----	1965	158	158	East Lyme, -----	1272
116	110	Haddam, -----	1962	160	159	Lyme, -----	1254
83	111	Canaan, -----	1956	159	160	Cromwell, -----	1223
111	112	Seymour, -----	1952	162	161	Eastford, -----	1187
100	113	Bristol, -----	1951	161	162	Windsor Locks, -----	1130
125	114	New Britain, -----	1934	163	163	Voluntown, -----	705
89	115	Derby, -----	1930				

These figures are arranged by Counties as follows:

TABLE I—CONTINUED.

The Towns in each County arranged according to the amount of taxable property in each for every child between four and sixteen years.

1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
		HARTFORD COUNTY.		19 16		Madison,	\$2029
				13 17		Hamden,	2012
1 1		Hartford,	\$5451	17 18		Waterbury,	1994
2 2		West Hartford,	3963	18 19		Orange,	1965
4 3		Wethersfield,	3940	20 20		Seymour,	1952
3 4		South Windsor,	3556	16 21		Derby,	1930
20 5		Simsbury,	2829	23 22		Naugatuck,	1839
6 6		East Granby,	2789	22 23		Milford,	1649
13 7		Avon,	2715	24 24		Prospect,	1411
7 8		Suffield,	2659			N. LONDON COUNTY.	
5 9		Windsor,	2638	2 1		Norwich,	3029
10 10		Bloomfield,	2582	1 2		Stonington,	3023
8 11		Farmington,	2563	4 3		Lebanon,	2733
14 12		Berlin,	2314	6 4		New London,	2654
11 13		Canton,	2224	5 5		No. Stonington,	2395
12 14		East Hartford,	2167	12 6		Bozrah,	2380
18 15		East Windsor,	2146	3 7		Franklin,	2208
15 16		Rocky Hill,	2110	7 8		Colchester,	2095
9 17		Marlborough,	2062	13 9		Lisbon,	2062
17 18		Manchester,	1978	10 10		Griswold,	2028
19 19		Glastenbury,	1973	11 11		Groton,	2000
16 20		Bristol,	1951	9 12		Salem,	1974
23 21		New Britain,	1934	8 13		Montville,	1925
25 22		Granby,	1882	18 14		Waterford,	1702
21 23		Hartland,	1873	15 15		Ledyard,	1649
22 24		Enfield,	1823	14 16		Preston,	1532
24 25		Southington,	1662	16 17		Old Lyme,	1482
26 26		Burlington,	1364	17 18		Sprague,	1389
27 27		Windsor Locks,	1130	19 19		East Lyme,	1272
		NEW HAVEN COUNTY.		20 20		Lyme,	1254
1 1		New Haven,	3250			FAIRFIELD COUNTY.	
2 2		Southbury,	2960	2 1		Reading,	3196
7 3		Middlebury,	2872	1 2		Stratford,	3102
10 4		East Haven,	2769	6 3		Stamford,	2736
6 5		Wallingford,	2767	7 4		Ridgefield,	2702
4 6		Woodbridge,	2709	4 5		Westport,	2683
5 7		Guilford,	2660	13 6		Easton,	2575
11 8		Meriden,	2621	10 7		Brookfield,	2528
8 9		Wolcott,	2592	3 8		Darien,	2525
3 10		Bethany,	2509	5 9		Trumbull,	2516
9 11		Oxford,	2300	14 10		Bridgeport,	2390
14 12		Cheshire,	2274	11 11		Norwalk,	2339
12 13		North Branford,	2167	9 12		Fairfield,	2316
15 14		North Haven,	2159	8 13		Huntington,	2302
21 15		Branford,	2048				

1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
12 14		Danbury,	\$2272	23 24		Kent,	\$1689
16 15		Monroe,	2195	25 25		New Hartford,	1466
17 16		Newtown,	2183			MIDDLESEX COUNTY.	
15 17		New Fairfield,	2106	3 1		Essex,	2861
18 18		Sherman,	2091	4 2		Middlefield,	2784
20 19		New Canaan,	2058	2 3		Saybrook,	2757
19 20		Weston,	2045	5 4		Durham,	2420
22 21		Greenwich,	1904	6 5		Middletown,	2180
23 22		Wilton,	1882	8 6		Portland,	2127
21 23		Bethel,	1654	1 7		Westbrook,	2004
		WINDHAM COUNTY.		11 8		Haddam,	1962
1 1		Pomfret,	3587	7 9		Old Saybrook,	1899
2 2		Scotland,	2790	9 10		Chatham,	1886
5 3		Hampton,	2205	10 11		Clinton,	1854
3 4		Brooklyn,	2199	12 12		Killingworth,	1769
7 5		Woodstock,	2049	13 13		East Haddam,	1754
6 6		Windham,	1995	14 14		Chester,	1681
4 7		Thompson,	1890	15 15		Cromwell,	1223
8 8		Canterbury,	1864			TOLLAND COUNTY.	
10 9		Chaplin,	1743	1 1		Andover,	3658
11 10		Ashford,	1698	4 2		Ellington,	2291
9 11		Putnam,	1693	3 3		Hebron,	2235
12 12		Plainfield,	1607	2 4		Somers,	2233
13 13		Killingly,	1524	5 5		Vernon,	1975
14 14		Sterling,	1451	7 6		Bolton,	1970
15 15		Eastford,	1187	9 7		Union,	1905
16 16		Voluntown,	705	6 8		Coventry,	1893
		LITCHFIELD COUNTY.		11 9		Columbia,	1721
1 1		Watertown,	3480	10 10		Stafford,	1711
3 2		Bethlehem,	3042	12 11		Tolland,	1695
2 3		Goshen,	3040	8 12		Mansfield,	1681
4 4		Woodbury,	2969	13 13		Willington,	1641
9 5		Litchfield,	2940				
5 6		Winchester,	2801				
7 7		Norfolk,	2551				
6 8		Washington,	2546				
13 9		Sharon,	2500				
8 10		New Milford,	2440				
12 11		Salisbury,	2400				
11 12		Harwinton,	2344				
22 13		Bridgewater,	2249				
19 14		Morris,	2229				
17 15		Roxbury,	2211				
10 16		North Canaan,	2202				
21 17		Torrington,	2169				
14 18		Barkhamsted,	2154				
18 19		Plymouth,	2118				
20 20		Warren,	2065				
15 21		Canaan,	1956				
16 22		Colebrook,	1825				
24 23		Cornwall,	1771				

	RECAPITULATION.	1 66-7.	1867-8.
1 1	Hartford County,	\$3000	\$3224
2 2	New Haven "	2542	2619
3 3	New London "	232	2363
5 4	Litchfield "	222	2355
4 5	Fairfield "	226	2351
6 6	Middlesex "	197	2070
7 7	Tolland "	1895	1951
8 8	Windham "	1784	1808
	The State,	2399	2505

TABLE II.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to the per centage of their taxable property appropriated to Public Schools in the year ending Aug. 31, 1868.

The basis of comparison is the Grand List of 1867. Moneys received from the School Fund, Town Deposit Fund, and Local Funds, are not included. The amount is given in mills and hundredths of a mill, on the dollar;—or the figures may be read so many dollars and cents on each thousand dollars. This table shows how much money was raised for public schools by each town, in proportion to its *pecuniary ability*. The moneys received from the several funds are not levied upon the property of the towns, and therefore are not here included.

Compare the rank of towns in this table with their rank in Table I.

For a statement of the amount raised and received in each town for every child enumerated, see Table III.

1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.	1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.
17	1	Danbury, -----	7.91	3	36	Chatham, -----	2.71
22	2	Derby, -----	6.89	159	37	Kent, -----	2.71
16	3	Chester, -----	6.55	56	38	Columbia, -----	2.71
13	4	Cromwell, -----	5.26	44	39	Madison, -----	2.70
84	5	North Branford, -----	5.18	117	40	Lisbon, -----	2.69
160	6	Putnam, -----	4.67	111	41	Sterling, -----	2.54
10	7	Windham, -----	4.66	7	42	Colebrook, -----	2.53
96	8	Farmington, -----	4.56	42	43	New London, -----	2.52
9	9	Waterbury, -----	4.52	4	44	Prospect, -----	2.51
45	10	Windsor Locks, -----	4.50	46	45	Torrington, -----	2.51
14	11	New Haven, -----	4.40	20	46	Preston, -----	2.50
19	12	Bridgeport, -----	4.30	24	47	Branford, -----	2.50
18	13	Tolland, -----	4.15	115	48	East Lyme, -----	2.49
105	14	Woodbury, -----	4.02	27	49	Hartford, -----	2.47
26	15	Norwich, -----	3.84	121	50	Eastford, -----	2.43
31	16	Enfield, -----	3.66	91	51	Wethersfield, -----	2.41
122	17	Canaan, -----	3.61	37	52	Meriden, -----	2.39
40	18	Wolcott, -----	3.60	34	53	Stafford, -----	2.37
55	19	Brooklyn, -----	3.47	106	54	Manchester, -----	2.36
107	20	Southington, -----	3.46	71	55	Saybrook, -----	2.33
126	21	Orange, -----	3.34	161	56	Hebron, -----	2.33
47	22	Seymour, -----	3.22	30	57	Voluntown, -----	2.31
23	23	Vernon, -----	3.07	136	58	Union, -----	2.30
21	24	Oxford, -----	3.06	94	59	Bethel, -----	2.23
101	25	Norwalk, -----	3.05	41	60	New Britain, -----	2.23
1	26	Stamford, -----	3.03	6	61	Bristol, -----	2.22
2	27	Plymouth, -----	3.01	35	62	Glastenbury, -----	2.21
25	28	Canton, -----	2.96	57	63	New Milford, -----	2.17
102	29	Clinton, -----	2.96	43	64	Huntington, -----	2.17
138	30	Woodstock, -----	2.89	79	65	Haddam, -----	2.15
11	31	Bozrah, -----	2.86	51	66	Middlefield, -----	2.13
15	32	Naugatuck, -----	2.84	8	67	Montville, -----	2.10
65	33	New Canaan, -----	2.81	50	68	Killingworth, -----	2.09
61	34	Hartland, -----	2.78	29	69	Middletown, -----	2.09
97	35	Lyme, -----	2.71	85	70	Bolton, -----	2.08

1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.	1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.
53	71	Morris, -----	2.08	36	118	Hamden, -----	1.49
48	72	Newtown, -----	2.06	62	119	Suffield, -----	1.49
64	73	Simsbury, -----	2.05	149	120	South Windsor, -----	1.49
99	74	Warren, -----	2.05	124	121	Chaplin, -----	1.48
156	75	Willington, -----	2.03	86	122	Portland, -----	1.47
58	76	Sharon, -----	2.01	119	123	Sherman, -----	1.45
59	77	East Hartford, -----	2.00	5	124	Ellington, -----	1.45
39	78	Cornwall, -----	1.98	134	125	Colchester, -----	1.40
116	79	Coventry, -----	1.95	125	126	Reading, -----	1.39
66	80	Groton, -----	1.95	81	127	Easton, -----	1.39
28	81	Mansfield, -----	1.93	139	128	Pomfret, -----	1.31
132	82	Watertown, -----	1.93	32	129	Milford, -----	1.30
109	83	Scotland, -----	1.93	82	130	Franklin, -----	1.29
147	84	Southbury, -----	1.93	12	131	Middlebury, -----	1.29
60	85	Granby, -----	1.91	157	132	Sprague, -----	1.28
77	86	Harwinton, -----	1.87	95	133	Woodbridge, -----	1.27
90	87	West Hartford, -----	1.86	76	134	Ridgefield, -----	1.26
110	88	Monroe, -----	1.81	67	135	Berlin, -----	1.24
128	89	Avon, -----	1.77	83	136	Waterford, -----	1.24
73	90	Ledyard, -----	1.77	72	137	Stonington, -----	1.23
112	91	Canterbury, -----	1.76	98	138	East Haddam, -----	1.23
163	92	Salem, -----	1.74	140	139	Somers, -----	1.21
135	93	Westbrook, -----	1.72	114	140	East Granby, -----	1.21
38	94	Barkhamsted, -----	1.72	80	141	Norfolk, -----	1.19
93	95	Weston, -----	1.72	145	142	Roxbury, -----	1.18
87	96	Salisbury, -----	1.71	74	143	Thompson, -----	1.16
68	97	Trumbull, -----	1.70	152	144	North Stonington, -----	1.15
142	98	Windsor, -----	1.69	120	145	Lebanon, -----	1.12
123	99	Andover, -----	1.68	154	146	Ashford, -----	1.11
69	100	Greenwich, -----	1.67	129	147	Guilford, -----	1.10
89	101	Rocky Hill, -----	1.66	92	148	Winchester, -----	1.10
78	102	North Haven, -----	1.65	151	149	Marlborough, -----	1.09
104	103	Washington, -----	1.64	146	150	Bloomfield, -----	1.07
100	104	Bridgewater, -----	1.62	143	151	Bethlehem, -----	1.06
131	105	Brookfield, -----	1.61	148	152	Goshen, -----	1.05
63	106	New Fairfield, -----	1.60	127	153	Durham, -----	1.05
70	107	Wallingford, -----	1.59	153	154	Plainfield, -----	1.05
108	108	Cheshire, -----	1.57	141	155	Fairfield, -----	1.00
33	109	East Haven, -----	1.56	158	156	Old Lyme, -----	0.96
118	110	Darien, -----	1.55	133	157	Litchfield, -----	0.93
54	111	Burlington, -----	1.55	144	158	Essex, -----	0.93
75	112	East Windsor, -----	1.55	130	159	Hampton, -----	0.93
137	113	New Hartford, -----	1.54	113	160	Old Saybrook, -----	0.89
103	114	Wilton, -----	1.54	162	161	North Canaan, -----	0.86
49	115	Griswold, -----	1.54	155	162	Westport, -----	0.79
52	116	Killingly, -----	1.53	150	163	Stratford, -----	0.66
88	117	Bethany, -----	1.51				

The same figures are now arranged by Counties.

TABLE II—CONTINUED.

The Towns in each County arranged according to the per centage of their taxable property appropriated for Public Schools in the year ending August 31st, 1868.


1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.	1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.
HARTFORD COUNTY.				16	16	Wallingford,-----	\$1.59
				21	17	Cheshire,-----	1.57
				10	18	East Haven,-----	1.56
19	1	Farmington,-----	\$4.56	19	19	Bethany,-----	1.51
7	2	Windsor Locks,-----	4.50	11	20	Hamden,-----	1.49
4	3	Enfield,-----	3.66	9	21	Milford,-----	1.30
21	4	Southington,-----	3.46	3	22	Middlebury,-----	1.29
2	5	Canton,-----	2.96	20	23	Woodbridge,-----	1.27
11	6	Hartland,-----	2.78	23	24	Guilford,-----	1.10
3	7	Hartford,-----	2.47	N. LONDON COUNTY.			
18	8	Wethersfield,-----	2.41	4	1	Norwich,-----	3.84
20	9	Manchester,-----	2.36	2	2	Bozrah,-----	2.86
6	10	New Britain,-----	2.23	12	3	Lyme,-----	2.71
1	11	Bristol,-----	2.22	14	4	Lisbon,-----	2.69
5	12	Glastenbury,-----	2.21	5	5	New London,-----	2.52
13	13	Simsbury,-----	2.05	3	6	Preston,-----	2.50
9	14	East Hartford,-----	2.00	13	7	East Lyme,-----	2.49
10	15	Granby,-----	1.91	1	8	Montville,-----	2.10
17	16	West Hartford,-----	1.86	7	9	Groton,-----	1.95
23	17	Avon,-----	1.77	9	10	Ledyard,-----	1.77
24	18	Windsor,-----	1.69	20	11	Salem,-----	1.74
16	19	Rocky Hill,-----	1.66	6	12	Griswold,-----	1.54
8	20	Burlington,-----	1.55	16	13	Colchester,-----	1.40
15	21	East Windsor,-----	1.55	10	14	Franklin,-----	1.29
12	22	Suffield,-----	1.49	18	15	Sprague,-----	1.28
26	23	South Windsor,-----	1.49	11	16	Waterford,-----	1.24
14	24	Berlin,-----	1.24	8	17	Stonington,-----	1.23
22	25	East Granby,-----	1.21	17	18	North Stonington,-----	1.15
27	26	Marlborough,-----	1.09	15	19	Lebanon,-----	1.12
25	27	Bloomfield,-----	1.07	19	20	Old Lyme,-----	0.96
N. HAVEN COUNTY.				FAIRFIELD COUNTY.			
7	1	Derby,-----	6.89	2	1	Danbury,-----	7.91
18	2	North Branford,-----	5.18	3	2	Bridgeport,-----	4.30
2	3	Waterbury,-----	4.52	14	3	Norwalk,-----	3.05
4	4	New Haven,-----	4.40	1	4	Stamford,-----	3.03
13	5	Wolcott,-----	3.60	7	5	New Canaan,-----	2.81
22	6	Orange,-----	3.34	13	6	Bethel,-----	2.23
15	7	Seymour,-----	3.22	4	7	Huntington,-----	2.17
6	8	Oxford,-----	3.06	5	8	Newtown,-----	2.06
5	9	Naugatuck,-----	2.84	16	9	Monroe,-----	1.81
14	10	Madison,-----	2.70	12	10	Weston,-----	1.72
1	11	Prospect,-----	2.51	8	11	Trumbull,-----	1.70
8	12	Branford,-----	2.50	9	12	Greenwich,-----	1.67
12	13	Meriden,-----	2.39	20	13	Brookfield,-----	1.61
24	14	Southbury,-----	1.93				
17	15	North Haven,-----	1.65				

1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.	1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.	
6	14	New Fairfield, -----	1.60	23	23	Goshen, -----	1.05	
17	15	Darien, -----	1.55	19	24	Litchfield, -----	0.93	
15	16	Wilton, -----	1.54	25	25	North Canaan, -----	0.86	
18	17	Sherman, -----	1.45			MIDDLESEX COUNTY.		
19	18	Reading, -----	1.39					
11	19	Easton, -----	1.39	3	1	Chester, -----	6.55	
10	20	Ridgefield, -----	1.26	2	2	Cromwell, -----	5.26	
21	21	Fairfield, -----	1.00	11	3	Clinton, -----	2.96	
23	22	Westport, -----	0.79	1	4	Chatham, -----	2.71	
22	23	Stratford, -----	0.66	7	5	Saybrook, -----	2.33	
		WINDHAM COUNTY.		8	6	Haddam, -----	2.15	
16	1	Putnam, -----	4.67	6	7	Middlefield, -----	2.13	
1	2	Windham, -----	4.66	5	8	Killingworth, -----	2.09	
4	3	Brooklyn, -----	3.47	4	9	Middletown, -----	2.09	
12	4	Woodstock, -----	2.89	14	10	Westbrook, -----	1.72	
7	5	Sterling, -----	2.54	9	11	Portland, -----	1.47	
9	6	Eastford, -----	2.43	10	12	East Haddam, -----	1.23	
2	7	Voluntown, -----	2.31	13	13	Durham, -----	1.05	
6	8	Scotland, -----	1.93	15	14	Essex, -----	0.93	
8	9	Canterbury, -----	1.76	12	15	Old Saybrook, -----	0.89	
3	10	Killingly, -----	1.53			TOLLAND COUNTY.		
10	11	Chaplin, -----	1.48	2	1	Tolland, -----	4.15	
13	12	Pomfret, -----	1.31	3	2	Vernon, -----	3.07	
5	13	Thompson, -----	1.16	6	3	Columbia, -----	2.71	
15	14	Ashford, -----	1.11	5	4	Stafford, -----	2.37	
14	15	Plainfield, -----	1.05	13	5	Hebron, -----	2.33	
11	16	Hampton, -----	0.93	10	6	Union, -----	2.30	
		LITCHFIELD COUNTY.		7	7	Bolton, -----	2.08	
16	1	Woodbury, -----	4.02	12	8	Willington, -----	2.03	
17	2	Canaan, -----	3.61	8	9	Coventry, -----	1.95	
1	3	Plymouth, -----	3.01	4	10	Mansfield, -----	1.93	
24	4	Kent, -----	2.71	9	11	Andover, -----	1.68	
2	5	Colebrook, -----	2.53	1	12	Ellington, -----	1.45	
5	6	Torrington, -----	2.51	11	13	Somers, -----	1.21	
7	7	New Milford, -----	2.17			RECAPITULATION.		
6	8	Morris, -----	2.08	1866-7.	1867-8.	COUNTIES.	1866-7.	1867-8.
13	9	Warren, -----	2.05					
8	10	Sharon, -----	2.01	1	1	New Haven, -----	\$3.65	\$3.72
4	11	Cornwall, -----	1.98	2	2	Fairfield, -----	2.83	3.02
18	12	Watertown, -----	1.93	8	3	Windham, -----	1.85	2.49
9	13	Harwinton, -----	1.87	3	4	Hartford, -----	2.73	2.43
3	14	Barkhamsted, -----	1.72	6	5	New London, -----	2.38	2.42
11	15	Salisbury, -----	1.71	4	6	Tolland, -----	2.67	2.36
15	16	Washington, -----	1.64	5	7	Middlesex, -----	2.46	2.07
14	17	Bridgewater, -----	1.62	7	8	Litchfield, -----	2.01	1.92
20	18	New Hartford, -----	1.54			The State.	\$2.78	\$2.76
10	19	Norfolk, -----	1.19					
22	20	Roxbury, -----	1.18					
12	21	Winchester, -----	1.10					
21	22	Bethlehem, -----	1.06					

TABLE III.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to the amount of money which they report as raised and received for Public Schools, from all sources, for each child enumerated; not including money for new school houses.

The money raised for building new school houses is not included in these computations, because it is for a *special* and *occasional* object. The twenty-six towns in which additional money was raised for that object are designated by a *.

 See page 120, also the note at the foot of page 131.

For a statement of how much each town raised in proportion to its pecuniary ability, see Table II.

1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
9	1	Wolcott, -----	\$11.55	52	41	Pomfret, -----	\$6.76
1	2	*Norwich, -----	10.87	39	42	Sharon, -----	6.76
5	3	*New Haven, -----	10.69	20	43	*Enfield, -----	6.67
4	4	*Bridgeport, -----	10.68	70	44	Columbia, -----	6.51
3	5	*Hartford, -----	10.14	15	45	Naugatuck, -----	6.45
10	6	Tolland, -----	9.19	116	46	Colebrook, -----	6.44
17	7	West Hartford, -----	8.87	16	47	Branford, -----	6.43
2	8	Oxford, -----	8.68	97	48	Bolton, -----	6.42
58	9	Andover, -----	8.67	41	49	Morris, -----	6.40
8	10	*Derby, -----	8.62	54	50	Harwinton, -----	6.31
95	11	Bozrah, -----	8.60	86	51	Warren, -----	6.25
62	12	Watertown, -----	8.46	38	52	*Brooklyn, -----	6.25
18	13	New London, -----	8.10	14	53	*Danbury, -----	6.23
33	14	Saybrook, -----	8.09	29	54	Trumbull, -----	6.23
6	15	Canton, -----	8.04	76	55	Reading, -----	6.21
98	16	Southbury, -----	7.69	53	56	Newtown, -----	6.19
23	17	Middlefield, -----	7.66	82	57	Haddam, -----	6.19
55	18	Seymour, -----	7.62	150	58	Union, -----	6.12
113	19	Avon, -----	7.61	12	59	Middletown, -----	6.09
11	20	*Stamford, -----	7.56	50	60	Glastenbury, -----	6.08
25	21	*Wethersfield, -----	7.54	147	61	*Woodstock, -----	6.07
26	22	Meriden, -----	7.50	28	62	*Waterbury, -----	6.05
72	23	New Canaan, -----	7.50	126	63	Manchester, -----	6.05
75	24	Simsbury, -----	7.42	91	64	Monroe, -----	6.03
24	25	*Windham, -----	7.42	37	65	Wallingford, -----	6.03
51	26	Hartland, -----	7.40	81	66	Montville, -----	6.02
143	27	Lisbon, -----	7.33	59	67	*Chester, -----	6.01
111	28	Clinton, -----	7.28	136	68	Windsor, -----	6.00
22	29	Vernon, -----	7.28	100	69	Westbrook, -----	5.95
66	30	*Farmington, -----	7.19	117	70	Brookfield, -----	5.93
77	31	Scotland, -----	7.15	68	71	*Woodbury, -----	5.90
142	32	Southington, -----	7.15	61	72	Washington, -----	5.89
32	33	New Milford, -----	7.12	43	73	East Hartford, -----	5.84
31	34	Madison, -----	7.11	7	74	Bristol, -----	5.83
36	35	Torrington, -----	7.09	21	75	Suffield, -----	5.80
78	36	*Plymouth, -----	7.07	13	76	Barkhamsted, -----	5.79
156	37	Hebron, -----	7.06	48	77	Woodbridge, -----	5.78
80	38	South Windsor, -----	7.05	40	78	Killingworth, -----	5.72
146	39	Huntington, -----	6.86	30	79	Middlebury, -----	5.70
103	40	Chatham, -----	6.83	151	80	East Lyme, -----	5.69

1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child. <small>1872</small>	1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
102	81	Stafford, -----	\$5 65	124	123	Sherman, -----	\$4.82
56	82	Preston, -----	5.63	42	124	Griswold, -----	4.82
49	83	*Cromwell, -----	5.60	152	125	Eastford, -----	4.76
141	84	Sterling, -----	5.58	45	126	Winchester, -----	4.73
34	85	Bethany, -----	5.58	60	127	Norfolk, -----	4.73
44	86	New Britain, -----	5.58	104	128	Wilton, -----	4.66
84	87	Salisbury, -----	5.52	122	129	Litchfield, -----	4.65
35	88	Franklin, -----	5.45	188	130	Chaplin, -----	4.64
119	89	Coventry, -----	5.44	63	131	Berlin, -----	4.58
157	90	*Kent, -----	5.40	110	132	Portland, -----	4.56
107	91	Bridgewater, -----	5.38	92	133	Greenwich, -----	4.54
85	92	Rocky Hill, -----	5.37	115	134	Durham, -----	4.52
73	93	Groton, -----	5.33	109	135	Hamden, -----	4.47
74	94	North Haven, -----	5.32	135	136	Bloomfield, -----	4.46
79	95	Lebanon, -----	5.32	65	137	*North Branford, -----	4.44
47	96	Ridgefield, -----	5.31	83	138	Granby, -----	4.26
155	97	Salem, -----	5.30	148	139	Roxbury, -----	4.24
69	98	Goshen, -----	5.29	130	140	Marlborough, -----	4.23
153	99	Willington, -----	5.28	133	141	Essex, -----	4.20
89	100	*Norwalk, -----	5.28	88	142	Burlington, -----	4.09
140	101	*Orange, -----	5.25	123	143	Hampton, -----	4.06
64	102	Easton, -----	5.24	108	144	*East Haven, -----	3.99
19	103	Stonington, -----	5.23	139	145	Fairfield, -----	3.98
144	104	Lyme, -----	5.22	27	146	Milford, -----	3.94
127	105	Somers, -----	5.19	121	147	Stratford, -----	3.94
46	106	Cornwall, -----	5.19	129	148	East Haddam, -----	3.80
93	107	New Fairfield, -----	5.18	99	149	Killingly, -----	3.78
71	108	Mansfield, -----	5.17	131	150	Waterford, -----	3.73
118	109	Canterbury, -----	5.13	134	151	*Canaan, -----	3.72
96	110	Bethlehem, -----	5.12	159	152	New Hartford, -----	3.70
67	111	East Granby, -----	5.11	149	153	Westport, -----	3.68
105	112	Weston, -----	5.10	154	154	Ashford, -----	3.59
132	113	Ellington, -----	5.09	161	155	North Canaan, -----	3.48
112	114	North Stonington, -----	5.09	145	156	Thompson, -----	3.45
106	115	Cheshire, -----	5.07	125	157	Voluntown, -----	3.35
90	116	Darien, -----	5.03	128	158	Old Saybrook, -----	3.34
137	117	Colchester, -----	5.02	160	159	Plainfield, -----	3.11
87	118	Ledyard, -----	4.96	163	160	Sprague, -----	3.05
114	119	Bethel, -----	4.96	158	161	Old Lyme, -----	3.04
94	120	East Windsor, -----	4.93	162	162	*Putnam, -----	2.73
57	121	Prospect, -----	4.90	120	163	*Windsor Locks, -----	2.58
101	122	Guilford, -----	4.83				

NOTE.—In computing the amount per child, as given in Table III, the *rule* followed was to omit from the calculation the amounts *raised* for school houses. The amounts reported as *expended* for school houses are given on page 120. But in several cases, for reasons that will readily be perceived, the sums excluded in the construction of this Table *differ* from the sums named on page 120. These variations are as follows:—In Farmington, \$6,000 excluded, instead of \$14,268.03. In New Britain, nothing excluded. In Windsor Locks, \$2,135 excluded, instead of \$32,000. In Derby, the sum of \$6,747.26 for balance on hand was excluded *in addition* to \$3,878.93. In East Haven, \$1,110 excluded, instead of \$3,000. In Meriden and Seymour, nothing excluded. In Norwich, \$8,000 excluded. In Putnam, \$6,460 excluded, instead of \$10,000. In Vernon, nothing excluded.

TABLE III—CONTINUED.

The Towns of each County arranged according to the amount of money which they report as raised and received for Public Schools, from all sources, for each child enumerated.

Money for new school houses is not included. The towns in which additional money was raised for that object are designated by a *.

☞ See page 120, also the note at the foot of page 131.

1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
		HARTFORD COUNTY.					
1	1	*Hartford,	\$10.14	13	12	Wallingford,	\$6.03
4	2	West Hartford,	8.87	14	13	Woodbridge,	5.73
2	3	Canton,	8.04	10	14	Middlebury,	5.70
21	4	Avon,	7.61	12	15	Bethany,	5.53
7	5	*Wethersfield,	7.54	18	16	North Haven,	5.32
15	6	Simsbury,	7.42	24	17	*Orange,	5.25
11	7	Hartland,	7.40	21	18	Cheshire,	5.07
13	8	*Farmington,	7.19	16	19	Prospect,	4.90
27	9	Southington,	7.15	20	20	Guilford,	4.83
16	10	South Windsor,	7.05	23	21	Hamden,	4.47
5	11	*Enfield,	6.67	17	22	*North Branford,	4.44
10	12	Glastenbury,	6.08	22	23	*East Haven,	3.99
23	13	Manchester,	6.05	8	24	Milford,	3.94
26	14	Windsor,	6.00			NEW LONDON CO.	
8	15	East Hartford,	5.84	1	1	*Norwich,	10.87
3	16	Bristol,	5.83	11	2	Bozrah,	8.60
6	17	Suffield,	5.80	2	3	New London,	8.10
9	18	New Britain,	5.58	15	4	Lisbon,	7.33
18	19	Rocky Hill,	5.37	9	5	Montville,	6.02
14	20	East Granby,	5.11	17	6	East Lyme,	5.69
20	21	East Windsor,	4.93	6	7	Preston,	5.63
12	22	Berlin,	4.58	4	8	Franklin,	5.45
25	23	Bloomfield,	4.46	7	9	Groton,	5.33
17	24	Granby,	4.26	8	10	Lebanon,	5.32
24	25	Marlborough,	4.23	18	11	Salem,	5.30
19	26	Burlington,	4.09	3	12	Stonington,	5.23
22	27	*Windsor Locks,	2.58	16	13	Lyme,	5.22
		NEW HAVEN COUNTY.		12	14	No Stonington,	5.09
4	1	Wolcott,	11.55	14	15	Colchester,	5.02
2	2	*New Haven,	10.69	10	16	Ledyard,	4.96
1	3	Oxford,	8.63	5	17	Griswold,	4.82
3	4	*Derby,	8.62	13	18	Waterford,	3.73
19	5	Southbury,	7.69	20	19	Sprague,	3.05
15	6	Seymour,	7.62	19	20	Old Lyme,	3.04
7	7	Meriden,	7.50			FAIRFIELD COUNTY.	
11	8	Madison,	7.11	1	1	*Bridgeport,	10.88
5	9	Naugatuck,	6.45	2	2	*Stamford,	7.56
6	10	Branford,	6.43	8	3	New Canaan,	7.50
9	11	*Waterbury,	6.05	22	4	Huntington,	6.86
				3	5	*Danbury,	6.23

1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
4 6	6	Trumbull, -----	\$6.23	7 17	17	Cornwall, -----	\$5.19
9 7	7	Reading, -----	6.21	17 18	18	Bethlehem, -----	5.12
6 8	8	Newtown, -----	6.19	6 19	19	Winchester, -----	4.73
12 9	9	Monroe, -----	6.03	9 20	20	Norfolk, -----	4.73
18 10	10	Brookfield, -----	5.93	20 21	21	Litchfield, -----	4.65
5 11	11	Ridgefield, -----	5.31	22 22	22	Roxbury, -----	4.24
10 12	12	*Norwalk, -----	5.28	21 23	23	*Canaan, -----	3.72
7 13	13	Easton, -----	5.24	24 24	24	New Hartford, -----	3.70
14 14	14	New Fairfield, -----	5.18	25 25	25	North Canaan, -----	3.48
16 15	15	Weston, -----	5.10			MIDDLESEX COUNTY.	
11 16	16	Darien, -----	5.03	3 1	1	Saybrook, -----	8.09
17 17	17	Bethel, -----	4.96	2 2	2	Middlefield, -----	7.66
20 18	18	Sherman, -----	4.82	11 3	3	Clinton, -----	7.28
15 19	19	Wilton, -----	4.66	9 4	4	Chatham, -----	6.83
13 20	20	Greenwich, -----	4.54	7 5	5	Haddam, -----	6.19
21 21	21	Fairfield, -----	3.98	1 6	6	Middletown, -----	6.09
19 22	22	Stratford, -----	3.94	6 7	7	*Chester, -----	6.01
23 23	23	Westport, -----	3.68	8 8	8	Westbrook, -----	5.95
		WINDHAM COUNTY.		4 9	9	Killingworth, -----	5.72
1 1	1	*Windham, -----	7.42	5 10	10	*Cromwell, -----	5.60
4 2	2	Scotland, -----	7.15	10 11	11	Portland, -----	4.56
3 3	3	Pomfret, -----	6.76	12 12	12	Durham, -----	4.52
2 4	4	*Brooklyn, -----	6.25	15 13	13	Essex, -----	4.20
12 5	5	*Woodstock, -----	6.07	14 14	14	East Haddam, -----	3.80
10 6	6	Sterling, -----	5.58	13 15	15	Old Saybrook, -----	3.34
6 7	7	Canterbury, -----	5.13			TOLLAND COUNTY.	
13 8	8	Eastford, -----	4.76	1 1	1	Tolland, -----	9.19
9 9	9	Chaplin, -----	4.64	3 2	2	Andover, -----	8.67
7 10	10	Hampton, -----	4.06	2 3	3	Vernon, -----	7.28
5 11	11	Killingly, -----	3.78	13 4	4	Hebron, -----	7.06
14 12	12	Ashford, -----	3.59	4 5	5	Columbia, -----	6.51
11 13	13	Thompson, -----	3.45	6 6	6	Bolton, -----	6.42
8 14	14	Voluntown, -----	3.35	11 7	7	Union, -----	6.12
15 15	15	Plainfield, -----	3.11	7 8	8	Stafford, -----	5.65
16 16	16	*Putnam, -----	2.73	8 9	9	Coventry, -----	5.44
		LITCHFIELD COUNTY.		12 10	10	Willington, -----	5.28
11 1	1	Watertown, -----	8.46	9 11	11	Somers, -----	5.19
2 2	2	New Milford, -----	7.12	5 12	12	Mansfield, -----	5.17
3 3	3	Torrington, -----	7.09	10 13	13	Ellington, -----	5.09
14 4	4	*Plymouth, -----	7.07				
4 5	5	Sharon, -----	6.76			RECAPITULATION.	
19 6	6	Colebrook, -----	6.44			1866-7.	1867-8.
5 7	7	Morris, -----	6.40	1 1	1	N. Haven County,	\$10.60
8 8	8	Harwinton, -----	6.31	2 2	2	Hartford " "	9.65
16 9	9	Warren, -----	6.25	3 3	3	Fairfield " "	7.84
12 10	10	*Woodbury, -----	5.90	4 4	4	New London " "	7.06
10 11	11	Washington, -----	5.89	5 5	5	Tolland " "	6.71
1 12	12	Barkhamsted, -----	5.79	6 6	6	Litchfield " "	6.12
15 13	13	Salisbury, -----	5.52	8 7	7	Windham " "	4.85
23 14	14	*Kent, -----	5.40	7 8	8	Middlesex " "	5.80
18 15	15	Bridgewater, -----	5.38			The State, -----	8.14
13 16	16	Goshen, -----	5.29				8.44

TABLE IV.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to the per centage of their children in the Public Schools during some part of the year ending August 31st, 1868.

This Table is formed by comparing the whole number of *different* scholars registered in the public schools of each town, with the number enumerated in January, 1868, i. e. the numbers in column 12 with those in column 9 in the statistical tables of the several counties, pages 102—117. The very large per centage in some towns is usually occasioned by the number registered who were either over 16, or under 4 years of age. In a few towns, also, scholars are registered who are enumerated in other towns.

In constructing this table no account is made of those attending private schools or academies.

Order.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.	Order.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.
1	Bozrah,	116.5	34	39	Union,	93.6	15
2	Hartland,	112.0	6	40	{ Harwinton,	93.6	9
3	Scotland,	112.0	9	41	{ Preston,	93.6	19
4	Andover,	111.8	6	42	Griswold,	93.5	36
5	Windham,	110.3	69	43	Morris,	93.5	4
6	Sterling,	108.3	16	44	Cromwell,	93.4	12
7	Hampton,	108.1	5	45	Canton,	93.2	52
8	Middlebury,	106.9	17	46	Chatham,	93.1	15
9	Oxford,	104.7	10	47	Pomfret,	93.0	14
10	East Lyme,	104.7	26	48	Cornwall,	93.0	11
11	Wolcott,	104.5	0	49	Willington,	92.9	8
12	Ashford,	104.2	28	50	Bolton,	92.0	4
13	Lebanon,	103.3	26	51	Ledyard,	91.9	18
14	Eastford,	102.5	18	52	Enfield,	91.7	23
15	Canterbury,	101.2	27	53	Kent,	91.5	3
16	Colebrook,	101.2	24	54	Southbury,	91.5	6
17	Barkhamsted,	101.1	3	55	Huntington,	91.1	8
18	Mansfield,	101.0	21	56	Hebron,	90.9	15
19	Franklin,	101.0	10	57	Wethersfield,	90.8	19
20	No. Stonington,	100.2	14	58	Wallingford,	90.8	0
21	Salem,	100.0	0	59	Seymour,	90.7	21
22	Woodstock,	99.7	39	60	Plymouth,	90.7	24
23	Lisbon,	99.4	7	61	Woodbridge,	90.5	6
24	Saybrook,	98.8	15	62	Granby,	90.3	10
25	New London,	98.5	40	63	South Windsor,	90.2	8
26	Westbrook,	98.2	7	64	Clinton,	90.1	9
27	West Hartford,	98.1	26	65	New Fairfield,	90.0	7
28	New Britain,	98.0	35	66	Montville,	89.6	21
29	Lyme,	96.9	9	67	East Haddam,	89.4	12
30	Stafford,	96.8	41	68	Bethlehem,	89.1	2
31	Madison,	96.7	6	69	Branford,	88.9	28
32	Columbia,	95.9	16	70	Burlington,	88.6	16
33	Suffield,	95.4	12	71	Marlborough,	88.6	2
34	Tolland,	95.3	17	72	Chaplin,	88.6	4
35	Sherman,	95.2	8	73	Avon,	88.4	2
36	Killingworth,	95.2	13	74	Stonington,	88.2	30
37	Monroe,	94.1	14	75	Bethel,	87.9	12
38	Roxbury,	93.9	17	76	Salisbury,	87.6	0

Order	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.	Order.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.
77	Brooklyn, -----	87.5	31	121	Sharon, -----	79.2	35
78	Woodbury, -----	87.4	16	122	Berlin, -----	78.9	1
79	Guilford, -----	87.2	8	123	Darien, -----	78.5	13
80	Portland, -----	87.2	12	124	Norwich, -----	78.4	52
81	Ridgefield, -----	86.4	15	125	Old Lyme, -----	78.0	10
82	Goshen, -----	86.4	1	126	Bethany, -----	77.8	13
83	New Canaan, -----	86.3	29	127	East Hartford, -----	77.6	0
84	Simsbury, -----	86.3	11	128	Chester, -----	77.2	6
85	Washington, -----	86.3	8	129	East Granby, -----	76.8	2
86	Middletown, -----	85.9	31	130	Somers, -----	76.2	16
87	Farmington, -----	85.6	18	131	Greenwich, -----	76.0	31
88	Weston, -----	85.6	9	132	Haddam, -----	75.8	15
89	Trumbull, -----	85.5	4	133	Waterbury, -----	75.6	69
90	Torrington, -----	85.5	37	134	Ellington, -----	75.6	9
91	Warren, -----	85.0	14	135	Colchester, -----	73.7	14
92	Bridgewater, -----	84.6	10	136	Durham, -----	73.5	5
93	Newtown, -----	84.5	11	137	Norfolk, -----	73.1	2
94	Cheshire, -----	84.5	16	138	Bristol, -----	72.1	12
95	Meriden, -----	84.5	18	139	Manchester, -----	71.7	12
96	Glastenbury, -----	84.3	0	140	Wilton, -----	71.6	10
97	Middlefield, -----	84.3	7	141	Bridgeport, -----	71.2	16
98	Plainfield, -----	84.2	29	142	Windsor Locks, -----	70.2	3
99	Vernon, -----	84.1	25	143	Fairfield, -----	70.2	18
100	Coventry, -----	84.0	23	144	Stamford, -----	69.7	34
101	Easton, -----	84.0	4	145	New Hartford, -----	69.1	34
102	Watertown, -----	83.6	8	146	Norwalk, -----	69.0	28
103	New Milford, -----	83.6	29	147	North Canaan, -----	68.8	9
104	Bloomfield, -----	83.2	11	148	Orange, -----	68.4	9
105	North Haven, -----	83.2	1	149	East Haven, -----	67.8	2
106	Voluntown, -----	82.9	21	150	Stratford, -----	67.5	0
107	East Windsor, -----	82.9	17	151	Essex, -----	67.3	7
108	Windsor, -----	82.9	16	152	Hartford, -----	67.2	111
109	Rocky Hill, -----	82.8	7	153	New Haven, -----	67.1	77
110	Brookfield, -----	82.7	10	154	Putnam, -----	66.8	25
111	Naugatuck, -----	82.3	9	155	Milford, -----	66.6	3
112	Killingly, -----	81.9	46	156	Westport, -----	64.9	0
113	Litchfield, -----	81.8	14	157	Hamden, -----	64.6	4
114	Reading, -----	81.5	0	158	Old Saybrook, -----	64.6	4
115	Thompson, -----	80.9	43	159	North Branford, -----	62.3	0
116	Waterford, -----	80.6	11	160	Winchester, -----	61.3	1
117	Southington, -----	80.1	7	161	Prospect, -----	57.4	1
118	Derby, -----	79.9	13	162	Danbury, -----	55.0	13
119	Groton, -----	79.4	38	163	Sprague, -----	53.7	24
120	Canaan, -----	79.4	10				

The same figures are thus arranged by Counties.

TABLE IV—CONTINUED.

The Towns in each County arranged according to the per centage of their children in the Public Schools during the year ending August 31st, 1868.

Order.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools	Registered over 16.	Order.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered Over 16.
HARTFORD COUNTY.				15	Derby, -----	79.9	13
				16	Bethany, -----	77.8	13
				17	Waterbury, -----	75.6	69
1	Hartland, -----	112.0	6	18	Orange, -----	68.4	9
2	West Hartford, -----	98.1	26	19	East Haven, -----	67.8	2
3	New Britain, -----	98.0	35	20	New Haven, -----	67.1	77
4	Suffield, -----	95.4	12	21	Milford, -----	66.6	3
5	Canton, -----	93.2	52	22	Hamden, -----	64.6	4
6	Enfield, -----	91.7	23	23	North Branford, -----	62.3	0
7	Wethersfield, -----	90.8	19	24	Prospect, -----	57.4	1
8	Granby, -----	90.3	10	NEW LONDON CO.			
9	South Windsor, -----	90.2	8				
10	Burlington, -----	88.6	16	1	Bozrah, -----	116.5	34
11	Marlborough, -----	88.6	2	2	East Lyme, -----	104.7	26
12	Avon, -----	88.4	2	3	Lebanon, -----	103.3	26
13	Simsbury, -----	86.3	11	4	Franklin, -----	101.0	10
14	Farmington, -----	85.6	18	5	No. Stonington, -----	100.2	14
15	Glastenbury, -----	84.3	0	6	Salem, -----	100.0	0
16	Bloomfield, -----	83.2	11	7	Lisbon, -----	99.4	7
17	East Windsor, -----	82.9	17	8	New London, -----	98.5	40
18	Windsor, -----	82.9	16	9	Lyme, -----	96.9	9
19	Rocky Hill, -----	82.8	7	10	Preston, -----	93.6	19
20	Southington, -----	80.1	7	11	Griswold, -----	93.5	36
21	Berlin, -----	78.9	1	12	Ledyard, -----	91.9	18
22	East Hartford, -----	77.6	0	13	Montville, -----	89.6	21
23	East Granby, -----	76.8	2	14	Stonington, -----	88.2	30
24	Bristol, -----	72.1	12	15	Waterford, -----	80.6	11
25	Manchester, -----	71.7	12	16	Groton, -----	79.4	38
26	Windsor Locks, -----	70.2	3	17	Norwich, -----	78.4	52
27	Hartford, -----	67.2	111	18	Old Lyme, -----	78.0	10
NEW HAVEN CO.				19	Colchester, -----	73.7	14
1	Middlebury, -----	106.9	17	20	Sprague, -----	53.7	24
2	Oxford, -----	104.7	10	FAIRFIELD COUNTY.			
3	Wolcott, -----	104.5	0				
4	Madison, -----	96.7	6	1	Sherman, -----	95.2	8
5	Southbury, -----	91.5	6	2	Monroe, -----	94.1	14
6	Wallingford, -----	90.8	0	3	Huntington, -----	91.1	8
7	Seymour, -----	90.7	21	4	New Fairfield, -----	90.0	7
8	Woodbridge, -----	90.5	6	5	Bethel, -----	87.9	12
9	Branford, -----	88.9	28	6	Ridgefield, -----	86.4	15
10	Guilford, -----	87.2	8	7	New Canaan, -----	86.3	29
11	Cheshire, -----	84.5	16	8	Weston, -----	85.6	9
12	Meriden, -----	84.5	18	9	Trumbull, -----	85.5	4
13	North Haven, -----	83.2	1	10	Newtown, -----	84.5	11
14	Naugatuck, -----	82.3	9	11	Easton, -----	84.0	4

Order.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.	Order.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.
12	Brookfield, -----	82.7	10	23	New Hartford, -----	69.1	34
13	Reading, -----	81.5	0	24	North Canaan, -----	68.8	9
14	Darien, -----	78.5	13	25	Winchester, -----	61.3	1
15	Greenwich, -----	76.0	31		MIDDLESEX CO.		
16	Wilton, -----	71.6	10				
17	Bridgeport, -----	71.2	16	1	Saybrook, -----	98.8	15
18	Fairfield, -----	70.2	18	2	Westbrook, -----	98.2	7
19	Stamford, -----	69.7	34	3	Killingworth, -----	95.2	13
20	Norwalk, -----	69.0	28	4	Cromwell, -----	93.4	12
21	Stratford, -----	67.5	0	5	Chatham, -----	93.1	15
22	Westport, -----	64.9	0	6	Clinton, -----	90.1	9
23	Danbury, -----	55.0	13	7	East Haddam, -----	89.4	12
	WINDHAM COUNTY.			8	Portland, -----	87.2	12
1	Scotland, -----	112.0	9	9	Middletown, -----	85.9	31
2	Windham, -----	110.3	69	10	Middlefield, -----	84.3	7
3	Sterling, -----	108.3	16	11	Chester, -----	77.2	6
4	Hampton, -----	108.1	5	12	Haddam, -----	75.8	15
5	Ashford, -----	104.2	28	13	Durham, -----	73.5	5
6	Eastford, -----	102.5	18	14	Essex, -----	67.3	7
7	Canterbury, -----	101.2	27	15	Old Saybrook, -----	64.6	4
8	Woodstock, -----	99.7	39		TOLLAND COUNTY.		
9	Pomfret, -----	93.0	14	1	Andover, -----	111.8	6
10	Chaplin, -----	88.6	4	2	Mansfield, -----	101.0	21
11	Brooklyn, -----	87.5	31	3	Stafford, -----	96.8	41
12	Plainfield, -----	84.2	29	4	Columbia, -----	95.9	16
13	Voluntown, -----	82.9	21	5	Tolland, -----	95.3	17
14	Killingly, -----	81.9	46	6	Union, -----	93.6	15
15	Thompson, -----	80.9	43	7	Willington, -----	92.9	8
16	Putnam, -----	66.8	25	8	Bolton, -----	92.0	4
	LITCHFIELD CO.			9	Hebron, -----	90.9	15
1	Colebrook, -----	101.2	24	10	Vernon, -----	84.1	25
2	Barkhamsted, -----	101.1	3	11	Coventry, -----	84.0	23
3	Roxbury, -----	93.9	17	12	Somers, -----	76.2	16
4	Harwinton, -----	93.6	9	13	Ellington, -----	75.6	9
5	Morris, -----	93.5	4				
6	Cornwall, -----	93.0	11		RECAPITULATION.		
7	Kent, -----	91.5	3				
8	Plymouth, -----	90.7	24				
9	Bethlehem, -----	89.1	2				
10	Salisbury, -----	87.6	0		1 Windham County, -----	90.4	424
11	Woodbury, -----	87.4	16		2 Tolland " -----	89.5	216
12	Goshen, -----	86.4	1		3 New London " -----	86.1	439
13	Washington, -----	86.3	8		4 Middlesex " -----	85.5	170
14	Torrington, -----	85.5	37		5 Litchfield " -----	83.4	325
15	Warren, -----	85.0	14		6 Hartford " -----	80.0	439
16	Bridgewater, -----	84.6	10		7 New Haven " -----	75.1	337
17	Watertown, -----	83.6	8		8 Fairfield " -----	73.0	294
18	New Milford, -----	83.6	29				
19	Litchfield, -----	81.8	14		The State, -----	80.4	2,644
20	Canaan, -----	79.4	10				
21	Sharon, -----	79.2	35				
22	Norfolk, -----	73.1	2				

TABLE V.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to their per centage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their number "registered in winter."

This table shows the comparative REGULARITY of attendance of children at the public schools in each town in the State, in the winter of 1867-8. It is formed by comparing the numbers in Column 10 with those in Column 14, in the statistical tables of the several Counties, pages 102-117.

1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
31	1	Salisbury, -----	85.4	113	44	Hartford, -----	75.4
2	2	Prospect, -----	85.0	126	45	Hartland, -----	75.3
21	3	New Haven, -----	83.5	69	46	Stratford, -----	75.2
137	4	Marlborough, -----	82.0	74	47	Bolton, -----	75.0
4	5	East Windsor, -----	81.8	37	48	Cromwell, -----	74.9
36	6	Madison, -----	81.3	47	49	Rocky Hill, -----	74.8
101	7	Griswold, -----	80.6	45	50	East Granby, -----	74.8
19	8	Torrington, -----	80.2	32	51	Cornwall, -----	74.8
25	9	Milford, -----	79.9	81	52	Brooklyn, -----	74.7
99	10	East Hartford, -----	79.7	40	53	Middlebury, -----	74.6
24	11	Windsor Locks, -----	79.7	8	54	Clinton, -----	74.5
42	12	Windsor, -----	79.5	75	55	Oxford, -----	74.4
6	13	Stafford, -----	79.3	52	56	Hebron, -----	74.4
13	14	Tolland, -----	79.2	46	57	Plymouth, -----	74.4
82	15	Scotland, -----	79.1	129	58	New Britain, -----	74.3
22	16	Glastenbury, -----	79.0	28	59	Pomfret, -----	74.2
89	17	Mansfield, -----	79.0	27	60	Union, -----	74.1
55	18	Woodstock, -----	78.8	154	61	Darien, -----	73.9
64	19	Franklin, -----	78.7	26	62	Saybrook, -----	73.9
71	20	Granby, -----	78.6	86	63	Columbia, -----	73.7
98	21	North Branford, -----	78.6	92	64	North Haven, -----	73.6
29	22	Suffield, -----	78.3	87	65	Ellington, -----	73.5
15	23	Norwich, -----	78.3	3	66	Guilford, -----	73.4
17	24	Somers, -----	78.3	90	67	Windham, -----	73.3
33	25	Willington, -----	78.1	79	68	Groton, -----	73.3
43	26	Thompson, -----	77.6	130	69	Bethlehem, -----	73.2
63	27	Ashford, -----	77.6	111	70	Manchester, -----	73.1
125	28	New Hartford, -----	77.4	34	71	Chester, -----	73.1
30	29	Waterbury, -----	77.2	41	72	Wethersfield, -----	73.0
18	30	Durham, -----	77.1	122	73	Killingly, -----	73.0
5	31	Litchfield, -----	76.9	104	74	Southington, -----	72.8
16	32	Naugatuck, -----	76.8	115	75	Berlin, -----	72.8
14	33	Chatham, -----	76.6	61	76	Preston, -----	72.8
7	34	Canaan, -----	76.5	123	77	Bozrah, -----	72.8
67	35	Meriden, -----	76.3	152	78	Wolcott, -----	72.7
62	36	Canterbury, -----	76.3	50	79	East Haven, -----	72.7
85	37	Bristol, -----	76.3	100	80	Simsbury, -----	72.5
56	38	Coventry, -----	76.1	73	81	East Haddam, -----	72.4
112	39	Bethany, -----	76.1	121	82	Eastford, -----	72.4
95	40	Portland, -----	75.9	35	83	Enfield, -----	72.4
117	41	Winchester, -----	75.9	1	84	Hampton, -----	72.2
51	42	Killingworth, -----	75.6	53	85	Hamden, -----	72.2
140	43	Haddam, -----	75.4	12	86	Middlefield, -----	72.2

1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
44	87	Westbrook, -----	72.1	161	142	Waterford, -----	63.8
143	88	Norfolk, -----	72.0	160	143	Sherman, -----	63.6
108	89	Chaplin, -----	71.9	60	144	Orange, -----	62.9
94	90	Lebanon, -----	71.9	106	145	Putnam, -----	62.7
150	91	East Lyme, -----	71.9	162	146	Voluntown, -----	62.6
118	92	North Stonington, -----	71.7	138	147	Fairfield, -----	62.2
48	93	Colebrook, -----	71.6	141	148	New Milford, -----	61.9
142	94	Lisbon, -----	71.5	134	149	Kent, -----	61.7
119	95	Sharon, -----	71.5	151	150	Branford, -----	61.3
66	96	Bethel, -----	71.4	54	151	Stonington, -----	60.8
70	97	Bloomfield, -----	71.3	144	152	Brookfield, -----	60.6
133	98	Harwinton, -----	71.1	156	153	Easton, -----	60.1
38	99	Canton, -----	70.8	83	154	Roxbury, -----	58.3
80	100	Salem, -----	70.7	105	155	Wallingford, -----	58.0
11	101	Southbury, -----	70.4	135	156	New Fairfield, -----	57.9
78	102	Danbury, -----	70.4	72	157	Weston, -----	57.8
77	103	Goshen, -----	70.4	145	158	Plainfield, -----	57.7
49	104	Watertown, -----	70.3	149	159	Greenwich, -----	57.2
59	105	New London, -----	70.3	157	160	Wilton, -----	55.5
116	106	Barkhamsted, -----	70.3	163	161	North Canaan, -----	55.2
39	107	Bridgeport, -----	70.0	159	162	Sprague, -----	55.2
91	108	Reading, -----	69.9	107	163	Sterling, -----	54.8
10	109	West Hartford, -----	69.8				
9	110	South Windsor, -----	69.8				
102	111	Montville, -----	69.7				
93	112	Avon, -----	69.7				
158	113	Warren, -----	69.6				
65	114	Derby, -----	69.6				
58	115	Trumbull, -----	69.4				
132	116	Bridgewater, -----	69.4				
68	117	Ledyard, -----	69.2				
76	118	Woodbury, -----	69.0				
114	119	Essex, -----	68.8				
23	120	Woodbridge, -----	68.7				
97	121	Cheshire, -----	68.2				
103	122	Middletown, -----	68.0				
88	123	Farmington, -----	67.8				
128	124	Ridgefield, -----	67.7				
148	125	Norwalk, -----	67.5				
57	126	Seymour, -----	67.4				
120	127	Old Saybrook, -----	67.4				
20	128	Burlington, -----	67.4				
131	129	Morris, -----	67.1				
139	130	{ Andover, -----	66.7				
96	131	{ Huntington, -----	66.7				
84	132	{ Washington, -----	66.7				
124	133	Westport, -----	66.6				
109	134	Lyme, -----	66.4				
127	135	Old Lyme, -----	66.3				
110	136	Vernon, -----	66.2				
155	137	New Canaan, -----	65.8				
153	138	Colchester, -----	65.4				
136	139	Newtown, -----	64.4				
146	140	Monroe, -----	64.2				
147	141	Stamford, -----	64.0				

The following is the percentage in the several Counties.

1866-7.	1867-8.	COUNTIES.	1866-7.	1867-8.
1	1	New Haven, -----	75.1	76.5
4	2	Hartford, -----	71.4	74.6
2	3	Tolland, -----	73.7	74.6
3	4	Middlesex, -----	71.8	72.4
6	5	Litchfield, -----	70.7	72.0
5	6	New London, -----	71.0	71.2
7	7	Windham, -----	69.8	70.9
8	8	Fairfield, -----	66.4	65.9

The State, 71.3 72.4

The arrangement of these figures by Counties is now given.

TABLE V—CONTINUED.

The Towns in each County arranged according to their per centage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their number "registered in winter."

1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
HARTFORD COUNTY.				12 16	Hamden, -----	72.2	
				3 17	Southbury, -----	70.4	
				15 18	Derby, -----	69.6	
27 1	Marlborough, -----	82.0		6 19	Woodbridge, -----	68.7	
1 2	East Windsor, -----	81.8		19 20	Cheshire, -----	68.2	
19 3	East Hartford, -----	79.7		13 21	Seymour, -----	67.4	
6 4	Windsor Locks, -----	79.7		14 22	Orange, -----	62.9	
11 5	Windsor, -----	79.5		23 23	Branford, -----	61.3	
5 6	Glastenbury, -----	79.0		21 24	Wallingford, -----	58.0	
15 7	Granby, -----	78.6		NEW LONDON CO.			
7 8	Suffield, -----	78.3		10 1	Griswold, -----	80.6	
16 9	Bristol, -----	76.3		5 2	Franklin, -----	78.7	
23 10	Hartford, -----	75.4		1 3	Norwich, -----	78.3	
25 11	Hartland, -----	75.3		7 4	Groton, -----	73.3	
13 12	Rocky Hill, -----	74.8		4 5	Preston, -----	72.8	
12 13	East Granby, -----	74.8		14 6	Bozrah, -----	72.8	
26 14	New Britain, -----	74.3		9 7	Lebanon, -----	71.9	
22 15	Manchester, -----	73.1		17 8	East Lyme, -----	71.9	
10 16	Wethersfield, -----	73.0		13 9	North Stonington, -----	71.7	
21 17	Southington, -----	72.8		16 10	Lisbon, -----	71.5	
24 18	Berlin, -----	72.8		8 11	Salem, -----	70.7	
20 19	Simsbury, -----	72.5		3 12	New London, -----	70.3	
8 20	Enfield, -----	72.4		11 13	Montville, -----	69.7	
14 21	Bloomfield, -----	71.3		6 14	Ledyard, -----	69.2	
9 22	Canton, -----	70.8		12 15	Lyme, -----	66.4	
3 23	West Hartford, -----	69.8		15 16	Old Lyme, -----	66.3	
2 24	South Windsor, -----	69.8		18 17	Colchester, -----	65.4	
18 25	Avon, -----	69.7		20 18	Waterford, -----	63.8	
17 26	Farmington, -----	67.8		2 19	Stonington, -----	60.8	
4 27	Burlington, -----	67.4		19 20	Sprague, -----	55.2	
NEW HAVEN CO.				FAIRFIELD COUNTY.			
1 1	Prospect, -----	85.0		4 1	Stratford, -----	75.2	
5 2	New Haven, -----	83.5		19 2	Darien, -----	73.9	
9 3	Madison, -----	81.3		3 3	Bethel, -----	71.4	
7 4	Milford, -----	79.9		6 4	Danbury, -----	70.4	
20 5	North Branford, -----	78.6		1 5	Bridgeport, -----	70.0	
8 6	Waterbury, -----	77.2		7 6	Reading, -----	69.9	
4 7	Naugatuck, -----	76.8		2 7	Trumbull, -----	69.4	
16 8	Meriden, -----	76.3		10 8	Ridgefield, -----	67.7	
22 9	Bethany, -----	76.1		17 9	Norwalk, -----	67.5	
10 10	Middlebury, -----	74.6		8 10	Huntington, -----	66.7	
17 11	Oxford, -----	74.4		9 11	Westport, -----	66.6	
18 12	North Haven, -----	73.6		20 12	New Canaan, -----	65.8	
2 13	Guilford, -----	73.4		12 13	Newtown, -----	64.4	
24 14	Wolcott, -----	72.7					
11 15	East Haven, -----	72.7					

1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
15	14	Monroe, -----	64.2	8	15	Watertown, -----	70.3
16	15	Stamford, -----	64.0	13	16	Barkhamsted, -----	70.3
23	16	Sherman, -----	63.6	24	17	Warren, -----	69.6
13	17	Fairfield, -----	62.2	19	18	Bridgewater, -----	69.4
14	18	Brookfield, -----	60.6	9	19	Woodbury, -----	69.0
21	19	Easton, -----	60.1	18	20	Morris, -----	67.1
11	20	New Fairfield, -----	57.9	12	21	Washington, -----	66.7
5	21	Weston, -----	57.8	22	22	New Milford, -----	61.9
18	22	Greenwich, -----	57.2	21	23	Kent, -----	61.7
22	23	Wilton, -----	55.5	11	24	Roxbury, -----	58.3
				25	25	North Canaan, -----	55.2
		WINDHAM COUNTY.				MIDDLESEX COUNTY.	
8	1	Scotland, -----	79.1	4	1	Durham, -----	77.1
4	2	Woodstock, -----	78.8	3	2	Chatham, -----	76.6
3	3	Thompson, -----	77.6	11	3	Portland, -----	75.9
6	4	Ashford, -----	77.6	9	4	Killingworth, -----	75.6
5	5	Canterbury, -----	76.3	15	5	Haddam, -----	75.4
7	6	Brooklyn, -----	74.7	7	6	Cromwell, -----	74.9
2	7	Pomfret, -----	74.2	1	7	Clinton, -----	74.5
9	8	Windham, -----	73.3	5	8	Saybrook, -----	73.9
14	9	Killingly, -----	73.0	6	9	Chester, -----	73.1
13	10	Eastford, -----	72.4	10	10	East Haddam, -----	72.4
1	11	Hampton, -----	72.2	2	11	Middlefield, -----	72.2
12	12	Chaplin, -----	71.9	8	12	Westbrook, -----	72.1
10	13	Putnam, -----	62.7	13	13	Essex, -----	68.8
16	14	Voluntown, -----	62.6	12	14	Middletown, -----	68.0
15	15	Plainfield, -----	57.7	14	15	Old Saybrook, -----	67.4
11	16	Sterling, -----	54.8				
		LITCHFIELD COUNTY.				TOLLAND COUNTY.	
4	1	Salisbury, -----	85.4	1	1	Stafford, -----	79.3
3	2	Torrington, -----	80.2	2	2	Tolland, -----	79.2
16	3	New Hartford, -----	77.4	11	3	Mansfield, -----	79.0
1	4	Litchfield, -----	76.9	3	4	Somers, -----	78.3
2	5	Canaan, -----	76.5	5	5	Willington, -----	78.1
14	6	Winchester, -----	75.9	7	6	Coventry, -----	76.1
5	7	Cornwall, -----	74.8	8	7	Bolton, -----	75.0
6	8	Plymouth, -----	74.4	6	8	Hebron, -----	74.4
17	9	Bethlehem, -----	73.2	4	9	Union, -----	74.1
23	10	Norfolk, -----	72.0	9	10	Columbia, -----	73.7
7	11	Colebrook, -----	71.6	10	11	Ellington, -----	73.5
15	12	Sharon, -----	71.5	13	12	Andover, -----	66.7
20	13	Harwinton, -----	71.1	12	13	Vernon, -----	66.2
10	14	Goshen, -----	70.4				

TABLE VI.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to their per centage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their number "enumerated."

From this table it will be seen what proportion of the children in each town were present, on the average, in the public schools during the winter of 1867-8. It is formed by comparing the numbers in Column 9 with those in Column 14, in the statistical tables of the several Counties, pages 102—117.

1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
3	1	Franklin, -----	73.6	20	44	Somers, -----	57.1
13	2	Canterbury, -----	71.2	117	45	Simsbury, -----	57.0
6	3	Scotland, -----	70.7	71	46	Salisbury, -----	56.5
1	4	Hampton, -----	70.5	10	47	Pomfret, -----	56.5
58	5	Bozrah, -----	68.7	8	48	Guilford, -----	56.4
30	6	{ Andover, -----	68.4	44	49	Norwich, -----	56.1
38	7	{ Mansfield, -----	68.4	62	50	East Hartford, -----	56.0
41	8	Griswold, -----	67.2	76	51	Windsor Locks, -----	55.9
43	9	Hartland, -----	66.7	27	52	Canton, -----	55.7
21	10	Woodstock, -----	65.2	47	53	Brooklyn, -----	55.5
14	11	Saybrook, -----	64.7	36	54	New London, -----	55.5
5	12	Killingworth, -----	64.3	56	55	Torrington, -----	55.4
15	13	Columbia, -----	64.2	16	56	Ledyard, -----	55.3
40	14	Madison, -----	63.3	25	57	South Windsor, -----	54.9
7	15	Middlebury, -----	62.8	22	58	Naugatuck, -----	54.5
18	16	Colebrook, -----	62.8	111	59	Branford, -----	54.5
17	17	Tolland, -----	62.8	67	60	Sterling, -----	54.4
28	18	Preston, -----	62.5	46	61	Coventry, -----	54.3
19	19	East Windsor, -----	62.2	108	62	Granby, -----	53.8
29	20	West Hartford, -----	62.1	152	63	New Canaan, -----	53.5
12	21	Salem, -----	61.5	66	64	Plymouth, -----	53.5
11	22	Union, -----	61.3	125	65	Bethany, -----	53.3
59	23	Eastford, -----	61.1	135	66	Avon, -----	53.2
68	24	New Britain, -----	61.0	51	67	Chaplin, -----	52.6
26	25	Barkhamsted, -----	60.8	2	68	Westbrook, -----	52.4
37	26	North Stonington, -----	60.3	52	69	Harwinton, -----	51.7
53	27	Chatham, -----	60.0	70	70	Glastenbury, -----	51.6
39	28	Ashford, -----	59.9	72	71	Meriden, -----	51.5
32	29	Suffield, -----	59.7	96	72	Chester, -----	51.5
114	30	Marlborough, -----	59.3	92	73	Burlington, -----	51.4
80	31	Lisbon, -----	59.2	81	74	Berlin, -----	51.2
78	32	Windham, -----	59.2	4	75	Southbury, -----	51.2
93	33	Portland, -----	59.0	94	76	Bethlehem, -----	50.8
50	34	East Lyme, -----	58.8	83	77	Monroe, -----	50.8
64	35	Bolton, -----	58.7	91	78	Old Lyme, -----	50.7
61	36	Willington, -----	58.6	31	79	Trumbull, -----	50.5
24	37	Clinton, -----	58.5	126	80	{ Sherman, -----	50.5
45	38	Oxford, -----	58.4	69	81	{ Windsor, -----	50.5
33	39	Enfield, -----	58.2	73	82	Middlefield, -----	50.5
34	40	Hebron, -----	58.0	86	83	{ East Haddam, -----	50.0
9	41	Stafford, -----	57.7	121	84	{ Wolcott, -----	50.0
63	42	Cromwell, -----	57.4	35	85	Woodbury, -----	49.9
42	43	Lebanon, -----	57.4	124	86	Bridgewater, -----	49.8

1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
55	87	Montville, -----	49.8	162	141	Winchester, -----	33.2
107	88	Waterbury, -----	49.7	146	142	Essex, -----	38.1
89	99	Wallingford, -----	49.4	140	143	Weston, -----	38.0
103	90	New Milford, -----	49.3	139	144	Waterford, -----	37.9
65	91	Morris, -----	49.2	150	145	Old Saybrook, -----	37.9
144	92	Huntington, -----	49.1	138	146	Stratford, -----	37.4
85	93	Newtown, -----	48.8	154	147	Hamden, -----	37.3
49	94	Washington, -----	48.7	145	148	Westport, -----	37.1
48	95	Cornwall, -----	48.6	151	149	Plainfield, -----	37.0
87	96	Groton, -----	48.3	109	150	North Branford, -----	36.9
110	97	Bristol, -----	48.2	149	151	Fairfield, -----	35.9
90	98	Wethersfield, -----	48.1	128	152	Norfolk, -----	35.9
54	99	Lyme, -----	48.0	137	153	Orange, -----	35.7
129	100	Haddam, -----	47.9	161	154	Stamford, -----	35.6
104	101	New Haven, -----	47.8	155	155	Greenwich, -----	34.7
116	102	Farmington, -----	47.8	157	156	Danbury, -----	33.5
74	103	East Granby, -----	47.4	105	157	New Fairfield, -----	33.2
75	104	Durham, -----	46.9	156	158	Warren, -----	33.0
102	105	Derby, -----	46.8	141	159	Wilton, -----	32.8
95	106	Watertown, -----	46.6	153	160	Putnam, -----	32.2
131	107	Bridgeport, -----	46.6	159	161	Norwalk, -----	30.5
101	108	Kent, -----	46.4	163	162	North Canaan, -----	28.7
77	109	Seymour, -----	46.2	158	163	Sprague, -----	20.3
61	110	Stonington, -----	46.2				
123	111	Middletown, -----	46.1				
143	112	New Hartford, -----	46.0				
112	113	Thompson, -----	45.7				
136	114	East Haven, -----	45.6				
130	115	Killingly, -----	45.5				
134	116	North Haven, -----	45.3				
82	117	Goshen, -----	44.5				
79	118	Litchfield, -----	44.5				
142	119	Ridgefield, -----	44.4				
97	120	Bloomfield, -----	44.3				
119	121	Reading, -----	44.2				
99	122	Rocky Hill, -----	44.0				
160	123	Colchester, -----	43.8				
127	124	Voluntown, -----	43.7				
106	125	Cheshire, -----	43.7				
98	126	Ellington, -----	43.5				
147	127	Hartford, -----	43.4				
118	128	Brookfield, -----	43.3				
57	129	Milford, -----	43.2				
120	130	Easton, -----	43.0				
122	131	Bethel, -----	42.7				
133	132	Darien, -----	42.5				
132	133	Manchester, -----	42.3				
115	134	Prospect, -----	42.0				
88	135	Roxbury, -----	41.6				
23	136	Canaan, -----	41.3				
84	137	Sharon, -----	41.2				
113	138	Vernon, -----	40.7				
148	139	Southington, -----	40.7				
100	140	Wood bridge, -----	40.5				

The following is the per centage in the several Counties.

1866-7.	1867-8.	COUNTIES.	1866-7.	1867-8.
1	1	Tolland, -----	55.7	54.1
2	2	New London, -----	52.5	51.9
4	3	Middlesex, -----	48.7	51.1
3	4	Windham, -----	48.9	50.6
7	5	Hartford, -----	46.8	50.2
6	6	New Haven, -----	47.7	48.3
5	7	Litchfield, -----	48.7	47.6
8	8	Fairfield, -----	38.9	39.5
		The State, -----	48.1	48.1

The same figures are arranged by Counties as follows:

TABLE VI—CONTINUED.

The Towns in each County arranged according to their per centage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their number "enumerated."

1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
HARTFORD COUNTY.				22	16	East Haven,	45.6
				21	17	North Haven,	45.3
				14	18	Cheshire,	43.7
7	1	Hartland,	66.7	7	19	Milford,	43.2
1	2	East Windsor,	62.2	18	20	Prospect,	42.0
4	3	West Hartford,	62.1	11	21	Woodbridge,	40.5
9	4	New Britain,	61.0	24	22	Hamden,	37.3
5	5	Suffield,	59.7	16	23	North Branford,	36.9
21	6	Marlborough,	59.3	23	24	Orange,	35.7
6	7	Enfield,	58.2	NEW LONDON CO.			
23	8	Simsbury,	57.0	1	1	Franklin,	73.6
8	9	East Hartford,	56.0	13	2	Bozrah,	68.7
13	10	Windsor Locks,	55.9	7	3	Griswold,	67.2
3	11	Canton,	55.7	4	4	Preston,	62.5
2	12	South Windsor,	54.9	2	5	Salem,	61.5
19	13	Granby,	53.8	6	6	North Stonington,	60.3
25	14	Avon,	53.2	15	7	Lisbon,	59.2
11	15	Glastenbury,	51.6	10	8	East Lyme,	58.8
16	16	Burlington,	51.4	8	9	Lebanon,	57.4
14	17	Berlin,	51.2	9	10	Norwich,	56.1
10	18	Windsor,	50.5	5	11	New London,	55.5
20	19	Bristol,	48.2	3	12	Ledyard,	55.3
15	20	Wethersfield,	48.1	17	13	Old Lyme,	50.7
22	21	Farmington,	47.8	12	14	Montville,	49.8
12	22	East Granby,	47.4	16	15	Groton,	48.3
17	23	Bloomfield,	44.3	11	16	Lyme,	48.0
18	24	Rocky Hill,	44.0	14	17	Stonington,	46.2
26	25	Hartford,	43.4	20	18	Colchester,	43.8
24	26	Manchester,	42.3	18	19	Waterford,	37.9
27	27	Southington,	40.7	19	20	Sprague,	20.3
NEW HAVEN COUNTY.				FAIRFIELD COUNTY.			
5	1	Madison,	63.3	19	1	New Canaan,	53.5
2	2	Middlebury,	62.8	2	2	Monroe,	50.3
6	3	Oxford,	58.4	1	3	Trumbull,	50.5
3	4	Gulford,	56.4	9	4	Sherman,	50.5
4	5	Naugatuck,	54.5	16	5	Huntington,	49.1
17	6	Branford,	54.5	3	6	Newtown,	48.8
20	7	Bethany,	53.3	10	7	Bridgeport,	46.6
8	8	Meriden,	51.5	15	8	Ridgefield,	44.4
1	9	Southbury,	51.2	6	9	Reading,	44.2
19	10	Wolcott,	50.0	5	10	Brookfield,	43.3
15	11	Waterbury,	49.7	7	11	Easton,	43.0
10	12	Wallingford,	49.4	8	12	Bethel,	42.7
13	13	New Haven,	47.8	11	13	Darien,	42.5
12	14	Derby,	46.8				
9	15	Seymour,	46.2				

1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1866-7.	1867-8.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
13	14	Weston, -----	38.0	18	15	Kent, -----	46.4
12	15	Stratford, -----	37.4	22	16	New Hartford, -----	46.0
17	16	Westport, -----	37.1	13	17	Goshen, -----	44.5
18	17	Fairfield, -----	35.9	12	18	Litchfield, -----	44.5
23	18	Stamford, -----	35.6	15	19	Roxbury, -----	41.6
20	19	Greenwich, -----	34.7	2	20	Canaan, -----	41.3
21	20	Danbury, -----	33.5	14	21	Sharon, -----	41.2
4	21	New Fairfield, -----	33.2	24	22	Winchester, -----	39.2
14	22	Wilton, -----	32.8	21	23	Norfolk, -----	35.9
22	23	Norwalk, -----	30.5	23	24	Warren, -----	33.0
		WINDHAM COUNTY.		25	25	North Canaan, -----	28.7
						MIDDLESEX COUNTY.	
4	1	Canterbury, -----	71.2	3	1	Saybrook, -----	64.7
2	2	Scotland, -----	70.7	2	2	Killingworth, -----	64.3
1	3	Hampton, -----	70.5	5	3	Chatham, -----	60.0
5	4	Woodstock, -----	65.2	10	4	Portland, -----	59.0
9	5	Eastford, -----	61.1	4	5	Clinton, -----	58.5
6	6	Ashford, -----	59.9	6	6	Cromwell, -----	57.4
11	7	Windham, -----	59.2	1	7	Westbrook, -----	52.4
3	8	Pomfret, -----	56.5	11	8	Chester, -----	51.5
7	9	Brooklyn, -----	55.5	7	9	Middlefield, -----	50.5
10	10	Sterling, -----	54.4	9	10	East Haddam, -----	50.0
8	11	Chaplin, -----	52.6	13	11	Haddam, -----	47.9
12	12	Thompson, -----	45.7	8	12	Durham, -----	46.9
14	13	Killingly, -----	45.5	12	13	Middletown, -----	46.1
13	14	Voluntown, -----	43.7	14	14	Essex, -----	38.1
15	15	Plainfield, -----	37.0	15	15	Old Saybrook, -----	37.9
16	16	Putnam, -----	32.2			TOLLAND COUNTY.	
		LITCHFIELD COUNTY.		6	1	{ Andover -----	68.4
1	1	Colebrook, -----	62.8	8	2	{ Mansfield, -----	68.4
3	2	Barkhamsted, -----	60.8	3	3	Columbia, -----	64.2
11	3	Salisbury, -----	56.5	4	4	Tolland, -----	62.8
8	4	Torrington, -----	55.4	2	5	Union, -----	61.3
10	5	Plymouth, -----	53.5	11	6	Bolton, -----	58.7
7	6	Harwinton, -----	51.7	10	7	Wilmington, -----	58.6
16	7	Bethlehem, -----	50.8	7	8	Hebron, -----	58.0
4	8	Woodbury, -----	49.9	1	9	Stafford, -----	57.7
20	9	Bridgewater, -----	49.3	5	10	Somers, -----	57.1
19	10	New Milford, -----	49.3	9	11	Coventry, -----	54.3
9	11	Morris, -----	49.2	12	12	Ellington, -----	43.5
6	12	Washington, -----	48.7	13	13	Vernon, -----	40.7
5	13	Cornwall, -----	48.6				
17	14	Watertown, -----	46.6				

CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

TOWNS.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.	TOWNS.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.
Hartford, -----	8	3	5	New London, -----	9	0	0
Avon, -----	3	3	1	Norwich, -----	14	2	4
Berlin, -----	2	4	3	Bozrah, -----	4	1	2
Bloomfield, -----	9	0	0	Colchester, -----	0	13	0
Bristol, -----	3	5	4	East Lyme, -----	6	1	2
Burlington, -----	5	3	0	Franklin, -----	6	0	1
Canton, -----	3	1	4	Griswold, -----	2	11	1
East Granby, -----	1	5	0	Groton, -----	5	6	0
East Hartford, -----	6	3	1	Lebanon, -----	4	10	2
East Windsor, -----	9	1	2	Ledyard, -----	8	3	3
Enfield, -----	13	6	0	Lisbon, -----	2	2	2
Farmington, -----	6	2	4	Lyme, -----	1	4	2
Glastenbury, -----	11	4	3	Montville, -----	4	4	4
Granby, -----	7	3	0	North Stonington, -----	12	0	2
Hartland, -----	3	1	4	Old Lyme, -----	3	2	2
Manchester, -----	4	4	1	Preston, -----	10	1	1
Marlborough, -----	3	1	0	Salem, -----	4	3	1
New Britain, -----	3	2	2	Sprague, -----	3	0	1
Rocky Hill, -----	3	0	1	Stonington, -----	6	4	6
Simsbury, -----	6	5	0	Waterford, -----	4	5	2
Southington, -----	9	2	0				
South Windsor, -----	10	0	0	Total, -----	217	107	72
Suffield, -----	11	0	0				
West Hartford, -----	6	2	0				
Wethersfield, -----	8	1	2				
Windsor, -----	7	3	0				
Windsor Locks, -----	1	0	0				
Total, -----	261	160	64				
New Haven, -----	18	5	0	Bridgeport, -----	7	3	0
Bethany, -----	3	2	1	Danbury, -----	7	6	2
Branford, -----	8	0	0	Bethel, -----	5	0	1
Cheshire, -----	1	9	2	Brookfield, -----	4	3	1
Derby, -----	4	1	1	Darien, -----	2	3	0
East Haven, -----	6	1	0	Easton, -----	4	0	4
Guilford, -----	12	2	1	Fairfield, -----	12	1	4
Hamden, -----	4	5	3	Greenwich, -----	8	4	6
Madison, -----	7	2	4	Huntington, -----	9	2	1
Meriden, -----	6	4	2	Monroe, -----	6	1	0
Middlebury, -----	3	1	2	New Canaan, -----	4	0	7
Milford, -----	7	3	2	New Fairfield, -----	2	2	2
Naugatuck, -----	5	1	0	Newtown, -----	20	0	1
North Branford, -----	3	2	2	Norwalk, -----	6	2	3
North Haven, -----	3	1	3	Reading, -----	6	0	4
Orange, -----	6	0	1	Ridgefield, -----	6	6	2
Oxford, -----	6	5	1	Sherman, -----	2	2	2
Prospect, -----	3	1	1	Stamford, -----	8	4	3
Seymour, -----	3	3	1	Stratford, -----	8	0	0
Southbury, -----	7	0	2	Trumbull, -----	3	3	0
Wallingford, -----	6	3	2	Weston, -----	3	2	2
Waterbury, -----	8	4	0	Westport, -----	4	4	2
Wolcott, -----	1	5	0	Wilton, -----	3	4	1
Woodbridge, -----	2	1	2				
Total, -----	226	132	61	Total, -----	239	139	52

Distribution of Graded Schools among the several Towns and Counties.

TOWNS.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13
Hartford, ----	2	1	1	1	2			1	1		1
Berlin, ----	2										
Bristol, ----	2	1									
Canton, ----		1									
East Hartford, ----	2										
East Windsor, ----	1	1									
Enfield, ----	4		1					1			
Farmington, --	3	1									
Glastenbury, --	1										
Manchester, --	2	1									
New Britain, --		1							1		
Simsbury, ----		1									
Southington, --	1	1									
South Windsor, --	1										
Suffield, ----	3										
West Hartford, --	1										
Windsor Loc's,					1						
Total, 45	25	9	2	1	3	0	0	2	2	0	1
New Haven, --	3	2	3		2		3			5	
Branford, ----			1								
Derby, ----	2	1		1		1					
East Haven, --	1										
Guilford, ----	2										
Hamden, ----	1										
Meriden, ----	2	2			1						
Naugatuck, --	1			1							
Orange, ----		1									
Seymour, ----	1										
Wallingford, --	1			1				1			
Waterbury, --	6		1								
Total, 47	20	6	5	3	3	1	3	1	0	5	0
Bridgeport, ---	4	1				1			1		
Danbury, ----	1	1							1		
Bethel, ----	1										
Fairfield, ----	3										
Greenwich, ---	1	1									
New Canaan, --			1								
Norwalk, ----	3	1		1							
Stamford, ----	1	1					1				
Total, 25	14	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	2		
Hartford Co. --	25	9	2	1	3	0	0	2	2	0	1
New Haven " --	20	6	5	3	3	1	3	1	0	5	0
New London " --	10	4	9	6	1	0	1				
Fairfield " --	14	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	2		
Windham " --	11	0	2	0	1						
Litchfield, " --	8	1	2	1							
Middlesex " --	15	2	1	0	0	1					
Tolland, " --	8	1	0	1							
Total, 203	111	28	22	13	8	3	5	3	4	5	1

TOWNS.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
New London, --			3	2			
Norwich, ----	1	2	4	2	1		1
Colchester, --			1				
Griswold, ----		1					
Groton, ----	3		1				
Montville, ---	2						
Preston, ----	1						
Sprague, ----		1					
Stonington, --	3			2			
Total, 31	10	4	9	6	1	0	1
Brooklyn, ----	2						
Killingly, ---	4						
Plainfield, ---	1						
Putnam, ----	1		1				
Thompson, ---	1						
Windham, ----	2		1		1		
Total, 14	11	0	2	0	1	0	0
Barkhamsted, --	1						
Bridgewater, --	1						
Colebrook, ----	1						
New Hartford, --	2						
New Milford, --	1						
Plymouth, ----	1		2				
Torrington, --				1			
Watertown, --	1						
Winchester, --		1					
Total, 12	8	1	2	1	0	0	0
Middletown, --	2	2	1				
Chatham, ----	2						
Chester, ----	1						
Clinton, ----	2						
Cromwell, ----	3						
East Haddam, --	2						
Middlefield, ---	1						
Portland, ----	1						1
Saybrook, ----	1						
Total, 19	15	2	1	0	0	0	1
Tolland, ----	1						
Coventry, ----	1						
Mansfield, ---	1						
Somers, ----	1						
Stafford, ----	4						
Vernon, ----		1		1			
Total, 10	8	1	0	1	0	0	0

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF LOCAL SCHOOL
VISITORS, ARRANGED IN THE ALPHABETICAL
ORDER OF THE TOWNS.

BRISTOL.—Rev. George E. Horr, Acting Visitor.

We expect to consolidate, and to give a record of better things next year.

CANTERBURY.—Rev. C. P. Grosvenor, Acting Visitor.

Singing has been introduced into some of the schools, much to their improvement, and we confidently believe that the time is not distant when vocal music will be taught in all our schools.

Text-Books—In some schools there is a deficiency of books, and parents from whom we should expect better things have, in some instances, insisted on having their children taught from books other than those prescribed by the Board of Visitors.

More Haste than Progress.—There is an inordinate desire on the part of many pupils for the Fifth Reader. In some cases scholars who should be in the Second, or at the highest in the Third, were using the Fifth; and when the Acting Visitor directed that they should be put into the Third or Fourth, the parents were much displeased. Why not be displeased with the master mechanic because he will not put the apprentice upon the nicest work until he has acquired skill in the use of tools? The same difficulty pertains to other studies, especially Arithmetic. This is well illustrated by an incident in one of our schools a year ago. A class in Fractions were deficient in their lesson, and did not understand the principle involved in their examples. The teacher said to them, "Did I understand you to say that you had been through Fractions?" "Yes, sir," was the response. "I think it must have been in the night," said the teacher. "It was," rejoined the class, "it was dark all the way." Now of what avail is it to travel in the night, when the object of the journey is to gain a knowledge of the country through which we pass? And of what use is it for scholars to take the Fifth Reader before they have mastered the Third?—or to be helped through Arithmetic without a knowledge of its principles?

Who May Attend Public Schools?—The impression prevails that a child between the ages of *four and sixteen* has a better right in the school than those who are over sixteen years of age. *This is an error.* The income from the School Fund was originally divided to the towns and districts according to the Grand List. It often happened that a district with a mere handful of scholars would receive enough to keep their school eight or ten months, while another district with

five times as many children could secure a teacher for only two or three months. This was seen to be unjust, and to remedy the evil the present system was adopted, *not* as deciding who might and who might not attend school, but simply as an equitable method of distributing those funds. *Any inhabitant of a district*, needing instruction, has the same right to the privileges of the school as any one between the ages of four and sixteen.

Free Schools Welcomed.—The era of Free Schools has at length dawned upon us. We hail it with delight, as an era to be commemorated through the ages with ever increasing joy, as the blessings which it brings shall be multiplied and magnified from generation to generation. The poorest child may henceforth share all the blessings of the public school, without money and without price. We rejoice all the more in this consummation, because the measure is heartily sustained by both political parties.

CHAPLIN.—Rev. F. Williams, Acting Visitor.

Greater Uniformity of School Books is demanded, so that persons going from one town to another need not have to purchase an entire new set of books. Also, that in new editions of the same work there be either such an alteration as to exclude the old, or such uniformity that classes shall not be so troubled in reciting together.

COLCHESTER.—David S. Bigelow, Acting Visitor.

Improvement.—We think the condition of our schools has been steadily advancing. There have been more marked evidences of improvement during the past year than at any previous time. This has been owing chiefly to the well directed labors of our teachers. I have been well acquainted with the public schools of this town for the last twelve years. In reviewing these years, I can see that much has been accomplished. Better school-rooms and other accommodations are provided. Teachers are better qualified and better paid. There is a uniformity of text-books; we have larger schools; the standard of education is higher; our schools are better disciplined; and the instruction is more thorough and practical.

Irregular Attendance.—*The Free School Law.*—*Graded Schools.* The irregular attendance of the children has been one of the greatest evils in our schools. The Board of School Visitors have earnestly endeavored to diminish this most serious evil. We think the Free School Law will work a great change for the better. Not only teachers and parents, but every tax-payer is now interested in the attendance of the children. The only subject in connection with our schools which for a few years past has interested a large part of this community has been taxes. A tax clause in a warning for a school meeting is sure to bring together a large number of deeply interested voters. One great design of the new school law is to place the means of a solid practical education within the reach of all at the public expense. But a thorough and substantial elementary education must be sought

chiefly in well graded schools. The dense population of our cities and villages is favorable to such schools. Some of the schools of this town can easily be united and well graded, but in other parts of the town schools of different grades could not well be maintained, on account of the sparseness of the population. When the optional Consolidation Act shall be made imperative, we shall doubtless find it easy and advantageous to do what now seems difficult and impracticable.

Libraries.—District libraries receive very little attention. A few of the districts have small libraries, but no additions to them the past year have been reported. We hope this matter will receive more attention. We need in our school rooms books of reference for the teachers and older scholars. There is a library in the village containing about 1000 volumes, accessible to all under certain regulations.

District Committees' Reports.—Some of the reports from district committees were very imperfectly made, and so incorrect as to be unreliable. The visitors have been obliged to obtain many of their statistics from other sources. If it is necessary that these reports should be made at all, it seems desirable that they should be made correctly, and at the proper time. *District Committees should be required to make oath to their reports.*

There is need of a deeper interest in the subject of education in all parts of the town. We shall look in vain for marked improvement in our schools, so long as the town regards the subject of education as an evil to be borne, rather than a rich blessing to be enjoyed, cherished and enlarged. We are all ready to admit, in theory, the value of common schools, that they are a public necessity and a public good; but our practice regards them as a burden, to be borne by a few. The town appropriations for school purposes the last twelve years, with a single exception, have been limited to the requirements of the statute.

We would recommend that an appropriation be made, sufficient to secure lectures from some of our distinguished educators, to be given the coming season in every district in the town. We would also recommend that a small sum be appropriated, to be expended by the Board of School Visitors in prizes for good scholarship; these prizes to be competed for at a public examination.

COVENTRY.—Rev. W. J. Jennings, Acting Visitor.

Shortening of Terms.—There seems to be a disposition to shorten the terms, especially in the smaller districts. It is feared that the new law will strengthen this disposition.

DARIEN.—Rev. F. Alvord, Acting Visitor.

Change of Teachers—Qualifications of Teachers.—From no one cause do our schools suffer more than from the frequent changes of teachers. It is a ruinous policy to let a good and tried teacher go, simply because the districts are unwilling to add a few dollars to his salary in order to keep him. It is a low estimate of the value of edu-

cation. It is off-setting money against the imperishable gold of mental acquisition and power. In selecting teachers care should be given to character as well as to acquirements—to personal influence as well as to the ability to impart instruction. The latter should ever be regarded as secondary to the former. The personal influence is like the dew in two respects, it falls silently upon the youthful character, and it has wondrous power to fertilize that character for the growing of good or bad fruit. Another requisite qualification in a teacher, is enthusiasm. By this we mean a genuine love for the work, coupled with a spirit of enlarged enterprise, that shall make all means and methods tributary to its success. They should be something more than mere hirelings chiefly intent upon the “loaves and fishes,”—they should have an honorable ambition to excel in their calling.

School-Houses.—The school-houses in this town are, with one exception, in a tolerably good condition. There should be a favorable comparison, as regards expense, convenience and attractiveness, between the school-house where our children spend so much of life's most precious period, and the private dwellings of the people. In all these respects they should be up to a full average. A decent regard for the bodily comfort of our children, not to speak of higher considerations, surely will not be satisfied with less than this.

Absenteeism.—The Board desire to call attention to another point; the alarming extent to which our children absent themselves from our schools. Says the State Secretary in his last report “Less than one-half the children of this State, on an average, are found in our public schools.” This tells just about the truth in regard to Darien.

There is a law which touches this evil, requiring towns to appoint truant officers. Only three or four towns in the State have ever appointed such officers, and it is doubted whether there has ever been a single case of prosecution. It is a bad thing for good laws to stand unenforced upon our statute books. It tends to weaken respect for all law. In the opinion of the Board, this town should at once appoint such officers in conformity with the provisions of the statute. Then let both parents and teachers co-operate with them in all proper endeavors to abate this evil, and it will be done. Let the people demand with one voice, that the money which their property pays for education shall not be wasted, and we shall see fewer of our children lounging about the streets or frequenting immoral places.

Free Schools.—We congratulate our own town, in common with our beloved State, that henceforth our schools are to be free to all classes within our borders, a consummation long and devoutly desired. Connecticut has at last wheeled into the line of progress, leaving but two states in the Union still clinging to the old rate-bill system. We believe that a new and brighter era is dawning upon us. Says Gov. Fenton, of New York, in his last annual message: “The law of last winter which abolished rate-bills and charges, though it has been in operation only since the first of October, is producing a very large increase of the aggregate number of pupils in the schools and greater regularity in their attendance.” So it will be with our own State, we cannot doubt. In the eloquent words of our State Secretary, “Let Connecticut regain her former glory in education, and that proud

distinction will invite wealth and population in a large measure to our borders. The towns that have devised liberal things for education are already increasing rapidly. The 'new comers' to Stamford, Norwalk, and many other towns, which I might name, are, as a class, among the most liberal friends of public schools. It is largely by their aid that Stamford, for example, has recently completed one of the best school houses in the State. Gentlemen of liberal and intelligent views always feel that money judiciously expended for schools is well invested, and will never impoverish but always enrich a community. A farm on which, from miserly illiberality, the fences are allowed to crumble, the trenches to fill up, and the weeds to thrive, and where the fertilizing compost is scantily applied, loses in annual productiveness and permanent value. No less ruinous to a town or state is a penurious policy in regard to schools. Especially in a state so near the great commercial emporium of this country—the prospective metropolis of world, and enjoying such facilities of communication by the Sound or Rail, and possessing the greatest natural attractions and advantages for country residences, would such a policy defeat its own aim of saving and result in deterioration and loss."

Our Secretary very justly alludes to what has been done in Norwalk and Stamford for education. Why may not the same thing be done for Darien, so cosily nestled between these two flourishing towns? We speak advisedly,—there is some danger of being swallowed up, unless we rise and gird ourselves with new strength to meet these greedy invaders, and so assert our right to separate existence. Let Darien, so felicitously situated, no longer drag at the heels of the world's progress. Let her watchword be "onward." Let her now strike for a grand advance in the cause of education.

DERBY.—Rev. S. L. Mershon, Acting Visitor.

Hopeful Indications.—Throughout the town there seems to be an increased desire to have our school buildings more commodious and better furnished. There is evidently an increasing interest in the cause of education. The signs of the times are hopeful. There will, without much doubt, be one if not two high schools established in the town during the next year. We again reiterate the hope expressed in the report of last year, that these schools may be free to all, so that the children of the poor, as well as those of the rich may have equal opportunity for the development of their minds, and for becoming useful and intelligent citizens.

DURHAM.—Wm. A. Hart, Acting Visitor.

Little interest felt, moneyed men opposed to town's being taxed, irregularity of attendance, frequent changes of teachers, many of them hardly competent to teach, part of the schools too small, the best scholars taken out and sent to the Academy, a cheap teacher for the rest, are evils that need correcting. Our schools ought to be consolidated, and a new interest awakened among the people.

EAST HADDAM.—Rev. S. W. Robbins, Acting Visitor.

Attendance.—The average attendance is usually largest, in proportion to the number of scholars, in the small districts, and smallest in the large districts. Where the school is small, an interest is felt to secure the attendance of all, or nearly all, so that with a few, sometimes, who are over 16 years of age, the number registered exceeds the number enumerated. On the contrary, in a large manufacturing district, there is often a greater proportion of poor families, and the parents, if they do not feel less interest in the education of their children, are more dependent on their labor. Besides, the farms are much more merciful to the children than the factories. The farms *repel* them during the winter, the factories take them in all the year round.

Teachers.—We have had our usual proportion of inexperienced and poorly qualified teachers. Experience is important, but an inexperienced teacher is not always a poor one. Natural tact, with thorough previous study, are better than *mere* experience. Some of our teachers have had *too much experience*, considering their years. They begin *too early* to teach. Small schools and small wages requiring cheap teachers seek young teachers, because such only are available. Some of our bright *little girls*, (it seems indeed a very short time they were little) really do well in these schools. But their experience is purchased too dearly. They suffer because they are teaching when they ought to be learning,—learning not *how* to teach but *what* they will be wanted to teach by and by. And when the large districts are enquiring for competent teachers, the teachers who began so young, if they enter the large schools, carry with them elements of deficiency which must necessarily impair their usefulness through all their subsequent career. The Board of School Visitors have taken action this year designed to regulate, if not to check entirely this tendency to employ young teachers.

Text-Books.—Ten years ago the Board of Visitors adopted a uniform system of text books for the town, which has been continued through the decade without change. We have felt the need of better text books in some departments, but in this matter it is hard to satisfy ourselves, for in adopting a book it is difficult to determine whether we *might* not have done better. We have, however, made a few changes this year. * * * The tendency to *subdivide* a series of books into so many volumes is greatly to be deprecated. It is burdensome to many parents, to whom the question of expense is a serious one, and it is a source of confusion and vexation to teachers.

Statistics.—*District Committees.*—After an experience of seven years, I may say that this matter of returns from district committees is one of the most trying that School Visitors have to deal with. I have read with interest the extracts published in the State Reports on this subject, and can sympathize with School Visitors in all their trials in this regard. I have saved myself considerable trouble by gathering most of my information from the *teachers*; and if I were to commence my career of school visiting again, or if I proposed to continue it, I should depend on teachers for obtaining and furnishing me the facts required. We shall always have trouble in getting reports from

committees while this system of rotation in office continues. It is of no use trying to *educate* the district committees in respect to the duties of their office. During a twelve years' residence in this town of seventeen school districts, I do not remember a single instance of a district committee continuing in office more than one year. Having served once, he waits till the office goes the round, and his turn comes again. The result is that he seldom or never has that familiarity with the duties devolving upon him which would make the office easy and pleasant to himself, and would enable him to fill it well. At the same time he is, to a great degree, unacquainted with teachers, and consequently finds it difficult to be discriminating and judicious in the selection of those whom he employs. And then, these *statistical reports*, if he cares anything about them, are his special vexation. Sometimes he answers what questions he knows and passes the paper back to the School Visitor. In one instance, a blank, which I had directed the teacher, after answering certain questions, to hand to the committee to be completed and returned to me, was brought to me about three weeks after it was due by said committee, saying, "Here is a paper which our teacher wished me to give to you." He had not even opened it, and did not seem to know that it was any concern of his.

School Laws.—With other friends of the cause of education, I congratulate the State on the acquisition of the Free School Law, and I have large expectations of its results.

The law for distributing money according to the average attendance I have less confidence in. With the schools free, its special force as an incentive to secure attendance is in a great measure lost. Besides, in large (i. e. extensive) towns with a considerable number of small districts nearly the whole amount will be used up in giving to each district fifty dollars. In this town, for example, after such distribution there will remain but about fifty dollars to be distributed by average attendance,—a sum so small that it be a matter of indifference by what rule it is distributed.

EAST HARTFORD.—Joseph O. Hurlburt, Acting Visitor.

We are unable to report anything of an encouraging nature in educational matters in this town. One cause of the little interest felt here is undoubtedly the fact that our most influential citizens,—those who give tone and character to the community,—send their children to schools in Hartford. Our proximity to that city, and the superior character of their schools, are drawing all of our best pupils away from us, and this tendency is increasing every year.

EAST HAVEN.—Rev. D. Wm. Havens, Acting Visitor.

The Board of Visitors consider that there are ample grounds for congratulating the people of the town on the condition of the schools during the past year. With a competent and efficient corps of teachers and school officers in the different districts, there has been no falling off from the general aspect of the previous year, but on the whole a gratifying advance. The financial condition of the districts is

especially encouraging, showing not only that their affairs have been managed with economy and skill, but that the burden of supporting the schools,—in some of the districts a very heavy tax—has been borne cheerfully and promptly.

Comparison with the Past.—But we beg leave to remark that however favorable may appear the character of the schools at the present time, in comparison with the previous year, or with the last twelve or fifteen years, yet if we go back twenty five or thirty years, it must be acknowledged that, with perhaps a single exception, the general character of the schools has deteriorated. We believe that the standard of education throughout the town is not as high as it was forty years ago. This we attribute to the different mode of conducting the schools which has become prevalent in these later years, particularly the employment of female teachers during the winter term. This practice inevitably excludes from the schools a large number of boys from fourteen to eighteen years of age, who consider it a sort of degradation to be placed under the instruction and discipline of a female teacher. The result is that instead of attending school till they are eighteen or nineteen years of age,—being the very years in which progress in knowledge would be most rapid and important,—boys now complete their education at fourteen years or thereabouts. This has tended to lower the standard of education for boys throughout the town, except in the instance of the few, who are compelled to seek superior advantages in other places.

The New School House in the South district, (No. 3,) has been completed at an expense of nearly \$3,000. It is an ornament to that part of the town, and reflects great credit upon the inhabitants of the district for their taste, liberality, and the public spirit and enterprise displayed in its erection. The building is of two stories, containing two large and airy rooms suitable for a school of two grades, and has the capacity for seating 125 scholars. The school-rooms and ante-rooms are handsomely finished, and fitted up with all the modern improvements.

The Free School Law.—We need not now, as formerly, refer to the inequality with which the burden of sustaining the schools presses upon the different districts. There is cause for congratulation that by enlightened and just legislation this will be so no more. Tuition and rate-bills, in the eye of the law, are among the dead things of the past. It is an especially gratifying circumstance that the question was lifted up from the field of party politics, so that when the bill came to the final vote, it was passed by a unanimous vote in one House while in the other the votes against it were very few. A law passed under such circumstances is not likely to be repealed. It will effect a permanent revolution in the conduct of the schools, and when the working of the new system has been fairly tried, we are certain that it will gain in the estimation of the public, and that those who now regard it with disfavor will be found among its warmest supporters. This, with improvements already effected, together with others which are sure to come, will, ere many years shall have elapsed, place Connecticut where she stood fifty years ago,—in advance of all other States in the character and excellence of her common schools.

EAST LYME.—Rev. J. M. Philips, Acting Visitor.

It is evident that we are by no means receiving that benefit from our schools which is desirable, and which they ought to accomplish. A few suggestions may throw some light upon what appear to be

Hindrances in the way of Progress in the right direction.

1. *Inferior Teachers*.—Greater care is necessary in the selection of teachers. A poor school is a positive injury. A *cheap* teacher,—in the common acceptance of the term,—is the *dearest* of all. In other business, those who can work *best* are considered most profitable. But in hiring a school teacher, too often the question is, not who will work *best*, but who will work *cheapest*. The result often is that the school is entirely broken up, or proves worthless. A great advantage would be gained if the whole matter were under the control of the Board of Visitors.

2. *Irregular Attendance*.—Another thing which seriously affects the prosperity of the schools is a want of punctual and regular attendance. The Registers show far too many marks of tardiness and absence. Nearly one-third of the whole number registered are habitually absent. The loss by a scholar of a single lesson is a serious one, and often repeated it becomes a positive injury. The change in the law which requires a part of the funds to be *distributed according to average attendance* should operate toward the correction of this evil, as it really offers a premium on regular and punctual attendance.

3. *The Want of Uniformity in Text-books* is a serious detriment to the schools. The great variety of books in use is a *nuisance* which ought at once to be abolished. Better far that the whole were gathered for a *bonfire*, and were replaced at the expense of the town, than that such a state of things should continue. To say nothing of books arranged in series, adapted to different classes, there were found in use 5 reading books by different authors, 6 geographies, 7 arithmetics, 4 grammars and 4 histories. In one school of less than 20 scholars present, 5 arithmetics and as many different geographies were in use. The result was that no class system could be maintained, each scholar having a separate lesson. It requires no gift of prophecy to predict that under such circumstances the school can never attain a high position, for no teacher can do justice to such a school. The question arises, *What is the remedy for this?*

Action by the State Board of Education Recommended.—The law specifies that the State "Board of Education" shall have general supervision and control of the educational interests of the State, and shall have power to direct what books shall be used in all the schools. It also prescribes that the "Board of Visitors" of each town *shall* prescribe rules and regulations for the management, studies, *books*, classification and discipline of the schools of their respective towns. A remedy would thus seem to be, either with the "Board of Education," whose control extends over the State, or with the "Board of Visitors" whose control is limited to the town. Suppose the Visitors apply the remedy plainly within their power. Opposition is at once awakened, and as experience proves, many refuse to accept the burden imposed upon them, and to furnish the required books. The class

that need *most* books are generally those *least able* to furnish them, and the most liable to change their residence. They find it no small tax to keep their children supplied with books, at best, the rapacity of book-publishers in these days of *shoddy* too often leading them to make books to *sell* and not to *use*. Removing from one town to another, they find, with hardly an exception, different books in use. Necessity sets established rules at defiance; the point is made "use the old books or go without."

A better remedy would seem to be in the hands of the State Board of Education, whereby uniformity could be secured throughout the State. Take a lesson from our own town. The schools of this town are interlaced with those of four other towns, viz; Waterford, Montville, Salem and Lyme; our districts occupying a part of their territory, and theirs covering a part of ours. It would be next to impossible to secure uniformity even in these five towns, through the action of the Boards of Visitors, but the "Board of Education" could do it without difficulty. Our opinion is that without being over-awed by fear of a "Booksellers' war" the "Board of Education" should apply the remedy, at least so far as to recommend what books shall be used in the schools of the State.

FARMINGTON.—Julius Gay, Acting Visitor.

Need of Accuracy in Keeping Registers.—Since the last Legislature ordered a large portion of the public school money to be distributed in proportion to the average daily attendance, it would seem proper that this average should be ascertained with greater care than formerly. The number of children in each district, which until now was the basis of the distribution, had to be returned by the Committee *under oath*. No such safeguard to influence the honesty and stimulate the carefulness of the committee is thrown around the present law. The whole matter is usually entrusted to the teacher, who has kept the Register without any expectation that the income of the district would depend on its accuracy; and in most cases the teacher for the half of the year has to give the average of the first half from the record of her predecessor, now absent. I have collected all the Registers of the schools of this town for the past year, and have computed the daily average, finding it almost always incorrectly reported. One error in particular, appeared in nine-tenths of the Registers. If a scholar commenced attending school in the middle of the term, or left before vacation, because no absence marks appeared against him for this time, the teacher counted these days along with those he actually attended, and of course made his average vastly too large.

I have seen some private money transactions based on pretty shabby account books, but to distribute the public funds on the basis of some Registers that I have seen, is a little too bad.

Some Reasons for Supporting Schools by Taxation —That the old system of rate-bills is abolished is certainly a matter for rejoicing. Every district ought to be compelled to maintain a good school, and tax the property to pay the expenses. Any man so ignorant as to think it unjust to tax him for the education of the children of the dis-

trict, because he may have none to send, would do well to consider that the proper education of the children of the community is absolutely essential to the security of life and property. And if he would not appreciate any but pecuniary considerations, I could show him a valuable farm not far hence, from which many desiring to purchase have turned away, saying *they would not live where there was not a good school*. If such a man complains of taxes, let him feel that by means of taxes his whole property is at the mercy of the majority of voters of his town or State, and what can he hope from them if he allows them to grow up in ignorance? The time will come when they will be fearfully revenged on him.

HADDAM.—Gilbert M. Clark, Acting Visitor.

Poor School-Houses or none at all.

The Centre District employed good teachers, but the school-room is unfit for school purposes. It is too dark and damp, and is injurious to the eyes, if not to the health of the children. With the best facilities of any district in the town, the school is below the average in point of attainment. Ninety-two (92) children were enumerated in this district, but only 38 were enrolled in winter, and 43 in summer, with an average attendance of 25 in winter and 26 in summer.*

A Brighter Spot.—District No. 12 contains a few spirited men who have taken considerable interest in their school, the past year. They have employed two successful and worthy teachers, and provided the school with sufficient text-books. The result has been a manifest improvement in the school since the previous year. A larger and more regular attendance has been secured, better order preserved and a more lively interest manifested by the children.

In most of the schools in the town an increasing interest is manifested. The children have been better supplied with books, teachers have been selected with more care, and the average attendance has been better than in the previous year.

HARTFORD.—Rev. M. L. Scudder, Acting Visitor.

Teachers.—The committees, of the various districts, adhere to the practice of retaining in their employment those teachers who have proved by their capacity and experience their ability to teach. This is a wise policy, and with proper scrutiny will always prove an advantage to the schools. The average term of service of all the teachers in our public schools is over four years. During the past year it has

* *Special attention* is called to this district. Haddam is the County Seat of Middlesex County, but for many years the Centre district in this county-town has been destitute of a good school-house, and has refused to build one. Its school is kept in the rented *basement room* of a church,—a place entirely “unfit for school purposes.” No wonder that parents who have any regard to the well-being of their children refuse to risk their eye-sight and their health in such a disagreeable and unwholesome place.

hardly been necessary to introduce a new teacher in the place of an old one. This is good evidence of the excellent quality of the present corps of instruction in our schools.

Elementary Drawing.—Attention was called, in the Report of last year, to the importance of making Elementary Drawing a regular branch of study in our common schools. In order to prepare the way for this, the Board of Visitors in April last voted to notify all the teachers that they designed to introduce this study during the present Fall term, and that all teachers would be expected to be prepared to teach their classes in Elementary Drawing. In order to be ready for their work, more than sixty of the teachers united and employed a competent instructor, and have received weekly lessons in Drawing. This is an important branch of instruction, and has already been introduced with satisfaction in many public schools in the cities and large towns in our country. It is greatly to be desired that Elementary Drawing,—training the eye and the hand,—should become a regular study in our schools, and that it should be introduced during the present Fall term.

Truancy and Irregular Attendance.—This is a subject upon which it seems necessary to have “line upon line.” It appears to be the most formidable obstacle to the success of a school. In the printed Annual Reports of various schools in the country it is the theme of most generous complaints. The action of Legislatures and School Committees and Officers seems to be comparatively in vain to suppress it. Our own schools suffer greatly from it. The Board are impelled, from the importance of the subject, and from the evils resulting from truancy and irregular attendance of scholars, to call attention to the necessity for the adoption of more decisive measures to prevent it.

The average attendance in the five large graded schools of the town is only about seventy-five per cent. of the average number registered ; and in one of the largest of these schools it is only sixty-four per cent. This ought not to be. The evils that come from such irregularity are many and great. One of these is the embarrassment it makes in the progress of the classes to which such irregular scholars belong.

To avoid this, it has been proposed by the school government in another city to have an *ungraded* class in every school to which scholars irregular in attendance shall be assigned. This would avoid the evil, so far as it applies to the regular graded classes ; but it would be a serious loss to the irregular scholars. It would be better, if possible, to cure the evil at the root, and require regularity. Teachers alone cannot reform this evil. In fact, they can do but little towards it without the aid and care of parents. The responsibility for its correction is mainly with parents. If they insist, and see to it, that their children are punctual and regular ; if they will not allow them to be absent from school for slight or trifling reasons ; if they will carefully and systematically inquire to ascertain and correct all cases of truancy, the evil will soon be essentially remedied.

School Accommodations.—As a common maxim, it is usually true, “as the school house so is the school ;” for the school house is the best material or visible exponent of the interest and liberality of a community in the support of a school. It is probably true in its application to our own schools. Within a few years the citizens of some

of the districts of our town have shown their interest in popular education by the progress they have made in the erection of ample and well arranged school buildings. The edifices in the South, North Middle and Arsenal School districts are proof of this. The increasing population, and correspondingly increasing demand for new and better school houses in some other districts, is becoming every day more and more apparent.

During the past year the Centre district has nearly completed a large, elegant and finely arranged school house. The district has long felt the want of such a building, and it has shown, by its ample provision for this new and splendid structure, that "the liberal heart deviseth liberal things." This district has the largest number of children between four and sixteen years of age of any district in the town, numbering, by the last returns, *twenty-four hundred and one*.

To accommodate those of this number who ought to attend school requires a very large building, and to make the grade complete requires many rooms. Such a building, with *twenty-two* school rooms, has been built during the year. It is impossible, in the usual limits of this Report, to give a full and particular description of this superior building.

It is located on the corner of Talcott and Market Streets. The lot is one hundred and eighty-eight by two hundred and seventy-four feet. The foundations of the house are seventy by one hundred and forty feet. It has four stories above the basement, each story, except the upper one, containing six large, well lighted and ventilated school rooms. The upper story has a large hall for general school purposes, and four smaller school rooms. The system for ventilation, and for heating every part, is after the most approved methods. The best of black-boards are furnished in ample quantity in every room. The halls for ingress and egress, from the basement to the upper story, are wide and well arranged, and scholars may pass in and out to their rooms without connection with any other rooms. Every appliance for the comfort, convenience and safety of the scholars, as well as for the good government and progress of the school, has been carefully and liberally provided for. Externally, the building is a fine specimen of architectural taste, and is an ornament to the public edifices of the city. It has no superior, in quality, design, and fitness for the purpose for which it is erected, in any public school house in the country. It will be finished and ready for occupancy by the first of December [1868.] At the last annual meeting of the Centre district, it was voted, unanimously, to call this new building, "The Brown School," in honor of F. A. Brown, Esq., who for many years has served the district as the faithful Chairman of its Committee, and under whose more immediate direction and supervision with great care and attention, the new building has been erected and made as complete as possible for the purposes for which it has been built.

The Visitor's Report of last year stated that the West Middle district had resolved to build a new school house, and predicted that during the coming year a building would be erected in keeping with "the intelligence, wealth, and wants of the district." There was a

manifest need that this prediction should prove true. The limited accommodations of the old school house, crowded to fullness, required that a large house should be built, and the character of the population of that district was thought a sufficient guarantee that the work would be done. Only a few weeks, however, had elapsed after the adoption of the resolution referred to, before it was rescinded, and the school remains still in its narrow and insufficient quarters. By a recent vote of the district it has been decided to add to the present building, and provide for present necessities. The plan for addition can only prove a temporary relief. It cannot be long before a new and more fitting building will be required to correspond with the educational interests of the district, and to be in keeping with the other graded schools of the town.

During the past summer, the school house in North East district has been much enlarged and improved, and for a while at least, will supply sufficient accommodations for the educational wants of the district.

The school house in Washington district remains the same as at the last Report. The damp basement that has been used for years as a primary room has been vacated, and the entire school that has heretofore been partially graded has been crowded into the single room above. The subject of rebuilding or adding to the present building has been a standing topic for school meeting in this district for a long time, but no definite action has been taken, and new and better accommodations for the school are unsupplied.

The old dilapidated school house of the North West district, making due allowance for natural decay, remains the same as at the Report of last year. It is unfit for school purposes, unworthy its name, and the use to which it is appropriated.

Colored School.—This school, which had been discontinued at the date of the last report, was re-opened at the beginning of the winter term, and a capable female teacher employed for it by the town committee. The attendance upon it was however quite small, as a large part of the colored children attended the schools in the districts where they resided.

At a town meeting held in April last, it was resolved if possible to make the school a graded one, and equal in quality to any other school in town; it was also voted that no colored children should attend the district schools. An excellent male teacher in addition was employed in the colored school, and every means taken to make the school equal to any of the district schools. The attendance however during the spring term was quite limited, averaging not more than twenty-five.

By an act of the last Legislature of the State, each district school was opened to every child between the ages of four and sixteen, residing in the district, without regard to race or color. Since the opening of the fall term, the colored children have generally returned to the schools in the districts where they reside. The colored school is however opened for any who wish to attend.

The High School maintains its enviable reputation as an institution every way adapted to impart thorough instruction in the higher branches of popular education. Its rank is not inferior to the best

similar institutions in the land. The citizens of Hartford have good reasons to be satisfied with its prosperity. The graduating class of the present year was larger than in any former year. The number admitted this year exceeds those admitted last year by more than twenty per cent. It is not difficult to account for this advance in numbers, and for the continued confidence of the community in the value of this institution. These are to be referred to the faithfulness of its able corps of teachers, and their kind and consistent discipline; to the thoroughness of the instruction given, and to the care and strictness maintained, and the high standard of qualifications for admission.

It is not necessary to show wherein the High School meets the wants of this community. The number of its graduates who are here prepared for admission to college is but a small part of the whole number benefited by its instruction. The graduates from the High School residing in our own city, and who are honorably engaged in the various pursuits of life, are already quite numerous. Every year increases the number. In a few years the alumni of the High School, male and female, will be found to constitute an important part of the controlling mind of the community, either in professional, mechanical or other employments, or in adorning and blessing the circles of domestic life. The expenditure in maintaining this high grade of school is the best investment that can be made to secure an intelligent, virtuous and thriving citizenship.

It is a matter for congratulation that the project of a new High School building has been successfully inaugurated, the site selected, and a sufficient sum of money appropriated for the erection of the building, with the general acquiescence of all parties and all sections of the town.

The necessity of a new building has been growing apparent for years. That now occupied by the High School was erected more than twenty years ago, and has served its turn well. It has become, however, quite inadequate for the number of pupils in attendance, to such a degree that the large hall has been of necessity altered over into session rooms, and these also are now full of pupils. It was at first proposed to enlarge the present building, but the location has become of late years so objectionable, being low and on a noisy thoroughfare, that this plan was soon abandoned. A new site has been selected by a committee, and approved by the citizens in a town meeting. The lot is one hundred and fifty feet front by three hundred feet depth. The building will be located about eighty feet back from the street, leaving still in the rear two ample play yards.

The exterior of the building will be of pressed brick with Portland and Ohio freestone for doorsteps, window caps, &c. Not less than a year will be required for its erection; and the total expense for building, furniture, land, &c., about \$125,000.

HARTLAND.—REV. J. B. Doolittle, Acting Visitor.

Needed Improvement Beginning.—The school houses in the East Parish are *wretched*, but a new impulse seems to be taking possession of our districts. One of them has gone so far as to vote to pull down

its present school house next spring, and has appointed a committee to present a plan for a new one. The other districts are all agitating the subject, and we are confident they will soon wheel into line. We shall this fall start at least one new district library, and our purpose is to "fight it out on this line." I think that on the whole the prospects are very favorable here for great improvements in everything pertaining to common schools.

What I have said above relates more particularly to the condition of things in the *East Parish*. In the West Parish a better state of things exists, owing to a sixteen years schooling under my efficient associate in the work, Rev. C. G. Goddard.

District Committees' Reports.—It would "puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer" to ascertain under what system of Arithmetic some of these Reports have been made out. They are very unsatisfactory. Our district committees do themselves great discredit by the poverty of their reports.

LEBANON.—Rev. O. D. Hine, Chairman of Board of Visitors.

Progress in Legislation relating to Schools.—The legislation of the past year bearing upon education promises the most important and beneficial results. Some complain that the School Laws are changed so often that it is difficult to know what they are, and that they require a first-rate lawyer to get at their meaning and design. But not all change is evil. Where there is life there must be change. The bark of the living tree becomes hard and dry, the growth of the tree bursts it and breaks it in pieces, and at length it falls off. This change is a necessary result of the growth of the tree. The child as he grows changes as to strength, stature, activity, intelligence and dress, and the change is viewed with great pleasure by the fond parents. When the boy doffs his infantile frock and puts on his jacket, —doffs at length his jacket and steps forth in his manly coat, how signal his gratification and that of his friends.

The only question to be properly raised as to the changes in our school law is, are they signs of progress and actual improvement? do they constitute a healthful growth of our school system? On this point there is hardly room for discussion.

Within the past twelve years, two radical changes have been made in our school system. Twelve years ago, the *school societies*, which had existed for so many years, were dissolved, and the control of the schools was given to the towns. This was a great change, and many complaints were made of it. But who would now bring back the old school societies? The responsibility then laid upon each town of superintending its public schools through a Board of Visitors that it should elect, and the annual Reports on the condition of the schools which this Board is required to make to the town, bring the schools prominently before the attention of the people; inquiry and discussion are called out; and from that period a conviction of the importance of our public schools as a great and vital interest of the State has been growing in the public mind, and increased interest has been felt in them. And here it is well to notice that this change, by which

towns as such control the schools, is not an innovation; it is a return to the system originally adopted by the colonies from which our State was formed.

Since 1856,—the period referred to,—minor changes have been adopted. In 1860* the towns were required to tax themselves to aid in maintaining their schools. The rate of taxation was fixed that year at three-tenths of a mill on the dollar on the Grand List. In 1866 it was raised to four-tenths of a mill. This increase was an important measure,—not so much in itself as in that to which it has grown.

In 1866 it was provided that the towns might dissolve the school districts, and each town might constitute itself one school district, and assume the direct and complete management of all the public schools within its limits. This provision is vital to towns containing cities and large villages, but not likely to be at present adopted by towns of large territory and sparse population.

The New Free School Law.—We come now to the change in our school laws for which 1868 will long be remarkable;—that by which each town is required to make its schools free, and rate-bills are abolished. When this law was reported as passed, and after it had been read in the newspapers, and while its proper meaning and working were not understood, much dissatisfaction was expressed with reference to it. Many thought a grave mistake had been committed. Some of the School Visitors of this town had thought the law would be and ought to be that the property of *each district* should be taxed to maintain its school and make it free. But it is quite remarkable how largely dissatisfaction has passed away, and decided approval and gratification have been expressed, since the law has been examined and its provisions are understood. The public mind is settling down into the clear conviction that the law is needed, that it is a wise measure, and will work most happy results on the interests of education in the State. The law will doubtless stand, and free schools, for which it provides, are now to be the settled policy of this State. It was recommended by the Governor, and passed the Legislature by an almost unanimous vote. It is a noticeable fact that the tendency all around us is to free schools, and “the Rate-Bill remains in but two States of the Union!”

Boarding Around.—The teachers in nearly all the districts “boarded around.” This practice is especially objectionable, now that so many female teachers are employed in winter. It is in every respect for the interests of the town that the teachers should have one boarding-place, and should be expected to give time out of school to preparation for the duties of the school room. If the town will raise so large a sum that the Board of Visitors shall be encouraged to require that each teacher shall have one boarding-place, and shall take

* This change was made in 1854, and the town tax for schools was known for a few years as the “one per cent. tax,” because it was one per cent. on the Grand List as then constituted. In 1860 a change was made in the method of preparing the Grand List, and the tax for schools became three-tenths of a mill on the dollar instead of one per cent., but the amount of the tax was unchanged.

time out of school for preparation to give instruction on the lessons of the several classes, and to meet the wants of each scholar, our schools will become incomparably more efficient.

The "Average Attendance" Law.—A law was passed by the last Legislature requiring a certain portion of the funds for supporting schools to be distributed "according to the average daily attendance." Non-attendance and irregularity of attendance are very great evils. This law is designed and adapted to meet and remedy these evils. It will awaken the interest of the whole community in the regular attendance of all the children, and will draw their attention to this matter. Negligent parents will be compelled to feel that they are observed, and that they cannot sin in this matter with impunity. A public sentiment will be created which will be felt in its force in favor of full and constant attendance at the public schools.

Suggestions for Securing Improvement.—On the whole we can speak favorably of the condition of our schools the past year, as compared with previous years, but they are not yet what they should be. *District Committees* are not sufficiently careful and pains-taking in the selection of teachers, for the teacher almost entirely determines the character of the school. *Parents* do not give sufficient attention to the schools in which the important process of their children's education is going on. Now that the whole community is to maintain the schools as a great public interest, let *all* persons,—parents and others,—watch and aid them, often visit them, and show concern for them. Especially, let it be understood that at the closing examination of each term all our school-rooms are to be filled by those who are eager to know, and determined to know to what extent our schools are accomplishing their high purpose, and who give their unmistakable approbation and encouragement so far as the schools succeed in fulfilling their true design.

The changes made in the laws during the last year are essential changes, and are entirely in the right direction. They are adapted to work great, permanent and happy results, and are tokens of an encouraging progress in the public mind, a progress that is intelligent and will not be turned back.

While so much is done around us to advance this great interest, let us in this town aim to give our schools a higher character, and to give our children and all the children we can reach a better education. Let not this town, which is still somewhat prominent in important particulars, and whose past history is so important and honorable, be now wanting in its duty in this matter.

MERIDEN.—Rev. J. H. Farnsworth, Acting visitor.

Union of Districts.—It is believed that no one objects to the union formed a year ago, whose result is our present Centre School district; and when, in the new edifice, a thoroughly graded system of schools shall be in successful operation, all concerned will rejoice over the marriage bond. The question of uniting the Prattsville, Old Road and Railroad districts is in agitation, and those most interested in schools favor its adoption. Perhaps these unions are forerunners of

the grand wedding, when all the districts in the town, or, at least, all in the city will be joined in one. In that desirable period to come, let us believe will arise our long needed CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL—a high school indeed, for which our people can be thankful, and of which they may be proud. Shall we not hasten forward that day?

Teachers.—The several schools have enjoyed the services of teachers who have fully earned the pecuniary recompense which has been paid them. We have had a few who rank among the best; we need more who are above mediocrity. Obligated, for the most part, to depend upon our own state for the supply, because other states pay larger salaries, we constantly find reasons to regret that our legislature neglects to maintain a Normal School. If common sense testifies that it is necessary to study medicine in order to be a successful physician, so does it show that, in order to be a successful teacher, one should study the science of teaching. Ignorant doctors try experiments, at the cost of their patients, and sometimes, by native shrewdness, make some figure in society; and thus unprepared teachers, by experimenting at the cost of more or less schools, and by aptness in observation, may, in time, become acceptable. To secure better teachers, we need ability to pay higher salaries, so that we can compete with other cities and states, in our bids for the best. And when we get just such as we want, our committees should, by the ample appropriations of the town, feel encouraged to KEEP them, at whatever reasonable expense. We gain more good teachers than we keep, and our losses should admonish us to be wiser in the future. If we elect to rank highest in our schools, we can reach our aim by hiring and retaining only the right kind of teachers.

Three Terms.—With but two or three exceptions, and these may yet conclude to adopt the plan, the districts have all decided to divide the school year into three terms of reasonable length. This is a wise movement, for we shall have a uniformity in the opening and closing of the terms, and in the time for vacations, which should include the hot season of the year.

New School Houses.—The town will soon have reason to be proud of its school edifices. The new building at the Corner has been dedicated by appropriate exercises, and is now occupied by more than four hundred pupils in seven departments, under the care of eight teachers. When the grounds are finished, the whole expense to the district will be about \$35,000. The Centre district emulating the noble example of the Corner, are now piling up the walls of a school house which will cost some \$25,000. Catching the spirit, the Northeast district, ashamed of its accommodations, expect to complete before cold weather, a neat and commodious edifice, ample for their need, and supplied with modern furniture. Struggling bravely against opposition in high places, and repeatedly triumphing after defeats, the Hanover district, undismayed, are pushing forward their needed handsome new school house, which will cost about \$10,000. The friends of the school in this district are led on by a building committee who are determined to persevere and carry out the votes of the district, in spite of the latest efforts to seduce or intimidate them. Yes, at length, in this quarter, the right prevails. And after years of waiting and

many warnings ; and after numerous meetings, whose votes sometimes decreed a new school house and sometimes repealed all advance action, the people of the West district have decided to build a new school house, suitable and commodious, which is rapidly approaching completion, at an expense of about \$7,000. It is pleasant to tell such tidings ; to name in one report five school edifices just completed, or in rapid progress of erection, at an aggregate expense of some \$75,000 to \$80,000. Nor is this all. An addition to the length and a second story will enlarge the building in Railroad district, where we are soon to have a school of two grades ; and an enlargement of the building in Old Road district is also proposed. Some needed improvements have been made in the buildings of Ives district. There only remain the Southeast district buildings, which need some attention ; and last, and WORST of all, the Farms district where improvements MUST be made, in order to make respectability, and even decency, possible. It is believed, however, that the school lot is to be much enlarged, the wet grounds filled up, the school house repaired, and all things put in trim. It is not unreasonable to expect, when we take into view the condition which our school buildings will present in less than a year from this time, that Meriden may become the banner town in the state in the character of her public schools.

Special Needs.—More interest on the part of parents and our people generally will produce more attention to the working of the schools, more money for school purposes, better teachers, greater faithfulness on the part of school officials, an increased average attendance of the pupils, and a higher sense of the noble responsibility devolved upon our men of money and influence, and upon our voters generally. Incalculable results for good are every year being wrought by the public schools of our land ; but to a much greater extent they should become the fountains, not only of knowledge, but of virtue and patriotism. Let us all seriously consider that the moral character of the rising generation, and the destinies of our beloved country, to no inconsiderable extent, depend upon those who shape our educational systems, and upon the men and women who teach in our public schools.

Rules and Regulations.—Imitating the example of other cities and larger towns, the Board of Visitors, after much deliberation and examination of the codes adopted in other places, adopted a system of "Rules and Regulations" for the government of the schools and the teachers of the town. Opportunity to test their efficiency was afforded only during the summer term, but in that brief period the good effects were plainly and generally manifest, in the decrease of tardiness and absence, and in the general awakening of pupils and parents to the consciousness of the importance of school affairs. As a whole, this code is less stringent than those of most other cities, and a certain degree of leniency has been allowed during the first months of its application. Experience will demonstrate the defects in the system, and suggest improvements, if any are needed. In the judgment of the Acting Visitor, which is in harmony with the voluntary statements of nearly all the teachers, no one movement of the Board has accomplished more for the benefit of our schools than the enactment of these rules. Impartially and wisely enforced, they will, in due time, be endorsed by parents and friends of education throughout the town.

MIDDLEBURY.—Rev. Clinton Clark, Acting Visitor.

Waking Up.—We think our people are beginning to open their eyes to the need of improvement in our schools, and we cannot but hope that ere long, after much patient toiling, the needed improvement may come. And what we all need to feel is that we *must toil* for this. Improvement will not come by simply wishing for it. Nor with labor will it come all at once. This improvement, to reach its proper point, must be gradual, constant and increasing.

Benefit of Retaining a Teacher.—One of our schools has been taught four successive terms, or two years continuously, by the same teacher; while in this same period no other school has been taught two successive terms by the same teacher. It is not necessary to say that the first mentioned of these schools has been by far the most profitable of them all.

MIDDLETOWN—Alfred O. Smith, Acting Visitor.

Imperfect Returns.—The returns as they come from the several districts are exceedingly imperfect, as many of the district committees are only desirous to get through their term of office as easily as possible.

Effect of the New Law.—There is no question that the new law will fill our schools with many children who would have attended but little under the previous law, and it is to be hoped that more interest will be taken in the schools by the public.

MIDDLETOWN,—(City District.)—Dr. George W. Burke, Secretary of Board of Education.

Music.—The importance of the study of Music has not been sufficiently appreciated. While the dry and severe studies of Grammar and Arithmetic have been diligently pursued, and frequent and careful examinations instituted to determine the proficiency of the pupils in those branches, comparatively little has been done to cultivate the study and the love of music. While we have been attending to these practical studies which are intimately connected with the business of life, and have been striving to fit our children for the struggle by which they are to obtain a livelihood, we have not paid sufficient attention to these accomplishments which add so much to the culture of the individual, and are in themselves a great means of cheering the labors of life, and imparting happiness to others.

This study also is not less conducive to the health than to the happiness of the pupils; developing, when properly pursued, increased capacity of chest, and consequent immunity from many affections of the lungs, and affording a healthy and pleasant change from confinement of the attention to more difficult studies. Any one who has listened to a school singing in full harmony cannot have failed to appreciate the excellence of this branch of study connected with our public schools.

School Elections.—The tendency of the present time is to manage all elections to some party purposes, and the strife is not so much for the best men as for those partisans who have “back bone” and will look well, in their action, to the interests of their special party constituents. If we should be free from this influence in any department, it should be in that of Education, and we should be glad to have a law passed which would equalize, as nearly as possible, the representation in these boards. We would suggest that in towns or districts where six members compose the Board, no person shall be allowed to vote for more than one member, (as two are elected every year,) and that where the number in the Board is nine or twelve, no person be allowed to vote for more than two members of the Board. We think this would take away much rancor and strife that exists, and would do much towards harmonizing many towns in educational progress;—that the recommendations of such a Board would be received with greater respect and unanimity, and perhaps in the end better men would be selected.

Improvement, and How to Secure it.—Under the direction of our present able Superintendent, our schools are attaining a higher position than ever before, and they deserve the cordial support of the public. But what means are best adapted to gain this support and will tend most to the improvement of the Schools? Here we come back to the subject of school-buildings, which has occupied a prominent place in every Report for several years past, and we reiterate the assertion that our first great want is improvement in school accommodations. The plan of a thoroughly graded school, which has heretofore been presented, is gaining ground rapidly in public favor, and it is believed that we shall soon be able to demonstrate practically its superior advantages. We need a still more careful classification than we now have, and we claim that in a limited locality this can best be accomplished in a thoroughly graded school. The comfort and progress of the youngest should be guarded with the utmost care, and by placing them in rooms well adapted to their age and abilities, the evils of being crowded and jostled by the larger pupils, and neglected by the teachers in their preference for giving attention to those pursuing more advanced studies, would be wholly avoided.

When all practical educators of youth concur in this opinion it seems that all opposition founded on prejudice or pre-conceived notions should give way to the conclusions of those who have given this plan their careful consideration, and who are not to be personally benefited by its adoption.

It should be the object of the district so to improve its school buildings, and increase the facilities for complete public instruction, that private schools should hold a less important place than at present. An enlarged and well endowed system of this kind ought, from the necessity of the case, to supply better opportunities for education than can be provided by private enterprise. And in this eminently republican age, our schools should be made good enough for the richest, and free and accessible to the poorest of our citizens. Already has the State commenced the work of reform by striking from the Statute book the provision for the rate-bill, which was abolished by this dis-

trict in 1861, and which has ever been a burden to the honest and industrious man who was too poor to meet its demands, and too proud to accept from the public treasury the extra amount needed for the tuition of his children. Inducements for the regular attendance of pupils have also been offered in a different distribution of the public funds, a portion of which is to be divided according to the average attendance instead of per capita as formerly.

When we shall have school houses which are a pride to ourselves, as well as a comfort and convenience to our children, the parents and guardians of our youth will feel that it is a privilege rather than a necessity to send to the public school.

The attendance during the past year has been better than that of any previous year. Of the 1532 children enumerated in January last, over 1300 have at some time been pupils in our public schools. It will, however, be apparent at a glance, that these could not have attended at the same time—the thing is simply impossible. But the fact still remains that all these were entitled to school privileges, which with our present accommodations they could not enjoy. The attendance for the first two weeks of the fall term of 1868 is 863, fully 150 more than the seating capacity of our school buildings. In the language of the Principal, “the lack of sufficient and suitable rooms stands like a mountain of rock across the path of educational progress. With every improvement in the school, with every addition to the population of this growing city, the evil assumes more alarming proportions. It must be removed and that soon.”

From Henry E. Sawyer, Principal of the High School.

I have an impression that there is need, *in some parts of Connecticut*, of inculcating the doctrine that the money expended for education is *not* a *charity* doled out by the rich to *paupers*, but an investment that pays in dollars and cents better than bank stock, and moreover an outlay for self-defence, and for the protection of our children,—and farther, one demanded by love to that glorious land to which we all belong and which has a right in every one of her children, and by our duty to that God who has “made of one blood” the rich and the poor, and mingled them in every community.

MILFORD.—J. W. Fowler, Clerk of Board of Visitors.

The want of success which has attended the efforts of the Board in preceding years has discouraged them, and they are satisfied that the time has not yet come for any essential improvement. That portion of the people who favor a change are compelled in self-defence to maintain private schools. This course must eventually cure the evil.

Our High School has been closed most of the year for lack of patronage, but has re-opened this autumn under favorable auspices.

MORRIS.—S. M. Ensign and W. B. Ames, Acting Visitors.

Irregular Attendance.—Less interest has been manifested by parents in the schools during the past year than usual. The School Visitor has often wished that the parents of the children could be present with

him, and witness the interior workings of the school room, and thus show at least an interest in the progress of their children and the prosperity of the school. The prosperity of all the schools has been greatly retarded by the irregular attendance of the scholars, as only about 50 per cent. in winter and 67 per cent. in summer of the scholars registered were to be found in the school room. Nothing so paralyzes the efforts of a teacher as irregular attendance. Nothing but sickness should be an excuse for absence from school. It is believed that few parents appreciate the effect of even one day's absence from school upon both child and teacher. It is discouraging to the child and perplexing to the teacher.

The Free School Law.—A great change is to take place in our school history. Hereafter the schools are emphatically free, and the amount to be distributed to the several districts depends in part upon the average attendance. So all, teachers, parents and pupils have a new motive to secure full and regular attendance.

The tax for the support of schools comes now on property alike and it remains to be proved, whether the tax-payer will become interested in the education of the children, whether the district meetings will be fully attended, and the best citizens chosen for committees, the best teachers employed, and every tax-payer laboring unitedly with the district committee and School Visitors for the elevation of the schools of the town.

NEW HARTFORD.—Rev. E. Hall, Jr., Acting Visitor.

“*Hear, then Strike*”—In some cases where the teachers were fully competent, and indeed above the average as to qualification, they failed to make the full impression for good on the minds of the scholars from the fact that their authority and influence were not sufficiently upheld by the parents of the scholars. We would earnestly recommend to parents that while they should not by any means turn a deaf ear to the complaints of their children of partiality, injustice and the like, they yet take some pains to investigate the causes of the difficulties, independently of the reports brought to them, and visit the schools, at least occasionally, in order to ascertain whether the management is what it should be, before passing condemnation on the teacher, or hastily taking their children out of the school. Thus, many times, serious injustice might be prevented, and real abuses speedily removed, long before they had become intolerable.

The Free School Law.—The action of the Legislature in abolishing the rate-bill system,—which wherever adopted operated unequally, sometimes oppressively, and was in many cases a premium on non-attendance,—meets our warm approbation. We trust that as the town now has the power to make up all needed deficiencies in the public funds, there will not be the slightest hesitation on the part of the voters to appropriate an amount which will secure good teachers in all the districts, great and small; and that those whose official duty it will be will so divide the avails of such taxation as shall best secure the equalization of the benefits of our common school system in all parts of the town.

NEW HAVEN.—(City District,) A. Parish, Superintendent.

The growth of our School System within the last ten years has been most remarkable. The increase in attendance, during the past year is nearly one thousand, caused mainly by the increased accommodations provided for those who have been heretofore shut out for want of them. Our schools have become a most important element of prosperity to our city, and we deem it to be positively essential to the interest of the whole community that they should be well sustained.

The High School.—It is the wish and purpose of the Board to make the High School what they believe the mass of the people earnestly desire,—a thoroughly practical English High School. The higher English branches, and the Latin, French and German Languages will be taught to the fullest extent which may be required; but it is specially desired that the English department, in all that pertains to the principles and practical applications of every-day life, may receive special attention. Greek and the studies of the College Classes will be omitted, knowing, as we do, that to attempt to carry on the classical and English departments at the same time, with the number of teachers barely sufficient to conduct only *one* with efficiency, must result in certain failure to one, or but partial success to both.

The Board are pleased to say that there has been a decided improvement in the mode of government in the school room, that the use of the rod is becoming less and less frequent, and that moral influences are being substituted, much to the relief of the teacher, and with decidedly good effect upon the scholars.

Increase of School Accommodations.—Commendable progress has been made in this respect; and it is encouraging to know, that of all the children of school-going age, fifty-seven out of every hundred, instead of a fraction less than fifty as last year, can be received into the schools. In other cities the ratio is very much higher than our own, some rising as high as eighty-five or more to the hundred. If it were possible to know precisely how many would use the opportunity of instruction, if furnished, it would be easy to determine the limit of duty in providing school accommodations. At present, the only criterion by which we must be governed is to supply facilities for instruction liberally, until none who desire it shall be excluded for want of room. So much is due to every citizen whose children are to become active, influential members of society;—so much is due to the community, of which these children are to constitute a part, whose prosperity must depend, in no small degree, on their intelligence and capability to perform the duties that may devolve on them.

Improved Attendance.—There is good reason to hope that the giant evil of irregular attendance is in future to be gradually diminished; thus relieving teachers of much perplexing and useless labor, increasing the amount and value of instruction to pupils, and imparting greater efficiency to the whole system of our schools.

It is gratifying to know that parents are beginning to comprehend better the importance of constant attendance of their children—that they more and more endeavor to adapt their home arrangements to

those at school. Here is the first great step towards eradicating the evil. Without the co-operation of parents, little progress can be made; with it, if teachers are faithful, all reasonable success is attainable.

Great credit is due to the teachers for whatever success has been secured during the year. In every exercise they are reminded of the sacrifice of individual interests, as well as the interests of the whole school; and painfully are they made conscious of the loss which absence entails, when absentees return and must either be degraded to a lower class, or require an unreasonable tax upon the time, patience and bodily strength of the teacher to recover what has been lost. If parents sometimes feel that teachers are over urgent in requiring the presence of the children, they should understand that the faithful, conscientious teacher cannot be indifferent to the loss which both the child and the school sustain. The Board could not tolerate indifference on the part of a teacher to an evil which, by necessity, must sap vitality from the whole system of instruction; nor would any judicious parent trust the instruction and training of a child to another who cared little for regularity of habits as an element of thorough education, in preparation for the duties of life.

Teachers have a right to remonstrate, when, for the most trifling reason, or no reason at all, children are either kept, or allowed to remain at home. If they are held responsible for the improvement of the children under their care, the first and foremost condition which shall enable them to comply with the requisition is the presence of those whom they are to instruct. They have a right, then, and it becomes a duty, to follow the absentees with a good degree of vigor, at least so far as to satisfy themselves that their pupils are not inexcusably absent. The teachers have labored earnestly and faithfully to secure regular attendance, and the good results are apparent.

School Discipline.—How Shall our Schools be Governed?—This is becoming more and more a question of deep interest to the public, and of serious interest to teachers. The increasing sensitiveness of the community on the subject of corporal punishment, which shows itself in earnest protests of individuals against the punishment of *their* children; which more readily kindles a whole neighborhood in a blaze of excitement than almost any other cause;—which induces Legislatures to enact laws prohibiting it altogether as a crime against the State—this new development naturally leads teachers to inquire with solicitude, what substitute shall be provided wherewith they may sustain their authority and perform their duties acceptably. No one, more than the teacher, would rejoice in the banishment of corporal punishment from the school, if it can be done without weakening the authority by which good order is to be preserved. The necessity of inflicting it can never be otherwise than painful to a person competent to mold the character of children. And yet, who shall say that its use can be forbidden with safety, *as our schools are now constituted?* Doubtless, nine children out of ten, and sometimes ninety-nine out of a hundred, may be conducted through the school exercises of a whole year without the necessity of corporal punishment; but the tenth child may have a disposition, habits and home training that nothing else will reach. That *one*, unrestrained, upon whom no process of reasoning or exercise of

moral power has any influence, by whom kindness and forbearance are regarded as signs of weakness of the teacher's authority, whose will and persistence in self-indulgence disregard all rules and requirements; that *one* individual becomes an obstacle to the improvement of all the other pupils in the room, so far as he creates disorder and absorbs the attention of the teacher by improper conduct. Justice to the other pupils, the enjoyment of their privileges, the preservation of their rights demand that efficient measures be taken at once to stop the evil influence he is exerting. Supposing all other means within the teacher's power have been tried and have failed, a resort to corporal punishment, or suspension, is the only alternative left. If now the right to punish is denied, suspension only remains. The expediency of turning such boys from our school and filling our streets with them, where mutual instruction, with unrestrained freedom to indulge every vicious propensity, will be given under the lead of proficients in youthful depravity, should be thoroughly considered before the practice should be extended beyond what now exists.

Occasions will occur with the most judicious and skillful teachers, when the alternative must be, to punish or expel; and the *experiment* of corporal punishment is sometimes better than to place the child on the road to utter degradation, and to expose the public to all the crimes of which he may be guilty. Yet it is certainly most devoutly to be desired that the amount employed may be reduced to a *minimum*, and whenever practicable, that it be entirely discarded.

The discipline in our schools has never been more satisfactory on the whole than during the past year. The teachers have endeavored, very generally, to avoid harshness and undue severity. The average number of cases of corporal punishment, in all the schools, has been about twenty-three per cent. less than during the previous year. A number of the teachers have inflicted no corporal punishments during the year. Many have made a decided reduction, in some cases, fifty and sixty per cent. In many rooms it is claimed that the character and habits of the children are such, that relaxation from the kind of punishments to which they have heretofore been accustomed, both at home and at school, would be regarded by them as a license to do their own pleasure without restraint. No work the teacher can do, under such circumstances, can ever be so desirable, or valuable to children of that class, as to infuse into their minds better ideas of conduct; to instill new motives into their minds which shall lead them to understand how much better it is to use *self-restraint* than to live under the forced constraint of authority. Good behavior is the first lesson every child should learn; and there is special need that teachers should devote their best talents to teach it to those children whose home instruction is most defective.

Morals and Manners.—The teacher is bound to do for all the children under his charge what any judicious parent would do for his own, consistent with such a community of interests as the school presents. The watchfulness of the mother at home over the habits of her child should be continued by the teacher at school. The idea of doing right, with the good that will come from it; and the bad consequences of wrong doing, should be inculcated with the first lessons

of the alphabet, and continued through the course as an essential part of education.

But children during their education are not to be treated like men who have violated statute laws. Both may be punished for crimes committed ; but it would be unjust to the child—unjust to society, for which he is preparing to become a member, to fail of teaching him the nature and consequences of criminal conduct. He should be taught to practice *self-denial*, that he may be able to resist temptation in whatever form it may come ; to acquire *self-control*, which shall secure to him steadiness of purpose, adherence to convictions of right, and the instant rejection of wrong.

It is no less important to teach him to respect the rights of his companions, to be truthful, honest and faithful in all his school duties, than to instruct him in his studies. Who shall say that the universal prevalence of crime and dishonesty is not more due to the neglect of moral instruction in the family and school than any other cause ?

“Manners are minor morals.” Coarse and rude manners are at least closely allied to immorality and vice. Older pupils should understand that “good manners are a perpetual letter of introduction” to those who have it in their power to contribute to their personal enjoyment, or advantage in business. A pleasing address has not unfrequently secured to boys eligible positions, from which they have advanced to princely fortunes and stations of eminence and influence.

Drawing.—By a vote of the Board, some months since, this branch was included among the studies of the schools. The preparation necessary to incorporate it thoroughly as a legitimate part of instruction, has met unexpected delay. But arrangements are now perfected, and hereafter, in all the schools, drawing will be taught. A large number of our teachers have recently taken a course of instruction, in anticipation of their new duty, and others had previously become qualified, so that there is good reason to believe that the introduction of drawing will soon be safely accomplished.

To show that drawing can be taught successfully in the schools, the following extract is given from the Superintendent’s Report of Cincinnati, Ohio :

“In this department, astonishing results have been attained. Specimens have been collected which show that a very great amount of talent in this direction existed among our pupils,—talent which, but for this opportunity afforded them, would in all probability have remained entirely unknown to the possessor. Some of our pupils have procured employment solely on the ground of their proficiency in drawing.”

(Fair Haven District.)—C. S. Bushnell, Superintendent.

Teachers.—Among the topics that suggest themselves, the most important of all is the selection of teachers. It outweighs every other, because on this more than any other depends the success or defeat of all our efforts to train the young for the positions which they are to fill in after life as men and women. There are those who have no right idea of who or what our teachers should be,—who think that a teacher without experience or without practice, is as desirable as one

who has been trained for the work and had many years of successful teaching. Such a system of employing teachers would soon ruin your schools and wholly subvert the end for which they were established. Among those persons who desire to teach, of equal merit, the preference should be, and always has been, given to those residing in the village. And it is a source of much encouragement to the cause of popular education among us, that there is a growing willingness on the part of young ladies of culture and standing, residing in the district, to engage in this noble work of educating and training the young. When I was first chosen Superintendent, five years ago, there was only one resident teacher in our schools, and she resigned at the close of the first term after my appointment. The work of the school-room did not seem to be generally sought after or desired. During the year just closed, nine resident teachers have been employed, some of them teaching with a success never before attained in our village. It is a sacred duty the Board owe the children of this district, and the progress of every good cause, to select the best teachers that can be obtained for the salaries paid, without respect to residence or friends. He that adopts any other plan in selecting those who are to train the rising generation of our village, acts from a base motive, and would most surely receive, as he justly ought, the severe censure of all good men. As our schools improve, parents become more and more exacting every year. A teacher who a few years ago was thought to succeed well and teach a good school would now be considered a poor teacher unless he had much improved. The general qualifications of a good teacher, are accuracy of knowledge, love of the teacher's work, fidelity, self-control, power to govern others, and in addition thereto, of the highest importance is moral qualification, without which, the intellectual is of little worth. If a teacher has not the power, generally, to make children hate falsehood, crime and deceit, and to love and respect truth and virtue, he will accomplish very little in the school-room that ought to be accomplished. More than "the issues of life" depend upon the cultivation of the moral qualities of the child. The influences of your schools are felt in your homes, are seen in the street, in every place in society; they affect your prosperity and the civil, social and religious life of the community. The teachers' work should be to take their pupils and continue the education commenced at home. But has not many a boy come from school with his first knowledge of forbidden things? His first profane or obscene word, or his first lesson in insolence and disobedience? For this the school is largely responsible, and generally lacks its most essential requisite,—a good teacher. And on the contrary, in how many cases is the school only the correction of home influences, uprooting evil in many forms, and implanting truth and goodness in its stead. To do this successfully, the teacher must understand the motives, desires and capabilities of the human heart, and must feel that he is so to mould it by his examples and instructions, that it shall be fitted for the duties of this life, and for all of happiness hereafter that education can give. Is it true that young and inexperienced persons are fully fitted for this important work? But the question will probably be asked, "How shall young persons ever qualify themselves for teaching?" This opportunity the Board can and should furnish. It

is a duty due the cause of education, for among these young teachers are those, probably, who will become eminently successful and do honor to the cause. Let, then, one of our primary schools, under the supervision of a competent teacher, be open at regular times for the benefit of young persons, who, on examination, have been found possessed of the necessary literary qualifications to teach. There they can observe the methods and plans of teaching and discipline as applied by a successful teacher in daily practice. There let them have an opportunity to instruct and take charge of a class, and in a few weeks they will be much better able to commence teaching with hopes of success. They will comprehend, somewhat, the responsibilities and duties of a teacher, learn how to organize and classify a school, and be better fitted to perform successfully the most difficult of all duties, school government.

Superintendent.—Next to good teachers, the most important thing is the superintendence and care of your schools. Whatever else is abandoned among us, the support of a wise, careful and judicious system of public instruction must be sustained. Our prosperity, our wealth, our intellectual and moral progress, yea, even our honor, depend upon it. The education of the children and youth of this village is so nearly allied to these things that we cannot do without it. A community without educational advantages is not respected nor sought for. The nature of things makes it so, and we cannot change it. Recognizing, then, the broad principle that the educated mind and cultivated manners and heart are the foundation of a healthy growth, a prosperous and happy people, and a peaceful and well ordered community, the inquiry is one of the highest importance, whether we like it or not,—whether it is expensive or not, “What schools ought we to have?” Shall they improve on their present attainments, or shall they fall back to their former level and be little better than none? It is of little consequence to you or to me whether, five years from now,—a very short period of time—this village is a few thousand dollars richer or poorer, but it is of great consequence to both you and me, whether the children and youth of this village, five years from now, are industrious, intelligent and moral citizens, or lazy, ignorant and degraded. If they grow up in the commission of petty crimes, they will soon become flagrant violators of law and of the peace and safety of community, and pests of society. Never was there a brighter prospect opened before any village than is now opening before us, if we are only true to the cause of education and religion among us.

Writing.—Among the branches required by law to be taught in our schools, Writing is second in order as well as importance. There is probably more business done at the present time by communications in writing, than in any other manner. It is therefore very desirable that instruction in this valuable branch of study should be made as efficient as possible. We have never taken as high a stand in this matter as is desirable or easily attainable. The chief difficulty lies in teaching by mere imitation, without instruction in the principles on which the forms of letters depend. I think, at a very small expense, a few lessons of special instruction in this study, by a competent teacher, would give a new impulse in writing, and be productive of most valuable results.

Course of Study.—Oral Instruction.—The Course of Study submitted last year, especially that part relating to Oral Instruction, has had a favorable influence upon your schools, greatly stimulating both pupils and teachers. These lessons of Oral Instruction embrace a large number of particular sciences,—as Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Meteorology, Botany, Zoology, &c. “Few sciences are more useful to man than these. They teach him of the light by which he sees, the heat by which he is warmed, the air he breathes, the earth from which he draws his sustenance, the animals and plants that minister to his wants, and of his own mind and body.” I would most earnestly recommend that more attention be given to these lessons than ever before. And while it requires much labor on the part of teachers to fit them for a successful oral lesson, I believe they are amply rewarded, not only by the benefits they receive, but by the increased interest manifested by their pupils. These exercises, if rightly conducted, promote in the pupil habits of observation, strengthen his perceptive faculties, and give him the ready and correct use of language. There has been, in my opinion, a much more rapid and successful advancement in those rooms where the most attention has been given to the oral course of instruction. In the education of children, we should seek after that plan or course of study which seems most natural for the child; the one by which his mind and heart can be most successfully bent and trained for the position of an honorable life without injury to his body. He must be gradually elevated, strengthened and educated. It may be well for those who have the education of children under their control to consider whether the best plan has yet been found. The first thing the child does is to observe. Those subjects should be first taught which exercise and cultivate the observing powers of his mind. Curiosity should never be repressed but directed. How many children go into school with a curiosity to learn and know about everything they see, and for want of a teacher capable of guiding them, grow careless and indifferent. The dull routine of such a school-room is the principal cause. The teacher does not understand the machines (so to speak) she is operating upon. The world is larger than the reader, and the child knows it. Who can blame the child for thinking more of it? That plan of instruction is faulty which does not recognize it.

Literary Culture.—It gives me much pleasure to report that there is a much higher literary taste and culture apparent in our schools than formerly. In recitations and declamations, the old and trite dialogues, in which children represented scolds, tattlers, drunkards, and sometimes swearers,—always of a doubtful tendency, even among a community of weak literary attainments,—have generally given place to productions of more refined tendencies and of true merit. The importance of having our children possess a love for the refined, beautiful and true, as exhibited in the writings as well as the lives of good men, and in the works of creation, cannot be too earnestly pressed upon the attention of parents and teachers. It is a perpetual source of pleasure to its possessor and one of the surest foundations for a pure life.

Children without Employment.—It is an important inquiry, and worthy the consideration of all philanthropic men, but especially of those

who have in charge the educational interests of the children and youth, what shall be done for those children who are wandering about the streets most of the year, outside of school influence, without parental control or any useful employment, and growing up the scourge of community, tempters of other children not so far abandoned as themselves, and leading those, who might otherwise have done well, into dissipation and crime. Such children are found in every large city and village. They are among us, and more injurious to the morals and peace of the community than all other evils that exist among us. It is in these children that the evils that exist begin and are supported. The low business of the tippling-house would soon be abandoned if these youth did not take the place of dying occupants. These rob your orchards, and break into your dwelling houses in the night season, and steal your well and hard earned gains. If they could be stopped in youth by being brought under the influence of school discipline, many might be saved and become honorable members of society. How it shall be done, whether by a special school kept by the town or State, or otherwise, I leave for the consideration of yourselves and the public.

School Expenses.—You cannot have good schools and have the cost less. To support a poor school is the most expensive as well as most foolish thing for us to do. We are too poor for a poor school, but rich enough for a good one. Poor schools bring poverty—good schools add to our wealth.

Improvement Extending.—It gives me much pleasure also to report that not only among us, but generally throughout the State, there is a waking up to the great importance of increasing the power of our system of public instruction. Under the influence of our very efficient Secretary of the State Board of Education, the Rev. B. G. Northrop, the Legislature has abolished the rate-bill, which has been a great hindrance to the progress of the educational interests of the State. Connecticut, which a few years ago took the lead in popular education, is now far behind some of her sister States in this matter, and I trust this action on the part of the last Legislature will give a impulse to the cause, and thereby add greatly to her honor and strength. If “knowledge is power,” certainly the opposite is true, that ignorance is weakness.

NEW LONDON.—Henry P. Haven, Acting Visitor.

High Schools.—A system of graded schools naturally culminates in the High School, and public opinion in all the cities and larger towns in our own State is demanding this crowning stone to the free public schools, which from the days of our Puritan forefathers have been the glory and honor of our commonwealth. Talents and intellectual powers are bestowed by our Maker without partiality, and a child from what are sometimes called the humble walks of life often possesses within his undeveloped mind the germs of a superior mental power, which is denied to the son of the wealthiest citizen. It is for the interest of every state or community, that no talent given by God to any human soul be lost. Let it be our pleasure, as it is our duty, in the future, as in the past, to throw open wide the door of knowl-

edge to all the children dwelling among us, of every race and of every color. Thus, while we have built no costly or elegant structures, which as school edifices command the admiration of beholders, we shall yet have so wrought upon the immortal mind that the generation coming forward shall speak to our praise, and no talent of special brilliancy among us shall be "buried like an undiscovered pearl in the depths of the sea."

Bartlett High School.—This school has thirty-two hundred dollars invested in U. S. Bonds, being all that remains of the legacy of Robert Bartlett, deceased 1672. The income of this fund, about \$270 per annum, is used toward defraying the general expenses. This school also receives the rent of the ferry to Groton, under the following action of the citizens at a town meeting, Feb. 26, 1702: it was voted "with full consent," that the ferry on the Great River,

"with the ferry and house belonging thereunto, shall, after the expiration of the aforesaid lease, wch will be on the 25th of March, in the year 1705, forever belong to a grammar school, wch shall be kept in this town, and the rents thereof be yearly paid to the master of sd school in part of his yearly sallary."

In accordance with this ancient vote, the rent of this ferry has been annually paid to the committee of this school, which was known for many years as the "Free Grammar School," but the present recognition of the name of one of the earliest benefactors of education in this town seems highly proper. The present rent of this ferry is twenty-five dollars per annum. The lease under which it is now held expires October 1, 1869.

Truancy and Absenteeism.—During the past year special attention has been given among us to this important subject. In February* last, a circular from the Board was addressed to the principals of the several district schools, requesting them to cause an accurate account to be taken of all the children between the ages of six and sixteen, within their limits, not attending any public or private school, with names of parents and children, and ages of the latter. The return was made from all the districts except No. 4, where a change in the principal rendered it difficult to obtain the desired information. These papers reported children within the specified ages, not attending any school, as follows:

In District No. 1,.....	8.	In District No. 5,.....	109.
2,.....	16.	6,.....	2.
3,.....	61.	7,.....	13.
Total, 209.			

Making a fair allowance for the 4th district, we may estimate the number of proper age, not attending any public or private school, at 250, or more than *one in ten* of all the children in our midst. It must also be borne in mind that this is in the month of January, when our schools are usually fuller than at any other time in the year. We had reason to believe that the information we obtained was accurate in the main, but the spring and summer terms of our schools are so often broken in upon by changes of residence, and employment of older scholars, that we decided to delay any active or stringent meas-

* Should this be *January*? See the 6th line from the bottom of this page.

ures until after the opening of the fall term. As soon as the several district schools were fairly in session, in September, they were officially visited, and it was easily perceived that the number in attendance, particularly of larger boys, was much less than, from the official count in January of children between the ages of 4 and 16, should be found within the school room.

An application was made to the Mayor of the city for the services of a proper officer to enforce the By-Law of the town, respecting truancy, and he promptly placed one of the city sheriffs under the direction of the Chairman of the Board. This officer entered upon his duty Sept. 16th, and has judiciously and faithfully performed it. The results thus far have been very satisfactory, and the Board believe that with proper countenance and support from the citizens, this serious evil of vagrancy and truancy will be nearly removed from among us. Any person having knowledge of a child over seven years of age who is improperly absent from school, will confer a favor by reporting the case to the chairman of the Board.

This subject of truancy is one of great importance, and intimately concerns the welfare of the rising generation in our midst. Our tax payers provide liberally for the free education of all our children; comfortable buildings and good teachers are waiting to receive every applicant, and where parents are unable to supply necessary books, they are provided at public expense. We have, therefore, a perfect right to *insist* that no child shall grow up in ignorance, or be habitually absent from school.

The attention of many of the friends of education in our larger cities has been turned to this subject, and so thoroughly in some cases have stringent measures been followed out, that in the city of Springfield, Mass., for example, 87 per cent. of all the children within their limits, are now in the public schools, leaving only 13 per cent. absent from sickness, employment, or membership of private schools.

Closely akin to the injury resulting to the education of a child by continued absence or regular truancy, is the want of punctuality in attendance at the appointed school hour, the habit of frequent half day absence, and the custom which many parents have of requesting the teacher to excuse their children for the whole or a part of a session. This is often done to gratify the wishes of the child, or for very slight reasons. It is rare that the Acting Visitor in his official calls has found the classes in the senior departments of the district schools *full*, and it is believed that the very scholars who from their lower standing in their classes most need the benefits of every recitation, are the most frequently absent. In New Haven, teachers are required by the Board of Education to investigate all cases of absence or tardiness, and to accept only the excuses of parents and guardians, in writing, or in person. No excuse to be accepted, unless it alledge sickness or some equally imperative necessity.

Union of Districts.—The Board deem it proper in this Report to call the attention of the citizens to the importance and propriety of uniting all the schools within the limits of the town into one district, under the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of 1867. Whatever objections may exist to uniting all its schools under one management

in a town of large extent of territory and diversified interests, it would seem that there could not possibly be any in a compact community like ours. We are the *smallest* town in square acres in the State, with city and town limits equal, and have therefore peculiar advantages for consolidation. Many arguments can be produced in favor of this union of interests, and we will briefly refer to some of them. Uniformity of privileges and taxation would thus be secured. The present school houses could remain just as now, with their several departments in the main, sustained as at present. No new buildings would be required, but by changing the present district lines, (which would then be only lines of attendance,) as the exigences of each school required, something like an *equalization* of children in the several schools could be attained, a desirable consummation which cannot now possibly be reached. The principals of the several district schools have been consulted, and are nearly all decidedly in favor of such an arrangement. The troublesome and often difficult duties of seven local district committees would all be assumed by one set of men, one-third of whom are annually elected, and who can purchase fuel, order repairs, engage teachers, &c., as well or better for *all* than for *one*. Most of the districts are now obliged to lay a tax every two years to meet their expenses. The burden, annoyance, and expense of separate district taxes would then all be avoided, and from a common school treasury all expenditures would be met with due regard to the wants and necessities of the schools in each locality. Now each district, like an independent sovereignty, makes such regulations as it pleases. It hires the best or the cheapest teachers, and holds its terms longer or shorter, as the committee severally direct. It is not possible under so many different and independent organizations that there should be that uniformity in the management and privileges of the schools which would give all the children in the town equal advantages.

The testimony of the best educators in our State and country favor a consolidation of school interests, especially in all our cities and larger towns. The Secretary of the Board of Education in this State, and his Excellency Gov. English, a strong friend of free schools, decidedly favor the plan. The Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, when Secretary of Education in that state, said on this subject, "It is unquestionably true that the best schools are found where the district system does not exist." Under the new law of taxation the town *must* raise about \$6,000 for the support of its common schools, and it would seem that every intelligent person, who will give the subject consideration, will be convinced that one system of management and taxation will be far more suitable, efficient, economical and convenient, than the present complicated machinery.

Evening School.—This school was designed more especially for those who had either not enjoyed the advantages of early education, or who had neglected such advantages when they were within their reach, and now being sensible of their deficiencies, desired to repair them. It was opened November 11th, and was limited in the advertisement to seventy pupils. It was not expected that over one-half of that number would avail themselves of its privileges. In this we

were favorably disappointed, and the first week eighty-six entered. This large number required additional instructors, and the services of two experienced female teachers were procured, and two young men labored gratuitously in the lower classes. The scholars were divided into Senior and Junior Departments, and occupied both rooms in the Bartlett School House. The average age of those in attendance was twenty, varying from fifteen to fifty. Seventeen were married men. Twenty-six were employed in manufacturing establishments, seventeen mechanics, twelve clerks, seven grooms, laborers, newsboys, &c., making up the balance. Some who entered the school with an apparent determination to pursue their studies diligently and faithfully, soon became weary of the self imposed tax upon their mental powers, and ceased to attend. A very large majority, however, worked with untiring energy, and added very much to their limited stock of knowledge.

Every lover of his race, and of the moral and intellectual improvement of his fellow man, could not but be grateful at the spectacle which our evening school nightly exhibited. The average attendance for the entire term was sixty-four, and seventeen pupils were not absent during the session of 16 weeks. No qualifications were required for admission. A sense of ignorance, and a desire to have that ignorance removed, were the best recommendations to any applicant. The sessions of the school were held from seven to half-past nine o'clock, five evenings in the week. The chairman of the Board was present twenty-three evenings, spending from one to three hours each visit, and other members of the Board and many citizens frequently favored the school with their presence. Nothing like discipline or punishment was attempted, and only one person was requested to leave for non-conformity to the rules of the school. A tax of fifty cents was solicited, but not required, from each pupil, toward the expense of fuel and lights. But without entering more thoroughly into the details and interesting results of this experiment of a free evening school, the Board express their satisfaction with the teachers for their faithful labors, and their unqualified approval of the measure. They recommend that the town continue annually to authorize such a school so long as our young men are willing to improve, as they did last winter, the privileges thus offered to them. Some persons have suggested that a similar school for young women, would meet an equal want and be well sustained. [A similar school was maintained in the winter of 1868-9.]

NORTH BRANFORD,—(North Branford Society.)—Rev. E. L. Clark, Acting Visitor.

Encouraging Progress.—During the past year, the cause of education in this part of the town has been not only prosperous and well-sustained, but has received a new and vigorous impulse. Our schools have all been good, many of them excellent, while an aggregate expense of nearly \$2500 has been incurred by two of our districts in repairing and rebuilding their school houses.

The thing of which the visitors have had most occasion to complain during the past year has been a *lack of permanence in both teachers*

and pupils. Only one teacher has held the same position in our schools for more than one term, and new teachers are likely to be employed in all the schools for the next term. This constant change of teachers is a great evil, and must always hinder the steady and rapid progress of any school. A still greater evil has been the surprising *irregularity of many of the scholars.* In one district, less than half of the children have been in attendance at the same time. I observed with surprise that of the scholars attending the winter school, not more than two or three were members of the summer school, so that the summer term was conducted with essentially a new school. With such irregularity in attendance, any steady and satisfactory development of scholarship must be impossible. As rate-bills are now abolished, and our schools are hereafter to be free, and still more, as a part of the money appropriated to each district is hereafter to depend upon the average attendance of the scholars, it becomes strongly for the interest of parents to see that all their children are members of the school, and also that they are constant in their attendance. These changes in the law we hope will have a strong tendency to remove from our schools the great evil of irregular attendance.

A High School Recommended.—We most urgently need a permanent school of a higher grade as a part of our free school system, in which all our young people as they grow up can have the advantage of a High School education. I speak strongly and feelingly upon this subject, because in another place I have seen the experiment fully and most happily tried. For a number of years I was intimately connected with the schools of a small town, (in another state,) about equal to this town in population and wealth. Five years ago the people of that town were persuaded to vote \$300 to found a High School. The school was opened, and so great was its success, and so manifest its advantages, that it took its place at once as a permanent institution of the town; and now the citizens would as soon think of doing without their common schools as without their High School. Their young people have enjoyed the advantages of a thorough training, term after term, in the higher studies, and a number of scholars have been developed in that school worthy to rank among the finest that I have ever known. All this advantage was secured at the small expense of \$300 a year. The great difficulty in the way of doing the same thing in this town lies in the fact that we are really two distinct communities in one township, and no one school could meet the wants of the whole town. But this difficulty is by no means insuperable. The town to which I have alluded has no Connecticut School Fund to depend upon for the support of its schools, and it raises by tax \$2000 a year for that purpose. Now if we were willing to tax ourselves to the amount of half this sum, it would give us \$1000; viz., \$500 for our common schools, and \$500 additional for two High Schools, one in North Branford, the other in Northford. This sum would doubtless insure the success of the two schools.

This, then, is the suggestion which I would respectfully make; that after the peculiar pressure of the present year shall have passed away, the town shall undertake to raise by taxation the sum of \$500, to be divided equally between the two societies for the establishment

and support of a free High or Grammar School in each. After the present pressure is passed, the burden of this tax will be one which you will no more feel, while the benefits arising from such schools will be beyond all computation.

(Northford Society,) Jas. H. Linsley, Acting Visitor.

Passing through this community, one sees neat and commodious dwellings, with grounds pleasantly laid out around them, and comfortably, or even elegantly furnished within. Churches and manufactories partake of the general air of thrift that is apparent everywhere,—with one exception. Occasionally, perched on some low hillside, or intruding on the highway, may be seen a small building with a general air of dilapidation and neglect, in marked contrast with the prevailing order and thrift. A stranger to our institutions might inquire, “What strange mishap of fortune has befallen the occupant, that he should have fallen so far behind his neighbors?” Would he not be surprised to be told that this was the PUBLIC SCHOOL, where the children from these prosperous farms are gathered to acquire the knowledge, and receive the training which are to fit them for their duties as members of society, and citizens of this great republic?

If it is desirable to make the homes of our children pleasant and attractive, is it not also desirable that the school where they are to spend so large a part of their early years should be made a pleasant place? Or do we make our homes pleasant for ourselves, and tolerate the school because we must? The public school is the property of every citizen, and a prudent regard for his own interests should induce him to take the same care of it that he does of his other property.

Benefits of the Normal School.—The school in one of the districts has been taught by a young lady who, to her superior natural abilities and previous experience, had added two years attendance at the State Normal School. In perfection of discipline and superior methods of instruction, her school excelled all the others. That this was mainly due to the training of the Normal School, the Visitor had an opportunity to determine by a personal visitation and observation of the system of training in that institution previous to its suspension in 1867. It is certain that *the State cannot afford to do without a Normal School.*

Union of Districts Recommended.—It is believed that the time has arrived for the town to consider the propriety of uniting its districts, according to the act of 1867. The changes of the present year make it probable that a more harmonious administration might be secured in this way than in any other, and that our schools might thus be essentially improved. A committee from different parts of the town, acting as one body, would probably secure a more economical and judicious use of the public funds than the present system of detached and independent action.

NORWALK.—Rev. O. W. Gates, Acting Visitor.

Improvements in School Houses.—We are happy to report improvement and advancement in the matter of school buildings. The North West district has completed during the past year, and is now using

a substantial, convenient, well-furnished house, built of stone, at a cost of about \$8,000. Upon entering the new house, the school, nearly doubled in number, was divided into two departments. The Down Town district will soon complete a new house,—a much needed improvement. The South Five Mile River district has improved, re-seated and re-painted its school room, making it quite pleasant and attractive. It is evident, however, that the right thing has not been done, for upon opening the school, more scholars came at once than the seats could accommodate, and the committee has been obliged to arrange for a second school. The school house in the North East district is now undergoing repairs. It is too small, and we fear that this district is repeating the mistake of "South Five Mile River." When changes must be made, it is better and cheaper to provide for a few years in advance.

Number of Scholars Increasing.—The number of scholars registered in the schools this year, as compared with the number a year ago, shows a gratifying increase. Last year there was no school in the Down Town district, this year there is none in the North East district. Then the number of scholars registered was 893, now it is 1,294, an increase of 401. This is owing partly to the fact that our Catholic citizens sustain at present no school of their own, and partly to the influence of the new Free School Law.

The New Legislation.—The most noticeable feature in the Legislation of the State, bearing upon educational interests, is the enactment of a Free School Law. By this act, delayed quite too long, Connecticut takes her place in efforts for the rising generation by the side of her younger sister States of the West. Hereafter districts have no power either to impose or to collect rate-bills. The influence of the Free School Law is increasing all our schools. We trust that the system of free schools will prove, upon trial, to be satisfactory to all, and that its adoption will mark a new era in the educational history of our Commonwealth. It is true that "free schools open a straight way from the threshold of every abode, however humble, in the village or in the city, to the high places of usefulness, influence and honor."

A High School earnestly Recommended.—Again we urge, as twice before, that a prominent and urgent want of Norwalk is a free Public High School. Shall we ever have it? We shall, if our citizens rightly estimate their obligations to the youth of the town. We must, if we keep pace with other towns of the State of like population and wealth. Who will answer? Who will act?

NORWICH.—John W. Crary, Acting Visitor, (For *part* of the town.)

Why are not Schools More Beneficial?—The questions are often asked, Why is it that with such an outlay of money for schools, the result is so unsatisfactory? Why is it that children return from school term after term, such poor spellers, and such hesitating and stammering readers? On whom shall the blame be laid?

Not on the Legislature, for our school laws are already in advance of public opinion. Nor should the teachers bear a large share of the blame. They have no power to control the most important circum-

stances on which the success of a scholar depends. Parents are sadly neglectful of their true interest in regard to schools. If they could be induced to visit them, we should not hear of humiliating contrasts so frequently made between the schools of Connecticut and those of some of her sister States. A school will not flourish, so long as the parents of the scholars care nothing about it. But let them resolve that they *will* care something about their schools, and *will* take an interest in the education of their children; that they will have a good school-house, that it shall be provided with suitable seats and desks, and furnished with the necessary apparatus. Let them appoint a committee of some energy of character, one that is as anxious to have a good school as some are to see that the district is not liable to be taxed; let him procure a teacher that is competent to govern and teach the school as it should be, even though the inhabitants of the district have to feel in their pockets a little to pay him for his services; let them settle all district difficulties, lay aside all jealousies, and forget all sectional interests that would have a tendency to injure the school. When this is done, then, and not till then, can our schools become what they can and should be.

OXFORD.—N. J. Wilcoxson, Acting Visitor.

School Libraries.—A few years since an effort was made to interest our schools in the matter of school libraries. An agent traveling for the purpose of instituting libraries appeared among us, and three of our districts purchased libraries of about 20 volumes each. The books at the first were eagerly read, but they soon became stale, no additions were made, and the institution became in a sense obsolete.

The Educational Legislation of 1868.—Our people are not lifeless upon the subject of popular education, yet a laxity of interest in general upon the subject is to be complained of as an evil. What can be done to excite them to a becoming interest in this all important department of our social organization? The action of the Legislature the last session in enacting the law requiring additional tax for the support of schools is a step in advance to a more favorable state of things. As the case has been, only those who have sent scholars to the schools have been interested in them; and as soon as through with sending, interest cools off. The schools require a *general* interest in their behalf on the part of the community. Let the people in general become interested in the cause of popular education, somewhat as they are in politics, and the cause will not lag. By the act of the Legislature referred to, the people, one and all, being required to pay for the article, (so to speak,) will be more likely to look after the prosperity of what they pay for.

POMFRET.—A. S. Bruce, Acting Visitor.

The Town Board of Education ought to have the whole control of the schools, hiring teachers, etc.

Some of our schools are very small, but the district cannot conveniently be dissolved, because the population is scattered. We have some good schools, though want of punctuality is a great evil.

PRESTON.—J. A. Cook and J. F. Forsyth, School Visitors.

The New School Law.—The cause of common schools is again occupying the earnest attention of the people of this State, and there has been evinced a determination to avoid the stigma which some would fasten upon Connecticut, of being behind many of her sister States in the matter of public education. This spirit was manifested at the last session of the Legislature, and important legislation was had in regard to our school interests.

The schools of this town, as a whole, have been an improvement upon those of the previous year. The teachers have been faithful and conscientious, careful and industrious instructors, and for the most part more than usually successful. We would urge the importance of retaining as long as possible the services of those who prove to have superior qualifications as teachers.

The Evils of Irregularity and Truancy have been forcibly adverted to, and we repeat that *too much attention cannot be given by parents and guardians to secure the punctual attendance of their children at every session of the school.* A child permitted to be absent, or habitually tardy at school, not only necessarily falls behind his classmates but obstructs their progress in study as well as his own. In some districts, the average attendance amounts to but little more than one-half of the number registered, while in no one district is the attendance what it ought to be, and might be with a little effort on the part of those most interested. To make a school successful, it is important that the teacher have the hearty support and co-operation of the parents or guardians of the pupils. Let them visit the schools, and show by their presence there that they are really interested in the education of their children; and let them not think their duty done as soon as the children are *on the way* to school. Without the co-operation of parents, the best efforts of the best teachers are often rendered futile.

As to the Union of Districts, under the law passed in 1867, we have seen no indications of a desire for the adoption of that system in this town. It has, however, its advantages, and we learn from the last Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Education, that it is "slowly progressing."

PUTNAM.—Rev. C. Willet, Acting Visitor.

Most of the schools in this town have come up to the full average standard of Connecticut schools. We last year dissolved one district, and there are two others that have so few scholars in summer as to amount to very little. Our village schools are fast increasing in numbers. The foreign element bids fair to outnumber the native-born. The absence of children in our American families is a sad feature of society at the present time.

District No. 6, by special Act of the Legislature, have erected a large, fine addition to their school-house at a cost of \$10,000. This has been done against the unanimous judgment of the Board of Visitors, and a large majority of the intelligence of the district and

the village. It has not been opposed on *pecuniary* grounds, as has been so industriously reported, but because it will postpone for several years the union of the whole village in one district; a consummation most earnestly desired by every intelligent friend of education among us. The absurd idea that gentlemen from other towns know better what would be for the interest of our schools than the resident Board, was worthy of the body that closed the Normal School.

Union of Districts Recommended.—Our people should at once adopt the *Town System*, notwithstanding the large outlays which might have been saved by the erection, in a central position, of a suitable school building for the higher department of a graded school.

Absenteeism.—Public interest in schools is very low. *Three hundred and fifty-two children that draw public money have not been in school the past year.* Many others have attended but very little, and the attendance of others still, especially in the village, has been so irregular as seriously to interfere with the interests of the school. The Visitors and the teachers have labored hard to secure regular attendance, and to some extent have succeeded.

A Remedy.—It is to be hoped that the next Legislature will further extend the plan of dividing the school money according to actual attendance. As the law on that point now stands, it will hardly affect us at all. The large amount of taxable property in the town, as compared with the number of children, and this in connection with the disposition to deal liberally with the small districts, will secure to them all as much money as they will profitably use. *Something* more effective should be done to secure the attendance in school of the army of non-attendants among us.

ROCKY HILL.—Dr. N. D. Hodgkins, Acting Visitor.

Our Greatest Deficiencies are, the want of energetic and interested committees, the failure to secure well-qualified teachers, the lack of government, and the unwillingness of parents to provide their children with books. Truancy is also a great evil, and parents are seemingly unwilling to aid the teacher in carrying out his plan of government. Two of the districts, however, have had well-qualified teachers and excellent schools. The condition of our school-houses bespeaks a lack of interest. In only one or two instances has a district committee visited a school, and parents have done so in but very few cases. The Visitors intend to make a greater effort the ensuing year, that no teacher shall enter a school without being well qualified; also, to awaken an interest among parents in regard to visiting the schools and sustaining the teacher in governing them.

SHARON.—Rev. John C. Terrett, Acting Visitor.

Encouraging Progress.—I am gratified in being able to report a very encouraging progress in our schools the past year. In no former year of my experience here as Acting Visitor have I seen so manifest improvement in the direction, instruction and advancement of the scholars. The district committees have generally been selected

with the aim of obtaining competent men, As a result of this increased interest and good fortune in the several districts, the reports have been prepared with greater accuracy and precision than ever before. A comparison of the district committees' reports in 1866 with those in 1868 will show in the items of school expenses a difference of more than 100 per cent.; the amount reported in the former year being a little above \$2,000, in the latter year considerably above \$4,000. This wide difference cannot be attributed to a great increase in teachers' salaries,—though some portion of it may be thus accounted for,—but must be charged principally to the inaccuracies in the reports of the former years. Similar improvements may be observed in the reports in other particulars.

Another result of having intelligent men as committees has been that where new teachers have been added to those well tried and long employed among us, great care has been taken to secure the best that could be obtained. There has also been increased liberality in the remuneration of teachers, especially those employed in winter, so that throughout the town the teachers of the past winter [1867-8] have been of a superior order. Some of the very best of our young teachers during the summer have been those who were trained in our own schools.

Another evidence of increased interest in the schools is found in the *large numbers who have visited them* during the past year. Most of the committees have attended to this important duty, and a very large number of parents and others have given encouragement to the schools by their frequent presence. On the registers of two of the smaller schools, in the out districts, I observed the names of 17 or 18 visitors. This kind of visiting was general throughout the town. I regard this as a most important improvement, in stimulating and encouraging the schools. The benefit of it has been plainly visible upon both teachers and scholars. Until within the last two years, the Acting School Visitor was almost the only person whose name was registered as visiting the schools.

School Examinations have been much more frequent the past year than ever before. The beginning of these was made the previous year, but they have greatly increased in number, in interest, and in the attendance of visitors. A portion of these which I have attended were extremely well sustained, and would have been creditable to a High School or Academy.

Reviews and Examinations.—In a previous Report,¹ I mentioned the adoption of a system of instruction, intended to promote thoroughness and accuracy in recitation, and to excite emulation among the scholars. By requiring frequent reviews, and insisting upon their being persistently and faithfully enforced, and by giving certificates to those scholars who, upon examination upon the studies of the previous term or year, should have had perfect lessons throughout, a result was arrived at beyond the highest expectations which I entertained when I introduced the practice three years ago. In the previous Report I mentioned that the practice was before unknown in our schools, and that the chief aim seemed to be to get over as much ground as possible, without regard to accuracy; so that upon examination the scholars were unable to answer many of the questions put to them, and evi-

dently had a very superficial and imperfect knowledge of the studies passed over. I also mentioned, last year, a promise made to the scholars that each one who passed perfect examinations should have his name reported publicly. As the result of this course, I have to state that for the first year, in the semi-annual and annual examinations, there were 6 scholars who received the certificate, and their names were made known. In the second year the number had increased to upwards of 30 ; and in the year just ended, [Sept. 1868,] they had increased to the large number of 75 ; and this upon a very close and thorough examination. This was more than one third of the average number of scholars attending during the year. One entire school, except one scholar,—a beginner,—passed a perfect examination, after a long and close series of questions. I think this quite creditable to both teacher and scholars. It shows what can be done when a teacher is capable and faithful, and the scholars are incited by a laudable ambition. It should be understood that in these examinations the lessons were not got up for the occasion, but the teacher uniformly left the examination to the Acting Visitor, if he chose to conduct it. If success is the best evidence of the value of a theory in education, I think it must be conceded that the theory of reviews, in connection with a proper emulation, may be productive of very important and substantial benefit. It is not pretended that there is any *originality* in this matter, as this system is no doubt very generally practiced in the schools throughout the State ; but I have said so much about it simply because I wished to demonstrate what results a thorough trial of the system has secured for us, and may secure for any others who have not yet practiced it, or have not regarded it as of very great practical value.

Impunctuality and Irregularity of Attendance.—Upon this subject I am sorry to say we can report no improvement in most of our schools the past year. Parents seem strangely remiss in this matter. Urgent appeals have been made, and strenuous efforts put forth to remedy this evil, but with no very perceptible success. I have tried, as a last resort, to effect the object through the scholars themselves. I have directed the teachers to institute a series of marks, and to give the scholars who are most regular and punctual, a certificate or other mark of approbation ; and I have myself offered to reward such as deserved it, but as yet with no material change for the better. We hope, however, in time, by patience and perseverance, to work a reform in this respect. In the matter of average attendance I cannot report favorably. There seems to be no perceptible improvement in this particular this year over previous years. The average attendance has been somewhat less than half of the number enumerated. This matter certainly demands amendment. Great numbers of the poorer classes come for a short time, then fall off and come no more, or very irregularly. In cold weather this might be attributed to want of clothing, but this does not appear to be the reason, for the average in winter is much larger than in summer. Among this class in this town there is a pretty general apathy on the subject of education. Whether the new school laws will have a tendency to remedy this evil, time will determine. I sincerely hope they may. They would work much

better if we had the Union District System,—which is in force in the adjoining town of Salisbury,—and if the school affairs were managed by a general board, acting for the whole town.

SOUTHBURY.—M. S. Clark and C. Hickok, 'Acting Visitors.

Very little attention is given by parents to schools in this town. It is but very seldom that they ever visit the schools, and in some of the districts they never enter the school-house. The most that seems to be thought of is to get the cheapest teachers, and make the money go as far as they can.

SOUTHINGTON.—Rev. E. C. Jones, Acting Visitor.

Parents Should Visit Schools.—It would be well if parents and the friends of education knew for themselves, by actual visitation and personal interest, what kind of schools the children have, better than the visitor can tell them. They would then be able to distinguish, as otherwise they can do but very imperfectly, between the good, the bad and the indifferent, and thereby be led to think and act more judiciously for the instruction and training of the young. It is only by personal observation and comparison that a discriminating judgment on the subject can be formed; you may visit your school for an hour and pronounce it as good as the best, simply because you have seen nothing better. But spend an hour in another school, and you may change your mind, and come to the conclusion that yours, at the best, is but indifferent, and perhaps below mediocrity. The stars shine till the sun rises. In no other way can parents and friends so well inform themselves in this matter, and so easily and effectively contribute to the improvement of the schools, as by frequent visits. Such attentions "exalt the children's estimate of the importance of the school, stimulate them to studiousness and good conduct, and encourage the teacher."

Parents often get a mistaken impression of what the school is from what the children say; for the little folks are generally delighted at first with a teacher who allows them to do much as they please, and to learn anything or nothing, though they are likely to become disgusted afterwards; whereas it is nothing uncommon for a discreet and faithful teacher to be somewhat unpopular with them for a while, only to gain their more affectionate confidence and esteem in the end.

Nor can people depend altogether upon school visitors to judge and decide for them in regard to their schools; for it often happens that a candidate for teaching who appears remarkably well before the examining committee, proves quite unsuccessful in the school-room; and on the other hand, one whose qualifications seem doubtful and unpromising before trial, is found to possess unexpected tact and efficiency in practice. Neither can a school visitor, or any one else, specify exactly what constitutes a good school in all cases; for excellence, like a flower garden, is not all of the same type and hue. It varies with difference of locality, accommodation, the capabilities of children, and as the ruling genius that pervades the whole, varies.

We may have a sense of the beautiful without being able to describe exactly wherein it consists. Those who are interested must go and see for themselves, if they would judge correctly, and know how to appreciate excellence in the art of teaching and discipline.

What is a Well Managed School?—A well-managed school, like the powers of nature, seems to work spontaneously, and to produce its legitimate results as a matter of course. Order and harmony reign throughout, as if perfectly natural; a sober cheerfulness sits on every face; kindling intelligence sparkles in every eye; a quiet, but glowing enthusiasm inspires every mind; and an air of conscious satisfaction and improvement gives a charm to the general deportment. You look on at your ease; you see no trouble about it; without any parade of law, the whole school seems to be a law unto itself. But step into a badly managed school, and the scene changes. All the foundations of order are out of course. There is hard work, but little done; a great fuss, but little fruit; much worrying and confusion, but little taught, and less learned. Hubbub and idleness rule the hour; discontent broods in every countenance; sullenness or mischief lurks in every eye; and a spirit of impatience and dissatisfaction evidently rankles in every breast. You go away feeling tired, and thanking Providence that you are not doomed to have charge of a district school. Specimens of these different kinds of management are to be found in the town almost every season. We are happy to say, however, that most of the schools have been doing well the past year, and some of them very well.

But still further, when the general order and discipline are what they should be, there is yet a great difference between merely *keeping* school and *teaching* school; between learning *bare words* and learning *ideas*; between getting a lesson to *recite* and getting a lesson to *understand*. Just here too many teachers fail. They too readily accept with commendation the mimicry of the parrot without duly concerning themselves to ascertain whether the parrot knows at all the meaning of what he utters. They follow the text-book, not so much as a servant to assist them, as a master to rule them, and say, "Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther." They ought to assert their independence and go and farther, as occasion requires. They ought to use their own wits and teach many things outside and beyond the book; and, by appropriate questions and explanations, see to it that the child understands what he pretends to learn, and that he secures the information that he needs. There are persons enough who offer to *keep* school at moderate wages, but it is difficult to find a supply of *good teachers*, at any price.

The duties of district committees are generally unwelcome, and sometimes annoying and vexatious; but as they are necessary and important, they ought to be performed with fidelity and cheerfulness. The committee, while in office, should take the same kind of interest in the affairs of the school that he would in his own affairs, except that he should be more solicitous and careful, as he acts under greater responsibility. Special discrimination and prudence should be used in selecting and employing a teacher, on whom the welfare of the children so much depends. Looking well to the condition of the school-house and its premises from time to time, he may, by a few slight repairs in season, often save much inconvenience, damage and expense in the end.

The school-houses of the town, with two or three exceptions, are now in excellent order, and do credit to their respective districts. It devolves on the committees to see that they receive no detriment from neglect. Care should likewise be taken to provide such fuel for winter as will not consume the time and patience of the school in keeping the room suitably warm; for time here is more than money, and the patience is wanted for other and better purposes. Birch may have its uses in school by way of discipline, but green white-birch for fuel, with little or nothing to kindle it, is a severer punishment than children or teachers ought to bear. The pecuniary accounts of the district also should be kept with scrupulous exactness, so that in the returns at the end of the year they may show a perfect balance, as in many cases they do not. Nothing should be left to a treacherous memory, or a slack hand. Negligence in these matters is the occasion of much trouble, and sometimes of much ill feeling. It costs the Visitor every year a needless amount of time and trouble to secure accurate returns from the districts from which to make out his report to the Town and to the State Secretary of Education. It would be better if this whole business of collecting statistics,—excepting the enumeration of children, and the receiving and paying of money,—were committed to the Visitors.

The new law enacted by the last Legislature, inaugurating a system of free schools, must commend itself, we think, to the approval of all true friends of universal education. Abolishing, as it does, all rate-bills and tuition fees, so odious to the poor, so vexatious to all parties, it will save much perplexity and trouble to school officers; remove from many the temptation to refuse payment for the instruction of their children on the ground that the town would pay it if they did not; relieve collectors of a disagreeable duty, and of the inducement to relinquish their demands too lightly when they ought to be enforced; and leave no excuse to any for neglecting the education of their children on account of the expense. The evils and the amount of abatements have been increasing almost yearly, and we are glad to have them done away. The amount of tuition fees the past year, according to the returns, is \$1,116.40; and the abatements amount to \$100.89.

The necessity for increasing the property tax for the support of schools becomes the more apparent when we consider that the amount derived from the State School Fund is constantly diminishing per scholar, as the income from that fund is about stationary, while the number of the children in the State is continually increasing.

The additional new law holds out a wholesome inducement to each district to secure as large an average attendance at school as possible; for while it "entrusts the distribution of the income of the new six-tenths mill tax to the judgment of the School Visitors and Selectmen, acting as a joint Board," it orders that the avails of the Town Deposit Fund and of the old four-tenths mill town tax, shall, after giving \$50 to each district, instead of \$35 as heretofore, be apportioned to each district according to the average daily attendance during the school year. Children are not now to draw a premium for staying away, but for going regularly to school. This is as it should be, and we

hail the new law as a step in the right direction. There are quite too many children of foreigners in our shops who do not attend school as they should, and it is difficult to enforce the law on this point.

SPRAGUE.—Edwin Rose, Acting Visitor.

A Manufacturing Village.—I much regret that we cannot give a better account for Baltic district. The figures stand, 781 enumerated in January, 1868, 350 different scholars registered, 300 in no school, 131 not accounted for. The district committee says the families are continually changing, so that he is not able to account for a large part of the children. The population is composed largely of foreigners, and their children do not attend school, but are employed in the factories. How shall they be compelled to send their children to school? Their answer would be, "We must have our children's wages in order to live."

STAFFORD.—Rev. F. L. Batchelder, Acting Visitor.

Female Teachers.—Several of our schools have adopted the plan of employing female teachers through the year,—a practice deserving of encouragement. First class female teachers might be had for most of our schools, but first class male teachers cannot be secured, because other and more lucrative callings are open to them. It is but justice to say, that in our winter schools female teachers have succeeded in government quite as well as males.

The New Law.—We unite in congratulations on the prospect before us of FREE SCHOOLS for the State of Connecticut. Henceforth our schools are to be free. This is a great change, and it is one of those revolutions that never go backward. With proper care, this change may be made of vast advantage to our schools; but that it may be so, there must be an increased interest taken by parents, and indeed by all the people. Tax-payers should see to it that their money is well expended.

Union of Districts.—I made a special Report to the Town at the annual meeting, on the operation of the new law, advocating the *Union Plan*. The town voted to print the Report, but deferred action to an adjourned meeting. It is not probable that the Union Plan will be adopted, but we shall gain something, I hope, by the discussion, and whenever the Legislature shall make the Union Plan *imperative*, I think there will be no resistance from Stafford.

A Suggestion.—It would be an advantage if each district were *required* to have a committee of three, elected for three years, one each year, and if such committee and the Board of Visitors were made a *Joint Board* for the hiring of teachers; thus giving the Board of Visitors *original jurisdiction* in the matter of employing teachers. Though this is not the most desirable arrangement, it would be much better than the present plan, and would soon lead to the better plan,—the Union of all the Districts in the town.

(West Stafford).—James M. Washburn, Acting Visitor.

Youthful Teachers.—The management of our schools can be properly confided to but very few persons of extreme youth, whatever may be their familiarity with the rules of the text books. Their judgment is necessarily immature, and hence, in the essential matter of *government* they are more likely to fail than to succeed.

“*Visiting the Iniquities of the Parents upon the Children.*”—In the ——— district no school has been kept during the past school year. Owing to the failure to have a school for the essential term of six months the preceding year, the district could draw no money from the State, and sufficient interest was not felt by the inhabitants of the district to contribute from their own funds the requisite amount. Many of the parents in the district desired a school, and a portion of the town funds was voted to the district by the Selectmen and School Visitors; but when this was done the winter was so far advanced as to render it impossible to obtain six months school before the 31st of August, and the efforts made to that end amounted to nothing. The district will draw no money from the State.

Inasmuch as each child in the State has as equitable a claim to the full benefits of the State School Fund as any other child, and as that fund is the perpetual inheritance of all the children, I cannot perceive any justice in depriving any district, by law, of its *pro rata* share, because of any dereliction of duty in the parents. We certainly are not commissioned to “visit the iniquities of the fathers upon the children” in perpetuity.

Diminution of Number of Scholars.—The declension in the number of pupils attending the public schools in districts not central, for a quarter of a century past, is very marked and general. Children were formerly continued at school till a more advanced age than they now are. It seems to have been discovered that when a mind is sufficiently mature to acquire knowledge with facility, the body also is equally capacitated to earn wages; and the present certain pecuniary gain from physical development is preferred to the possible future advantage to be derived from mental culture. Moreover, the numerous manufacturing villages that have sprung up within the period named have drawn very many families away from these farm districts, thus greatly diminishing their number of children of all ages, and increasing their own.

Variety of Text-Books.—While the great variety of text-books treating the same subject is a matter of regret, inasmuch as children are often required to change districts; yet there seems to be no way of creating uniformity, except by discarding nearly all the books now used, and beginning anew. Nor would even such a radical measure be of permanent utility because of the restless activity of publishers in bringing out new editions of their works, differing somewhat from the former; and also of the authority given to school officers to determine what books shall be used, and their liability to abuse that discretionary power. These officers being themselves subject at the same time to frequent changes, a multitude of books, differing in no *essential* particular, but much in unessentials, is certain, in a very limited time, to recur again.

STERLING.—A. R. Jaques, Acting Visitor.

Maps Needed.—In looking over the school houses of the town, I find them generally destitute of maps of any kind. I would seriously urge the inhabitants to consider this as an important matter, and to see that the school-rooms are furnished with maps, at least of our own State and of the United States. Through all stages of education, beginning with infancy, the eye is the chief medium of conveying knowledge. A clear idea of the forms and relative positions of the several towns of the State, and of the States and Territories of the country, may be gained far more rapidly by the eye by the use of maps, than from the reading of books.

Attendance.—In some of our schools, the attendance the past year has been very irregular. It would be vastly better if there were less tardiness and unexcused absence. Every parent should realize that the absence of one pupil is not only an injury to himself, but a hindrance to the whole class, and that it tends to depreciate the general scholarship. If parents wish their children to excel in school, let them see that they *attend regularly*, if health permits.

Fault Finding.—Our schools would be more successful if parents and guardians would take more interest in co operating with and assisting the teachers in their duties. Some parents, who are never seen in the school-room, are continually finding fault about the teacher and the school. Their knowledge, (or rather their opinions) are usually obtained from their children, and are frequently without foundation, consequently the efficiency of the school is seriously interfered with by unfounded reports. Let parents who have a real interest in the welfare of their school visit the school-room more frequently, and if they see errors or defects in the teacher, they will do well to say little about them in the presence of their children.

THOMPSON.—Stephen Ballard, Clerk of Board of School Visitors.

The Evil of Changing Teachers.—It is the candid opinion of the Board that no greater evil exists in this town than the frequent change of teachers. Many of the districts make a change *every term*. A change of teachers must of course be sometimes expedient, and too often unavoidable, but it always operates more or less unfavorably upon the school. Even when the retiring teacher is succeeded by one more competent, the immediate evil is not slight. It should be considered that time and labor are necessary merely to adjust the working relation between the teacher and his pupils. Each teacher has methods of teaching and governing peculiar to himself, and in the transition from one teacher to another the mind is diverted from study, and for a time its advancement is slow. In most of our schools it is the custom to employ male teachers in winter and female teachers in summer. But would it not be better to have one or the other all the time? It is to be hoped that one result of the new free school law—as it will give more money to each district,—may be to give a greater permanency to the term of the teacher's office.

Too much cannot be said in regard to the selection of teachers. "As is the teacher, so is the school," is an old saying, and worthy of

acceptation. He should be one who may be safely left to follow his own judgment and discretion. He should be able to stand alone, without any extraneous aid, showing no weakness. There is nothing so profitable and encouraging as a live, wide-awake teacher, and nothing so discouraging as a dull and sleepy one. He should be able to educate the heart as well as the head, to impress upon the minds of the children their social, moral and religious obligations, and to contribute to make them not only intelligent but virtuous citizens.—For some reason there has been, during the last two years, a great want of suitable male teachers; indeed some districts have found it difficult to obtain one of any kind. This has been one reason for having so many inexperienced and incompetent teachers. It is to be hoped that better wages can hereafter be paid, and young men thus induced to give their whole time to teaching.

Absenteeism—There is another evil which we hope the new law will remedy, at least in part. In one district there were 244 children between 4 and 16 years of age, while less than 100 attended any school. Another district, enumerating nearly 100, registered 45 in winter and 52 in summer. To be sure nearly all of those who attend no school are foreigners, but that does not alter the *law* relating to children in factories, which it is *somebody's* duty to enforce.

Increase of Interest.—We are very glad to report a greater degree of interest in the public schools of this town, as shown by the greater number of parents who visit the schools, especially at the closing examinations. We wish we could say something which would increase the frequency of these visits of parents to their schools. Nothing else tends so much to encourage both children and teacher. There is no teacher, however faithful, who will not try a little harder, and seek to clinch the ideas more firmly, if he knows he is watched. There is no scholar, however dull, who will not put forth more effort, and try to “make up,” if he knows his parents and friends are soon to visit him in the school-room.

The visitors, acting with sole regard to the highest welfare of the schools, have endeavored to pursue a course which knows no partiality nor dissimulation. That we have failed in many particulars to meet the requirements of *all*, we are quite willing to admit, as we lay no claim to the rare gem of perfection. But if we have done what might *reasonably* have been expected to elevate the standard of education, or to awaken an interest in our schools, we shall feel that our labors have not been in vain. The highest and noblest duty we can perform on earth, is to leave such an impress upon the minds of the rising generation as will move them on in the paths of social, moral and intellectual progress.

WALLINGFORD.—Rev. R. J. Adams, Acting Visitor.

Extreme Irregularity.—The number that entered the schools in winter was 684; the average attendance 397. It is thus evident that there is still great irregularity of attendance. This is one of the principal obstacles to the success of our schools, and a fruitful cause of poor scholarship. The ‘irregulars’ fall behind their classes; they make but little progress themselves, and hinder the progress of others.

As the new law requires a part of the money to be distributed to the several districts according to the average daily attendance, it is hoped that the effect will be to secure greater regularity at school.

Female Teachers.—The tendency is more and more to the employment of female teachers. Indeed, competent male teachers cannot be obtained, because they can get better compensation in other employments, and but few districts are willing to pay what such teachers are really worth. It is found also that female teachers are generally quite as successful. Our observation convinces us that a female teacher who makes teaching her business and is fitted for the work is more efficient than transient male teachers.

Better Teachers Needed.—Still, the great obstacle to the best results in our schools is the incompetency of teachers. With a poor teacher you inevitably have a poor school, and the money expended is often worse than wasted. We really want the best disciplined minds to mould and instruct the rising generation. Special preparation and experience are needed, as much as in any other employment. Let us require higher attainments in teachers, and refuse to engage those who do not come up to the standard; let us discharge any as soon as they are found inefficient; and then the demand for better teachers, with a willingness to give them adequate compensation, will no doubt lead to a supply.

Visits by Parents.—Our schools would be improved if parents would visit them more, and see that the school-room is made pleasant, convenient and comfortable, and is suitably provided with blackboards and outline maps. The children would then see that their parents regard the business of the school-room as something of importance, and they would be stimulated to greater diligence in their studies; while the teachers would be encouraged to do their work more faithfully, by the frequent inspection of parents and guardians.

There is an increase of interest in the cause of education which is an omen of good to this town. Public sentiment is in favor of providing better facilities for giving our children a good education at home. Money is freely expended for school houses and teachers. A new school house is going up near the R. R. Station, at a cost of \$7,500. A public school has just been opened for the more advanced pupils, in the place where a private school has hitherto been kept. Six teachers are now employed where five years ago there were only three. A valuable site for a school building has been given to the Centre district by the late Moses Y. Beach. The question of erecting a large school-house there is now under consideration. It is believed that such a building, with rooms for the various grades of schools, would enable us to instruct our youth more economically and advantageously. Schools may be costly, but they are worth all they cost. Money expended for the support of good schools is well invested, and will bring large returns in the mental, moral and material improvement of the rising generation.

WATERBURY.—Rev J. Anderson, Acting Visitor.

Absenteeism.—The number enumerated in 1868, was 3,317, of whom 2950 were in the Centre district, 113 in Waterville district, and 254 in

the other eight districts. No. registered in the year, 2,508, not registered 809, or nearly one fourth of the whole. The average attendance was 1,648, or less than one half of the whole, so that we seem to be justified in saying that only one-half of the children in the town are found, as a rule, within school doors. This computation, however, leaves out of account the attendance at our private schools, which is estimated at 200 ; and besides, it must be borne in mind that a large proportion of the children are under six years of age, and therefore hardly fitted for the restraints of the school-room. But the state of affairs to which we have referred cannot be fully explained, except as we take into account the extensive employment of children in factories, and also the prevalence of truancy.

Changes of Teachers and other Evils.—In only four of the outer districts were the same teachers employed during two successive terms; in the others, changes were made, generally for economy's sake, but in most instances to the evident disadvantage of the schools. The Board are convinced that the frequent changes in the corps of teachers, (unless made solely with a view to an increase of talent and efficiency,) the employment of inexperienced teachers because they can be obtained more cheaply, the reduction of school terms to the narrowest limit allowed by law, and the consequent extension of the intervening vacations, must continue to interfere with the success of the outside schools so long as a reform in these particulars remains unaccomplished.

Remedy for these Evils.—Union of Districts.—Some of these evils will doubtless be mitigated by the new free school law. But we believe that in order to a complete removal of them, especially in this town, where the contrast between the centre and the outer districts is so steadily increasing, we must take action according to the Act of July 19th, 1867, providing for the union of districts. A change of this kind cannot be accomplished too soon. A special committee was appointed at the annual town meeting in 1867 to consider and report upon this subject. This committee reported to the annual town meeting, held October 5th, 1868, as follows:

"Your Committee are convinced that there are several important reasons for the proposed union of the several school districts of the town; at the same time they are in doubt as to whether, if done, it should be secured by the extension of the limits of the Centre district by the amendment of its charter, or by abandoning that charter and organizing all the districts into one under the general school law of the State.

They would therefore recommend that the town entertain this subject further by the appointment of another committee."

Their recommendation was adopted at the meeting at which their report was presented, and the same committee was re-appointed.

WESTBROOK.—J. A. Pratt, Acting Visitor.

Evils of Rate-Bills.—Through the efforts of well qualified and faithful teachers, a noticeable improvement has taken place in nearly all the schools, particularly in the smallest, where there was the great.

est margin for improvement. It is unfortunate that the services of so good a class of teachers should have effected so little; but what can be expected where not more than one half or one-third of the children in a district enter the school-room during the term, and where the average attendance is but one-half or one-third of that. I have endeavored to learn the cause of this slim attendance, and unhesitatingly attribute it in the main, to *the working of the rate-bill system*, though one committee in his report assigns as a reason, "unwarrantable jealousy and dissatisfaction on the part of some." Yet in this case the evil is very readily traced to the same source, for nothing so breeds jealousy and dissatisfaction as a disposition to shirk the burdens of taxation, making it fall heavier on others. Great has been the complaint, and many the complainants, of heavy tuition; some unable to pay, others able and unwilling, and in consequence the children are kept at home, or sent to the Academy as a remedy, and a double burden is heaped on the remainder. The importance of the Act abolishing rate bills can only be appreciated as people shall witness its effects; and if it does not work a great improvement in the character of the schools of Connecticut, there is nothing in the relation of cause and effect.

School District Meetings Neglected.—A general complaint of our district committees is slim attendance at school meetings. Every year that I have been a member of the Board of Education, in one or more districts the annual meeting has gone by default, and the Board has been called upon to appoint the district officers. Already this year, one district has sent in its petition for that purpose. The fault here is radical, and the remedy lies in awakening the community to a sense of the importance of the common school in enlightening and improving the coming citizen, and in rousing each individual to feel that both his duty and interest are involved in the conduct of its affairs. The Teachers' Institute with its lectures is calculated more than anything else to do this work, and it should be encouraged and sustained.

WETHERSFIELD.—M. S. Griswold, Acting Visitor.

A Free Public High School has been commenced under a vote of the First School Society in Wethersfield, that Society bearing the expense. The school is at present under the charge of the School Visitors, and is open to the children in the six districts which compose the above named Society, when they are able to pass the required examination. No aid was received the past year from the public funds, nor from the town tax. The income of the Society for the use of the High School consists of about \$400,—the interest of a fund donated for the school,—the balance of the expenses to be raised mostly by tax.

WILTON.—L. Keeler, Acting Visitor.

A Large District with no School House.—The 7th or Pimpawaug district has had no public school during the past year, in consequence of having no school house. This district has been without a school

house *for several years*, and being unable to procure a room for a public school, the people have been obliged to establish a private school, which they have supported during a few months. The conduct of this district in regard to a school-house is *unbecoming an enlightened people*. The district returned an enumeration of 55 children, and there should be a power somewhere among the friends of education to build them a school house.

WINCHESTER.—S. B. Forbes, for the Board of Visitors.

The great want of our schools is better teachers to break up the routine style of former years. Our citizens are beginning to think and talk about better school buildings, which is about the only hopeful feature of our school interests.

WINDHAM.—Rev. S. G. Willard, and J. G. Clark, Acting Visitors.

How to Secure and Retain Good Teachers.—In 1867, the Natchaug district, Willimantic, voted, that all applicants for the position of teacher in that district should be examined by the School Visitors, and the committee should employ those whom they recommended as best fitted for the position by reason of scholarship, experience, good character, and other qualifications. We believe that if this plan should be permanent, the examinations would of necessity be more thorough, and a better opportunity afforded from the larger number of applicants to secure qualified teachers. At the same time, we believe it for the interest of the district that after a year's successful teaching one should receive increased pay for the second year, and another increase for the third year. We think it profitable for this district, and for several of the other districts, indeed, to pay so much to any really good teacher as to make it for his or her interest to stay.

"Moral Suasion."—In the South Windham district the conduct of some of the pupils was disgraceful to themselves and to the school. If "the rod and reproof give wisdom," that school needs both, and the teacher will need the moral support of every right-minded citizen. We heard a gentleman from Philadelphia say that when he was a Sabbath School teacher in that city, having exhausted all other means to make a rowdy boy behave in school, he seized him by the throat and choked him until he was black in the face, and with most satisfactory results. We would not recommend exactly that kind of moral suasion, but we would recommend that the committee, the teacher and the district insist on order and prompt obedience to school regulations, and use every reasonable and lawful means to secure the same. We would recommend also that quiet shall not, in this or any other school in town, be secured mainly by expelling disobedient pupils. The district cannot afford, and as a rule the town cannot, and least of all can the parents of such children afford to have banishment from school reward froward and vicious conduct in school. The alternative should not be "Obey authority and submit to wholesome regulations, or leave the school;" but rather, "Obey you must, and if you leave the school you do it without the consent of the committee or teach-

er." We speak earnestly ; for the disorderly conduct of some pupils in this school has been of long continuance, and cannot be repressed too soon.

" *Conveniences.*"—While the Visitors were present at the tenth district school in July, the teacher's dinner pail was borrowed by a pupil, and water brought from a brook at some distance for the children to drink. The reason given for this unusual proceeding was first, that the district has provided nothing in which to bring water, second, that the district has provided no place, either well or cistern, from which water can be obtained, and third, that the only neighbor near enough to furnish water will not allow water to be taken for the use of the school. It is difficult to speak in fitting terms of such things. It were better to buy water, better to dig a well, than for a district to allow such a state of affairs to exist unnoticed. What the children suffer from thirst, or from drinking tepid water brought from a wayside brook and unfiltered in July, are by no means the worst evils of the case.

A Suggestion.—It would be a decided gain if the people would consent that a certificate from a committee of the State Board of Education should be sufficient warrant for any person to teach in any town in the State,—if employed by a committee—without farther examination. It is not customary to examine a lawyer or a physician in every town where they may open an office. Their first examination is deemed sufficient.

WINDSOR.—REV. R. H. Tuttle, Acting Visitor.

Visits to Schools by District Committees and Others.—At the last annual meeting of the Board of Visitors of this town, the following vote was passed :

" Voted ; That the Clerk of this Board address each district committee in writing, expressing the sense of this board that district committees should co-operate with the teachers, and by personal effort endeavor to have each family in the district over which he has charge visit the school some time during each session."

The Clerk performed this duty, and the recommendation of the Board has been somewhat heeded. Some districts show quite a number of visits upon the Register, while others show but very few. It is believed by the Board that were the spirit of this resolution fully carried out, there would be a marked improvement in many of our schools. Visits from parents and friends give zeal and impetus to the efforts of the scholars, while they afford pleasure and encouragement to the teacher. During the past year those schools in this town have appeared the best where the Register exhibits the largest number of visitors.

WINDSOR LOCKS.—F. M. Brown, Chairman of Board of Visitors.

A New School-House.—A fine brick building has been erected by this town the past year at a cost—including two acres of ground—of \$32,000. It stands upon a beautiful eminence, and for its general

adaptation to the purpose for which it is designed, is hardly surpassed by any building in the State. It contains six school-rooms with seats in each for 75 or 80 scholars. The cost of the building is to be provided for in 15 annual installments. The school was commenced in the new building on the first day of September, 1868. A thorough revision of text-books was previously made, and every scholar was well supplied. There is a fine black board in each room, and a school library has been begun. A renewed and encouraging interest is manifested, which is attributed to the increased facilities afforded by the new building, and the commencement of a thoroughly graded system. Such marked improvement was made in the first few weeks that an "old resident" would hardly recognize the school as an institution belonging to the town.

The average attendance is much larger now than at any time hitherto. The citizens generally, but those having charge and direction of manufacturing interests where children are employed, more particularly, have taken a most laudable course to further the cause of education, by an agreement not to employ children under 16 years of age who have not attended school as required by law. Thus a new era has dawned upon this community. We have started in the right direction, and we hope to give an example that will be worthy of emulation and imitation, in one of the best causes which pertains to the happiness, prosperity and moral development of a people.

WOODBIDGE.—Rev. S. P. Marvin, for the Board of Visitors.

Some Advance.—As a whole, the schools of this town have maintained a higher order of deportment, and made greater advancement in studies, than in the previous year.

In respect to School-Houses, we must confess to the charge of being "behind the age." One of them, with a respectable exterior, has seats and desks that are a disgrace to the district. If jack-knives could speak, many a jack-knife could tell a pleasing tale of conquests there achieved. The roof of another of our school-houses, in time of a severe storm, reminds one of Noah's flood when the windows of heaven were opened and the rain poured down.

Scanty Attendance.—We would call attention to the great disparity between the number enumerated and the average attendance upon our schools. This indicates a great want of interest in our schools, or a lamentable defect in the working of our educational system.

WOODSTOCK.—O. Fisher and Rev. W. H. Kingsbury, Acting Visitors.

The public schools in this town have prospered during the past year, but they are not yet what they should be in respect to order, punctuality, and a thorough method of instruction. We want to see our teachers thoroughly furnished for their work, and able not merely to hear recitations from a text-book, but also to impart instruction and enkindle scholarly enthusiasm by methods of their own.

“Boarding Around.”—There is a practice quite common which were better discontinued. It is that of inviting a teacher to “board around.” It is a custom which, from the very necessity of the case, presents to the teacher conditions unfavorable to health, and which must inevitably injure the school to the full extent of the interruption which it makes upon that time out of school which every true teacher will take for preparation in the studies to be recited.

Free Schools.—Our last Legislature, by its enlightened action upon the subject of common schools, has placed them,—and we are happy to record it,—upon a free basis. No longer is there any “rate bill” to be collected. Our public schools, like those of our sister states, are henceforward open and free to all. This fact is worthy to be written in letters of gold.

A LIST OF THE TOWNS

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A LIST OF THE SCHOOL VISITORS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

This list is prepared from the reports received at the Office of the Board of Education from the Visitors of each town, in answer to a circular addressed to them requesting this information. From the following towns no reports were received, although twice requested: Colebrook, East Hartford, Huntington, Kent, North Stonington, Orange, Salem, Scotland, Southbury, Waterford, Windham, also West Chelsea district, in Norwich. The names of the Visitors for these towns are copied from the "Connecticut Register."

The name of the Chairman of the Board in each town, when known, is placed first, and the name of the Clerk second in each list. Acting Visitors are in most cases designated by *italics*.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

HARTFORD, Prof. J. Brocklesby, F. A. Brown, *Dr. E. K. Hunt*, E. A. Bulkley, M. E. Merrill, Dr. J. C. Jackson, Rev. C. R. Fisher, Dr. J. W. Johnson, (one vacancy).

AVON, Rev. O. L. Woodford, H. Woodford, *M. C. Woodford*, (*West Avon*).

BERLIN, B. Atwater, *Milo Hotchkiss*, (*Kensington*), R. A. Moore, E. W. Robbins, E. Woodruff, *N. C. North*, (*East Berlin*).

BLOOMFIELD, W. G. Case, *Dr. Henry Gray*, M. N. Barnard, C. H. Case, N. Bidwell, Jr., F. G. Barber, H. C. Hoskins, S. J. Mills, (one vacancy).

BRISTOL, A. M. Johnson, *Rev. A. E. Bishop*, C. Bush, B. F. Hawley, C. Daggett, (one vacancy).

BURLINGTON, C. Dixon, Romeo Elton, *Theron Tuttle*.

CANTON, Levi Case, *E. O. Brown*, (*Canton Centre*), *Dr. G. F. Lewis*, (*Collinsville*).

EAST GRANBY, *Samuel A. Clark*, Clinton Phelps, James H. Viets.

EAST HARTFORD, H. Williams, J. Merriman, *J. O. Hurlburt*, Rev. T. J. Holmes, Rev. Dr. S. Spring, C. Forbes.

EAST WINDSOR, Rev. D. H. Thayer, *S. Terry Wells*, J. S. Allen, P. L. Blodgett, J. F. Fitts, H. Noble, H. M. Adams, H. M. Bancroft, M. H. Bancroft.

ENFIELD, J. L. Houston, *Rev. C. A. G. Brigham*, *C. O. King*, A. Abbe, Dr. W. L. Adams, C. F. Parsons, Rev. C. Pickett, C. W. Johnson, H. R. Chapin.

FARMINGTON, *Rev. T. K. Fessenden*, *Julius Gay*, Dr. G. A. Moody, J. P. Chamberlin, Rev. J. A. Smith, E. N. Lewis, Rev. L. L. Paine, E. Norton, (one vacancy).

GLASTENBURY, (All Acting Visitors,) H. Higgins, and N. A.

Turner; *W. H. H. Miller*, (Clerk,) *J. W. Hubbard*, and *Rev. T. B. Fogg*, (*South Glastenbury*); *G. R. Curtis*, (*Naubuc*); *Rev. J. Ordway*, (*Buckingham*); *S. J. Andrews* and *G. C. Andrews*, (*East Glastenbury*).

GRANBY, *L. Reed*, *A. Cooley*, *Rev. T. D. Murphy*, *Rev. C. H. Webster*, *W. Griffin*, *Rev. C. W. Powell*, *M. Fancher*, *P. J. Viets*.

HARTLAND, *Rev. J. B. Doolittle*, *Rev. C. G. Goddard*, (*West Hartland*), *E. Williams*.

MANCHESTER, *Dr. O. B. Taylor*; *D. S. Calhoun* and *G. M. Spencer*, (*North Manchester*).

MARLBOROUGH, *S. C. Lord*, *J. Lord*, *I. Allen*, *S. F. Bently*, *C. Buel*, *F. Jones*.

NEW BRITAIN, *C. Northend*, *Rev. W. C. Walker*, *J. N. Bartlett*, *Rev. C. L. Goodell*, *Rev. L. Perrin*, *L. Daly*, *Rev. L. B. Baldwin*, *D. N. Camp*, *Rev. L. W. Abbott*.

ROCKY HILL, *A. D. Griswold*, *Dr. N. D. Hodgkins*, *J. B. Porter*, *N. Stevens*, *R. B. Porter*, *T. A. Arnold*, *W. Griswold*, *B. McCarthy*.

SIMSBURY, *D. B. McLean*, *R. H. Ensign*, *A. G. Case*, *S. Pettibone*, *Dr. G. W. Sanford*, *A. S. Lovell*.

SOUTHINGTON, *Merrett*, *Rev. E. C. Jones*, *M. H. Upson*, *W. R. Walkley*, *Dr. F. A. Hart*, *F. B. Bradley*.

SOUTH WINDSOR, *J. L. Higley*, *Rev. G. A. Bowman*, *S. O. Belcher*, (*Wapping*).

SUFFIELD, *Rev. Dr. D. Ives*, *Rev. E. P. Bond*, *Rev. W. Barton*, *Rev. C. W. Church*, *S. B. Kendall*, *C. H. King*.

WEST HARTFORD, *Samuel Whitman*, (Clerk,) *J. E. Rood*, *E. Stanley*.

WETHERSFIELD, *E. Carpenter*, *M. S. Griswold*, *J. Welles*, *R. A. Robbins*, *Rev. C. B. McLean*, *S. Bulkley*; *Rev. S. S. Martyn* (*Newington*), *J. Deming*, *J. Starr*.

WINDSOR, *H. S. Hayden*, *Rev. R. H. Tuttle*, *A. H. Ellsworth*, *T. W. Loomis*, *E. D. Phelps*, *J. E. Griswold*.

WINDSOR LOCKS, (All Acting Visitors,) *F. M. Brown*, (Clerk,) *Rev. S. H. Allen*, *L. B. Chapman*, *L. M. Pinkham*, *T. Coogan*, *W. Mather*.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

NEW HAVEN, (City District, Board of Education,) *L. W. Sperry*, *J. E. Earle*, *C. Atwater*, *T. W. Cahill*, *S. M. Wier*, *H. M. Welch*, *M. Zunder*, *S. E. Merwin, Jr.*, *W. B. Pardee*,—Clerk, *H. Day*,—Superintendent and Acting Visitor, *A Parish*.

(Fair Haven District, Board of Education,) *J. P. Smith*, *H. W. Broughton*, *C. Higgins*, *H. W. Crawford*, *F. D. Kellogg*, *A. Thomas*, *L. B. Ives*, *J. C. Bradley*, *J. M. Rowe*,—Clerk, Superintendent, and Acting Visitor, *C. S. Bushnell*.

(Westville District, Board of Education,) *G. Mansfield*, *W. C. Burgess*, *L. W. Burgess*, *G. Kimberly*, *J. Lansing*, *G. Bradley*, *C. Chapp*, *M. Riggs*, *H. C. Smith*,—Acting Visitor, *Anson Beecher*.

BETHANY, *W. B. Dickerman*, (Clerk,) *A. T. Hotchkiss*, *Dr. A. C. Woodward*.

BRANFORD, (Union District, Board of Education,) W. H. Holt, *H. L. Harrison*, J. J. Bartholomew, S. E. Linsley, S. Beach, J. Plant, Dr. H. V. C. Holcomb, and 14 others.

CHESHIRE, Rev. Dr. S. J. Horton, *Dr. M. N. Chamberlin*, G. T. Pierce.

DERBY, J. Lindley, B. F. Culver, *Rev. S. G. Fuller*, J. Hall, W. Ferry, T. B. Smith, B. B. Beach, R. M. Bassett, Rev. P. J. O'Dwyer.

EAST HAVEN, *Rev. D. W. Havens*; *H. B. Brown* and *A. B. Rose*, (*Fair Haven*,) Bradley Purcell, W. H. Shipman, W. Hemingway, A. L. Curtiss, A. L. Fabrique, A. B. Chidsey.

GUILFORD, Dr. J. Canfield, *H. B. Starr*, *J. R. Rossiter*, (*North Guilford*,) Rev. Dr. L. T. Bennett, Rev. E. E. Hall, Rev. W. Howard, S. W. Dudley, W. N. Wheadon, H. Fowler.

HAMDEN, S. C. Babcock, *Rev. A. Putnam*, (*New Haven*,) J. J. Webb, Dr. E. D. Swift, L. A. Dickerman, C. C. Benham.

MADISON, H. B. Wilcox, (Clerk,) *J. P. Hopson*, *Rev. J. A. Gallup*.

MERIDEN, Rev. J. Parker, *Rev. J. H. Farnsworth*, (*West Meriden*,) Dr. G. H. Wilson, W. E. Benham, E. C. Allen, Rev. J. T. Pettee, A. E. Camp, W. M. Pratt, John Ives.

MIDDLEBURY, Dr. M. DeForest, Jr., *Rev. C. Clark*, J. Bronson, H. W. Munson, J. Smith, L. S. Platt.

MILFORD, *N. C. Smith*, *J. W. Fowler*, *I. T. Rogers*. *H. C. Miles*, J. H. Wingfield, Rev. G. H. Griffing, H. O. Pinneo, P. S. Bristol, L. Powell.

NAUGATUCK, *Dr. F. B. Tuttle*, *Rev. H. T. Braidy*, *J. L. Scott*.

NORTH BRANFORD, W. Maltby, *J. H. Linsley*, (Northford,) *Rev. E. L. Clark*, C. Foot, C. Page, M. Bishop.

NORTH HAVEN, E. D. S. Goodyear, *A. F. Austin*, Dr. A. Lord, J. B. Goodsell, H. D. Todd, E. J. Dickerman, R. T. Linsley, J. W. Tuttle, G. W. Smith.

ORANGE, *Rev. G. A. Bryan*, (*West Haven*,) C. F. Smith, W. H. Tallmadge, I. P. Treat, Dr. H. W. Painter, (one vacancy).

OXFORD, *Dr. L. Barnes*, *Rev. C. Chamberlain*, N. J. Wilcoxson.

PROSPECT, *Rev. F. W. Chapman*, H. D. Russell, B. B. Brown.

SEYMOUR, (Union District, Board of Education,) *Dr. J. Kendall*, *H. Davis*, C. James, E. Gillett, C. W. Storrs, H. Riggs, J. R. Chatfield, J. W. Bassett, P. Weith.

SOUTHBURY, J. S. Wakelee, Rev. W. T. Gilbert, C. W. Randall, M. S. Clark, (*South Britain*,) D. Beers, C. Hickok.

WALLINGFORD, Rev. E. R. Gilbert, *Rev. R. J. Adams*, Dr. B. F. Harrison, S. Simpson, J. Atwater, S. Durand.

WATERBURY, G. Kendrick, Rev. J. Anderson, *Rev. Dr. J. L. Clark*, C. B. Merrill, N. Dikeman, Dr. T. D. Dougherty, Rev. Dr. T. F. Hendricken, J. W. Webster, W. Lamb.

(Centre District, Board of Education,) G. Kendrick, H. B. Buckingham, *Rev. Dr. T. F. Hendricken*, *Rev. F. T. Russell*, T. S. Bull, Dr. T. D. Dougherty, Rev. J. Anderson, D. G. Porter.

WOLCOTT, *Rev. L. S. Hough*, H. Minor, D. Pritchard.
 WOODBRIDGE, *Rev. S. P. Marvin*, N. W. Perkins, H. F. Merwin.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

NEW LONDON, (Union District, Board of Education,) *H. P. Haven*, J. C. Learned, *Rev. A. P. Buell*, O. F. Hewitt, J. A. Tibbitts, R. Wheeler, H. Potter, B. Stout, T. M. Waller.

NORWICH, *J. W. Crary*, J. N. Crandall, H. Rogers, *Rev. R. P. Stanton*, W. H. Page, J. V. Wilson, *Rev. Dr. H. P. Arms*, E. L. Whitcome, A. Rathbone.

(Town Street District, *P. O. Norwich Town*,) *Rev. Dr. H. P. Arms*, J. A. Sterry, L. A. Hyde, J. T. Fanning, W. R. Potter, Geo. B. McClellan, J. Stott, M. H. Du Plessis, H. T. Potter.

(Central District, Board of Education,) J. W. Stedman, B. B. Whittemore, *C. B. Webster*, *Rev. M. M. G. Dana*, *L. H. Chester*, J. G. Lamb, W. H. W. Campbell, H. B. Crosby, W. H. Jennings.

(West Chelsea District,) George Potter, *Rev. R. K. Ashley*.

BOZRAH, *Rev. N. S. Hunt*, *J. W. Haughton*, M. McCall, J. Johnson, S. H. Allyn, Dr. E. M. Leffingwell.

COLCHESTER, R. Way, R. C. Foote, Jr., *D. S. Bigelow*, (*Westchester*).

EAST LYME, *Rev. J. M. Philips*, (*Niantic*,) E. Davis, G. Griswold, E. L. Beckwith, P. A. Comstock, E. W. Beckwith.

FRANKLIN, *T. G. Kingsbury*, *H. L. M. Ladd*, *Rev. F. C. Jones*.

GRISWOLD, (All Acting Visitors,) *Rev. B. F. Northrop*, Dr. W. Soule, (*Jewett City*,) *Rev. J. W. Tuck*, *Rev. C. W. Ray*, E. C. Keigwin, B. C. Keigwin.

GROTON, W. H. Potter, N. G. Fish, (*Mystic River*,) L. Clift, *Rev. J. E. Swallow*, E. D. Avery, A. Perkins, S. S. Lamb, R. Palmer, S. A. Morgan.

LEBANON, (All Acting Visitors,) *Rev. O. D. Hine*, G. D. Spencer, *Rev. J. Avery*, W. A. Fuller, C. G. Geer, *Rev. D. B. Lord*.

LEDYARD, *N. S. Gallup*, T. P. Norman, *Rev. C. Cutting*, I. A. Chapman, T. Latham, O. T. Main, J. D. Brewster.

LISBON, J. F. Hewitt, Henry Lyon, *Rev. J. Haskell*, (*Jewett City*).

LYME, *Rev. W. A. Hyde*, M. S. Parker, J. R. Sterling.

MONTVILLE, H. A. Baker, W. R. Burnham, *A. A. Parker*, *A. F. Rogers*, A. G. Baker, D. L. Browning, H. Walden, A. Williams.

NORTH STONINGTON, G. H. Pendleton, N. W. Stewart, G. F. Coats.

OLD LYME, J. E. Swan, J. Griswold, T. S. Swan, D. Mosley, J. Sweeny, *R. M. Champion*, (*South Lyme*).

PRESTON, C. G. Haskell, J. F. Forsyth, *J. A. Cook*, (*Preston City*).

SALEM, T. Strickland, A. O. Gallup, F. E. Chadwick.

SPRAGUE, *Edwin Rose*, (*Baltic*,) H. B. Lovett, G. A. Colvin.

STONINGTON, J. K. Bucklyn, *Ebr. Denison*, (*Mystic Bridge*,) A. J. Foster.

WATERFORD, N. A. Chapman, (*New London*,) J. W. Manwaring, E. F. Morgan, J. M. Morgan, L. Allyn, N. S. Brown.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

BRIDGEPORT, Rev. G. Richards, *Rev S. Clark, F. M. Tower, Dr. H. L. W. Burritt*, Rev. J. B. Falkner, (one vacancy).

DANBURY, Rev. Dr. F. J. Hawley, *Rev. W. L. Hayden*, L. D. Brewster, N. L. White, M. H. Griffing, (one vacancy).

BETHEL, T. B. Hickok, *A. Woodman, A. L. Baldwin*, Rev. B. T. Abbott, E. C. Pattison, P. S. Smith.

BROOKFIELD, *Rev. J. E. Goodhue*, H. Beers, Rev. T. C. Perry.

DARIEN, Dr. S. Sands, J. P. Beach, *Rev. F. Alvord, (Darien Depot,)* Rev. L. French, Rev. J. W. Coleman, M. E. Mead.

EASTON, *Dimon Bradley*, C. Wheeler, C. W. Blackman.

FAIRFIELD, (All Acting Visitors,) Rev. L. B. Stimson, Rev. Dr. E. E. Rankin, M. Morehouse, A. Sherwood, S. Sterling, Rev. R. Emery, (*Southport*).

GREENWICH, *Dr. J. H. Brush*, R. Wellstood, *Gideon Close, Jabez Mead, Jr.*, L. A. Lockwood, R. B. Lockwood, A. M. Brush, J. G. Reynolds, S. P. Selleck.

HUNTINGTON, *R. W. Linsley*, E. Bennett, C. N. Shelton.

MONROE, *Agur Beardsley*, (Clerk,) C. B. Clark, D. Warner.

NEW CANAAN, B. N. Heath, *Dr. W. G. Brownson*, S. St. John, D. S. Rockwell, W. E. Husted, S. E. Keeler.

NEW FAIRFIELD, G. W. Wheeler, *H. H. Wildman, (Ball's Pond,)* E. Treadwell.

NEWTOWN, *Z. Fairman, C. C. Warner, S. Wheeler, F. Chambers*, N. Northrop, F. Belden.

NORWALK, Rev. Dr. T. S. Childs, W. R. Smith, *Rev. C. T. Woodruff, (South Norwalk,)* Dr. Ira Gregory, J. W. Wilson, J. F. Foote, S. Raymond, Rev. H. N. Dunning, Rev. O. W. Gates.

READING, *E. P. Shaw, (Reading Ridge,)* Rev. W. T. Hill, W. E. Duncomb.

RIDGEFIELD, W. N. Hoyt, W. O. Seymour, B. K. Northrop, Rev. S. F. Jarvis, J. E. Hoyt, Rev. G. L. Thompson, H. Smith, George Main, C. B. Northrop.

SHERMAN, W. B. Hawley, D. B. Mallory, *Dr. J. N. Woodruff*.

STAMFORD, Rev. R. B. Thurston, E. White, *Z. B. Nichols, J. D. Ferguson, F. D. Stevens, (North Stamford,)* Rev. Dr. E. Lathrop, S. C. Silliman, H. G. Scofield, J. S. Dodge, Jr.

STRATFORD, *A. Wilcoxon*, J. Olney, L. W. Burritt, W. S. Johnson, Wm. Strong, L. H. Russell.

TRUMBULL, *Le G. G. Beers, (Long Hill,)* *A. Wheeler*, S. H. Burroughs, S. G. Beardsley, W. A. Mallett, J. H. Beach.

WESTON, Rev. J. N. Marvin, D. S. Nash, *J. R. Nichols*.

WESTPORT, *Rev. J. R. Williams*, E. J. Taylor, Dr. G. B. Benton, O. W. Hotchkiss, Rev. J. E. Smith, (one vacancy).

WILTON, *Lyman Keeler, (Georgetown,)* N. M. Belden, A. Seymour.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

BROOKLYN, (All Acting Visitors), Rev. S. Barrows, Dr. W. Woodbridge, A. W. Chase.

ASHFORD, D. A. Baker, N. Hammond, *Geo. Platt, H. W. Mowry*, Dr. F. O. Bennett, J. F. Brooks.

CANTERBURY, A. Witter, G. Sanger, *Rev. C. P. Grosvenor*, J. Perkins, Dr. E. Baldwin, J. Bradford, S. B. Carter, Dr. J. Palmer, J. M. Francis.

CHAPLIN, *Rev. F. Williams*, A. M. Griggs, J. W. Lincoln, Rev. C. E. Griggs, L. Bill, W. Martin, Jr.

EASTFORD, E. C. Preston, C. E. Barrows, J. H. Cooley, J. O. Dodge, B. B. Dorsett, O. Morse, J. H. Ballard, S. O. Bowen, (one vacancy).

HAMPTON, *D. Greenslit*, S. F. Bennett, *M. O. Fuller*, W. Brown, E. H. Newton, H. E. Holt, A. Hammond, J. W. Congdon, (one vacancy).

KILLINGLY, Dr. S. Hutchins, *C. B. Tillinghast*, and *Rev. W. N. Ackley*, (*Danielsonville*), Dr. E. A. Hill, D. M. Sabin, A. Ames, D. P. Spencer, J. Perkins, G. A. Tracy.

PLAINFIELD, *J. S. French*, (*Central Village*), W. J. Hyde, *Rev. S. H. Fellows*, (*Wauregan*), Rev. L. Burleigh, E. C. Eaton, W. Tillinghast, Rev. J. P. Brown, Dr. C. H. Rogers, Dr. W. A. Lewis.

POMFRET, G. B. Matthewson, W. Sessions, *S. S. Cotton*, (*Pomfret Landing*), Dr. L. Williams, G. Randall, C. Osgood, A. S. Bruce, I. Briggs, Rev. D. Hunt.

PUTNAM, *Rev. C. Willett*, J. P. Lippitt, Rev. G. J. Tillotson, Rev. C. Morse, J. J. Green, L. Williams.

SCOTLAND, R. B. Fuller, *C. N. Palmer*, A. Robinson, C. A. Brown, Rev. L. H. Barber, Dr. C. B. Bromley.

STERLING, *T. D. Whitford*, (*Oneco*), A. A. Stanton, A. R. Jaques, Rev. T. Dowling, O. J. Ballou, H. D. Dixon.

THOMPSON, *Rev. W. A. Worthington*, *S. Ballard*, *Rev. A. Rawson*.

VOLUNTOWN, J. T. Wylie, J. A. Gallup, *A. Campbell*, J. C. Tanner, E. B. Gallup, E. Briggs.

WINDHAM, *E. F. Clark*, E. P. Brown, Rev. H. Day, H. Clark, Dr. F. Rogers, W. Swift, J. G. Clark, *E. H. Wright*, G. W. Burnham.

WOODSTOCK, (Report incomplete,) *Rev. W. H. Kingsbury*, and *O. Fisher*, (*West Woodstock*).

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

LITCHFIELD, *Dr. J. G. Beckwith*, Rev. W. S. Perry, Rev. W. L. Peck, E. W. Seymour, G. M. Woodruff, A. J. Pierpont, T. L. Jennings, W. N. Bement, F. S. Porter.

BARKHAMSTED, *Rev. G. B. Atwell*, (*Pleasant Valley*), J. Hodge, A. B. Gaines, Hira Case, S. Merrill, J. Root.

BETHLEHEM, M. E. Beecher, (Clerk,) *Rev. G. W. Banks*, *G. C. Stone*, M. S. Todd, N. Bloss, Dr. M. V. B. Dunham.

BRIDGEWATER, E. Sturdivant, F. Peck, *Dr. H. H. DuBois*, S. Peck, P. Wooster, E. P. Frost.

CANAAN, C. C. Potter, *Dr. C. B. Maltbie*, (*Falls Village*,) D. Brewster.

COLEBROOK, J. M. Grant, M. L. Phelps, E. H. Barber, W. P. Lawrence, H. A. Smith, H. Bliss, *Rev. W. Goodwin*, (*North Colebrook*,) G. D. Felton, T. Benedict.

CORNWALL, M. A. Nickerson, J. B. Ives, Dr. B. B. North, G. L. Miner, J. Q. Adams, W. H. H. Hewett.

GOSHEN, Rev. W. T. Doubleday, *Henry Norton*, F. M. Wadhams, H. S. Wooster, Rev. W. H. Stebbins, S. A. Bartholomew.

HARWINTON, L. Catlin, S. H. Barber, *M. L. Goodwin*, Dr. R. E. Ensign, G. E. Cooke, (one vacancy).

KENT, P. Hufcut, *Rev. X. A. Welton*, J. Chase.

MORRIS, *W. B. Ames*, L. B. Hall, S. M. Ensign.

NEW HARTFORD, *Rev. A. Winter*, N. B. Merrell, (one vacancy).

NEW MILFORD, L. W. Leavenworth, *C. A. Todd*, A. S. Hill, *W. H. Smith*, G. Hine, S. T. Clemans, W. J. Hoyt, E. F. Morehouse, E. S. Green.

NORFOLK, R. Battell, J. Cowles, *R. Stillman*, *H. P. Lawrence*, Rev. Dr. J. Eldridge, S. D. Northway.

NORTH CANAAN, Dr. G. Adam, H. Mead, *W. A. Roberts*, (*East Canaan*).

PLYMOUTH, T. J. Bradstreet, L. D. Baldwin, *Geo. Langdon*, Rev. J. W. Backus, E. P. Parker, Dr. S. T. Salisbury, N. T. Baldwin, *R. D. H. Allen*, (one vacancy).

ROXBURY, *H. S. Hurlbut*, M. L. Beardsley, A. L. Hodge, H. B. Eastman, H. M. Booth, L. Smith.

SALISBURY, (Union District, Board of Education,) Rev. Dr. A. Reid, *Rev. J. A. Wainwright*, *F. H. Church*, W. H. Walton, Jr., J. P. Walton, J. Ensign, J. R. Ward, and 10 others.

SHARON, Rev. A. B. Bullions, Rev. H. R. Howard, *Rev. J. C. Terrett*, Rev. R. D. Gardner, Rev. C. M. Eggleston, Dr. W. W. Knight.

TORRINGTON, *F. L. Hungerford*, and *H. R. Morrill*, (*Wolcottville*,) *C. Bronson*, *R. C. Barber*, (*Burrville*,) Rev. G. B. Newcomb, (one vacancy).

WARREN, *Rev. W. E. Bassett*, (Clerk,) F. A. Curtiss, A. Knapp, N. B. Strong, S. E. Tanner, C. Marsh.

WASHINGTON, Rev. W. S. Colton, *S. S. Baldwin*, *R. J. Wheaton*, (*Marbledale*,) C. C. Lemon, Rev. H. C. Randall, O. Hickox.

WATERTOWN, (All Acting Visitors,) Rev. Dr. W. H. Lewis, Dr. W. S. Munger, Rev. D. Osborn.

WINCHESTER, (All Acting Visitors,) S. B. Forbes, (Clerk,) (*West Winsted*,) W. C. Phelps, C. Strong, R. L. Beecher, W. H. Rood, I. Bronson.

WOODBURY, B. Fabrique, D. S. Ball, *P. M. Trowbridge*, P. S. Bradley, A. W. Mitchell, H. P. Summers, E. M. Town, W. J. Clark, W. P. Abernethy.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

MIDDLETOWN, A. Hubbard, *A. O. Smith*, J. R. Johnson, T. P. Abell, H. Wilcox, G. W. Guy.

(City District, Board of Education,) R. J. Pike, Dr. G. W. Burke, *Rev. Dr. E. P. Barrows*, B. Douglass, E. Davis, E. B. Nye, M. Culver, R. G. Pike, J. Craig.

HADDAM, J. Brainerd, I. Arnold, *G. M. Clark*, (*Haddam Neck*), A. Spencer, A. W. Tyler, O. Shailer, H. E. Brainerd, G. A. Freeman, H. H. Clark.

CHATHAM, (East Hampton, P. O.) Rev. B. B. Hopkinson, F. E. Adams, H. D. Chapman, *Rev. H. E. Hart*, Rev. S. A. Loper, E. M. Simpson, Rev. G. W. Andrews, E. W. Watrous, Rev. S. North.

CHESTER, J. L'Hommedieu, *Dr. W. Turner*, *Dr. A. Pratt*.

CLINTON, Rev. W. E. Brooks, Rev. S. K. Smith, *Rev. A. E. Denison*, W. H. Buell, G. E. Elliott, A. M. Wright.

CROMWELL, J. Baker, *G. O. Chambers*, *Rev. S. Topliff*, S. J. Baisden, W. A. Stickney, W. J. Starr.

DURHAM, *W. A. Hart*, (*Durham Centre*), C. C. Atwell, *Rev. A. C. Pierce*, R. Prout, W. A. Parmelee, (one vacancy).

EAST HADDAM, Rev. S. W. Robbins, *H. B. Niles*, I. D. Burnham.

ESSEX, (All Acting Visitors,) Dr. C. H. Hubbard, (Clerk,) S. M. Pratt, G. Potter.

KILLINGWORTH, *E. H. Parmelee*, H. Hull, *F. Turner*.

MIDDLEFIELD, (All Acting Visitors,) W. A. Rockwell, P. M. Augur, M. W. Terrill.

OLD SAYBROOK, Rev. S. McCall, *Rev. J. E. Heald*, Rev. P. L. Shepard.

PORTLAND, *Rev. Dr. S. M. Emery*, (Clerk,) *W. Goodrich*, J. R. Ames, J. Ilsley, W. Lewis, G. Gillum, R. L. Cornwell, L. B. Rich.

SAYBROOK, (Deep River P. O.) (All Acting Visitors,) Rev. H. Wickes, Rev. J. N. Chase, Henry Fox.

WESTBROOK, A. Bushnell, *O. H. Norris*, S. C. Newton.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOLLAND, O. P. Waldo, (Clerk,) *W. C. Ladd*, E. N. Lull, S. H. Brown, W. S. Moore, J. A. Brown.

ANDOVER, W. W. Strong, *M. P. Yeomans*, A. K. White.

BOLTON, Dr. C. F. Sumner, *Rev. W. E. B. Moore*, E. A. Alvord, S. Sumner, S. D. Carver, Rev. J. Peck.

COLUMBIA, (All Acting Visitors,) J. S. Yeomans, S. Yeomans, Rev. F. D. Avery.

COVENTRY, *Rev. W. J. Jennings*, *W. Huntington*, (*South Coventry Depot*), *H. P. Topliff*, (*South Coventry*), E. Kingsbury, C. W. Lee, (one vacancy).

ELLINGTON, *Rev. H. B. Woodworth*, Rev. C. Hyde, *E. H. Dimock*, (*Square Pond*).

HEBRON, *Rev. C. H. Gleason*, W. H. Houghton, *Rev. H. Bry-*

ant, Dr. C. H. Pendleton, R. E. Phelps, J. W. Buell, Z. L. Jacobs, J. S. Bestor, C. N. Brown.

MANSFIELD, Nelson Conant, J. B. Carpenter, Dr. W. H. Richardson, L. R. Dunham, Dr. J. Parker, Dr. O. B. Griggs, C. G. Southworth, R. P. Barrows, *Rev. A. A. Robinson*, (*Mansfield Centre*).

SOMERS, M. F. Gowdy, L. Griswold, *Dr. W. B. Woods*, L. W. Percival, Dr. T. E. Hamilton, S. Fuller, Jr., C. Pease, Dr. G. C. Wood, J. White.

STAFFORD, *Rev. G. V. Maxham*, *J. M. Washburn*, (*West Stafford*), M. Harvey, E. A. Converse, G. M. Ives, Dr. J. C. Blodgett.

UNION, (All Acting Visitors,) A. Towne, E. C. Booth, S. W. Newell.

VERNON, (Rockville P. O. except Mr. Kendall,) *Dr. S. G. Risley*, *Rev. A. S. Fisk*, *Rev. R. S. Kendall*, (*Vernon*), *J. N. Stickney*, M. J. Hammond, Dr. A. R. Goodrich.

WILLINGTON, *Dr. J. M. Browne*, (Clerk,) C. D. Rider, S. C. Eaton.

SCHOOL LAWS.

PUBLIC ACTS RELATING TO EDUCATION,

PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY SESSION, 1868.

CHAPTER XXV.

SCHOOL DISTRICT MEETINGS MAY BE HELD IN JULY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

That section seventy-five of said Act,* in the Revision of the Statutes of the year 1866, be amended by inserting in the second line of said section, between the words "of" and "August," the word July.

Approved July 17, 1868.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE MODE OF DISTRIBUTING THE AVAILS OF TOWN DEPOSIT FUND AND OF THE FOUR-TENTHS OF A MILL TOWN TAX.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

Sec. 1. The money directed to be distributed by the one hundredth and seventeenth section of the Act* to which this is in addition and alteration, shall, with the exception of so much as may be necessary to make the amount of public money in each district equal to fifty dollars, be distributed to the several districts and parts of districts in each town, according to the average daily attendance in schools kept as required by law, of persons residing in said town for the year ending the thirty-first day of August next preceding such distribution.

Sec. 2. The committee of each joint district from two or more towns, shall, on or before the fifteenth day of September in each year, make returns in writing to the board of school visitors in the several towns from which each district is formed, of the average daily attendance of persons residing in said town, and belonging to the district during the year ending the thirty-first day of August next preceding; and no district so formed shall be entitled to receive any of the money directed to be distributed in the preceding section until such returns have been made.

Sec. 3. So much of the act to which this is in addition and alteration as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

Approved July 24th, 1868.

* The "Act concerning Education."

CHAPTER LXXIII.

TOWNS REQUIRED TO RAISE BY TAX SUFFICIENT MONEY TO MAKE THEIR SCHOOLS FREE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

Sec. 1. Each of the towns in this State shall, annually, on or before the first day of March, raise by taxation, in addition to the four-tenths of a mill tax required by section fifty-seven, page three hundred and thirty-six of the general statutes of 1866, as amended by an act approved June 30th, 1866, such sum of money as each town may find necessary to make its schools free, not less than six-tenths of a mill on the dollar, on the grand list of said town last made and perfected, and cause the same to be paid into the treasury of the several towns, respectively, for the support of common schools ; and the whole additional amount of money so raised shall be annually distributed to the several school districts within each town, under the direction of the selectmen and school visitors.

Sec. 2. If any town shall neglect to raise such sum of money, in the manner and within the time limited in the preceding section, or shall fail to distribute the same according to the provisions of said section, such town shall forfeit to the treasurer of the state a sum equal to the amount which it was the duty of such town to raise as aforesaid, to be recovered by said treasurer in an action upon the case.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from the beginning of the next school year, but shall not affect any suit then pending, or any claims for rate of tuition in schools then in session, or accruing during the present school year.

Sec. 4. That sections ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, and one hundred and two of the "Act concerning Education," and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, be and hereby are repealed.

Approved July 24th, 1868.

CHAPTER CII.

THE LOCATION OF A SCHOOL HOUSE,—HOW DETERMINED.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

Sec. 1. The vote of two-thirds of any legal meeting in any school district shall be necessary to fix the site of a new school house, or change the site of an old one ; but if such two-thirds vote cannot be obtained in favor of any site, the school visitors of any town adjoining the town or towns in which such district is located, on application of the district, shall fix the site, and make return to the clerk of the town in which such site shall be.

Sec. 2. Whenever any school visitors are called upon to perform the duties required by this act, a majority of their board shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 3. The school district making such application to a board of school visitors shall pay them a reasonable compensation for their services.

Sec. 4. So much of any act, now in force, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

Approved July 31st, 1868.

CHAPTER CVIII.

NO PERSONS BETWEEN THE AGES OF FOUR AND SIXTEEN TO BE DENIED ADMITTANCE TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR OR RACE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Sec. 1. The public schools of this State shall be open to all persons between the ages of four and sixteen years, and no person shall be denied admittance to and instruction in any public school in the school district where such person resides, on account of race or color, any law or resolution of this State heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, August 1st, 1868.

RESOLUTIONS.

PROVIDING FOR THE REÖPENING OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Resolved by this Assembly: That the State Board of Education be, and they are hereby directed to reöpen the State Normal School at New Britain, on the first Tuesday of June, A.D. 1869, unless otherwise ordered by the General Assembly.

Approved, July 31st, 1868.

MAKING APPROPRIATION FOR SCHOOLS OR CONVENTIONS OF TEACHERS.

Resolved by this Assembly: That the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby annually appropriated for schools or conventions of teachers, to be expended under the direction of the State Board of Education, the same to be in lieu of the standing appropriation that has hitherto been made for the same object; and the Comptroller is hereby directed to draw his warrant for the same, on the request of said Board.

Approved, August 1st, 1868.

THE FREE SCHOOL LAW CIRCULAR.*

We congratulate the friends of education in Connecticut on the enactment of the Free School Law with great unanimity by the General Assembly. This law inaugurates a new era in our school history, that will be generally and cordially welcomed by the people. While so great a change can hardly occur without some opposition, we are confident that the results of *free schools* will commend the system more and more to the confidence of the public. Such has elsewhere been the case. The rate-bill remains in but two States of the Union. In the other States, the free school system meets universal approval. It may now be called the American system. No State in the Union, that has once tried it, has ever gone back to the plan of tuition schools. We believe that Old Connecticut will soon say, as New Connecticut (Ohio) now says: "So satisfied are our people with the *free* feature of our schools, that you would have to search 'with a lighted candle,' to find an advocate of a return to rate-bills."

Among the advantages expected may be named a demand for better qualified teachers, the increased attendance and interest of the pupils, a better popular appreciation of education, and a more general participation of the people in school affairs, tending to make the school in each locality the centre of interest for the whole community, as well as for the parents. Bearing a part of its cost, it is natural that every tax-payer should watch for the best results, promote respect for school time, and check non-attendance and truancy. Every true man thus becomes, in some sort, the guardian of this common interest of all. A system which enlists the sympathies of the whole people will still more enhance the interest of parents, and secure their coöperation and more frequent visits to the schools.

As education is the cheapest and best defense of the nation, and as all should see to it that the State receive no detriment from ignorance, it is just and right that all the property of the community be taxed to educate all the children thereof. The *free school* protects the State, fraternizes the people, and breaks down invidious distinctions.

We rejoice, then, that the rate-bill, burdensome and odious to the poor, and the prolific source of strife and litigation, is no more. Henceforth the schools of Connecticut proffer their advantages free to all classes.

A few words may be timely in explanation of the new law.†

* This circular, issued in September last, is given here, specially for its explanations of the law by the Board of Education.

† For the Free School Law, see the Appendix to this Report, page 217.

1. The "rate-bill," or "rate of tuition," and all provisions relating thereto, are repealed. All the public schools of Connecticut are henceforth free.

2. The consequent deficiency in school money must be made up by town tax on property, or by both a town tax and a district tax. Each town, as a town, is to decide what is the amount requisite to maintain the schools within its limits for at least six months of the year, and must appropriate an amount sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of ordinary schools for at least that time; said town tax, in all cases, to be not less than one mill on the grand list; that is, a sum not less than six-tenths of a mill on the dollar, is henceforth to be levied, in addition to the four-tenths heretofore required.

3. Any town may raise by town tax *all* the money requisite to maintain all its public schools more than six months,—the minimum time required by law. Many towns in Connecticut already support their schools town-wise. This is the general practice in the other States. This law, and that of 1867 on the union of districts, favor the town system as the uniform method.

4. There are some towns in which one or more districts may choose to prolong their schools beyond the usual time, or where graded, or high schools, or others of unusual excellence and cost are maintained. In all such cases, any district may raise by property tax the additional funds needed. Each district retains the right to raise money by property tax for the fuller support of such school or schools as it may wish to maintain. The law takes no power away from any district, except the power to lay a rate-bill.

5. Where the district system continues, each district organization should be fully maintained, and its Committee, Clerk, Treasurer, &c., should be regularly chosen.

6. Any district may charge tuition for non-resident pupils. No district is compelled to maintain schools for the children of other districts or towns.

7. The law does not require that an equal amount of the money raised by town tax should be given to each district. There are nearly one hundred districts in the State, with an average attendance of five scholars or less. Obviously, one of these districts is not entitled to as much money as a district of fifty or one hundred pupils. Neither, on the other hand, will a distribution on the basis of enumeration, or any other arbitrary rule, be always equitable. To secure a proper adaptation to local exigences, the law entrusts the distribution of the income of the six-tenths mill tax to the judgment of the School Visitors and Selectmen, acting as a joint Board.

8. The new law does not prohibit the voluntary contribution of wood for the schools, or of board for the teacher, where the objectionable practice of "boarding around" is kept up by unanimous consent.

9. The new law does not apply to rate-bills now due, or that may become due at the close of a term unfinished August 31st, 1868, (the end of the school year).

10. With the above single exception, this act takes effect from September 1st, 1868.

11. This law makes no change in those towns which hitherto made their schools free, and raised therefor a tax of one mill or more.

Another Act* directs that the amount therein named shall be distributed as follows:—

1. Fifty dollars shall be "made up" to each school district, instead of thirty-five as hitherto.

2. The balance of said sum shall be distributed to the several districts and parts of districts in said town, according to the average daily attendance during the school year next preceding such distribution.

This law necessitates exactness in the daily record. The new Registers, provided gratuitously for all the public schools by the Board of Education, facilitate the keeping of this record with accuracy. The influence of such a record, marking *every instance of tardiness* as well as absence, in promoting both punctuality and regularity of attendance, amply compensates for the little time thus occupied. Tardiness and irregularity are the two great hindrances to progress in our schools.

The rule for ascertaining the average attendance should obviously be uniform throughout the State. The following is the proper method, as found among "the directions for the teachers," in the Connecticut School Register :

Ascertain the aggregate number of days that all the scholars have actually attended school during the term, and divide this aggregate by the number of school days in the term. The quotient will be the average attendance to be recorded on the previous page.

As the amount to be distributed to the several districts under this Act depends upon the average attendance, teachers, parents and pupils have here a new motive to secure full and regular attendance. It is a sad fact, that less than one half of the children of school age in our State, are found, on an average, in our public schools. While thousands are growing up in ignorance, or are being trained in the street school for vice and crime, a remedy for this alarming evil should be found and applied. The great-

* See Appendix, page 216.

ness of this evil, as one of the most dangerous forms of incipient crime, is not duly appreciated. We respectfully invite all good citizens to unite in earnest efforts to suppress this most fruitful source of juvenile immorality. While moral influence must be our chief reliance, let our excellent but neglected truant laws be strictly enforced.

Let the employment of children in manufactories without schooling, in violation of the law, cease. If the people set out in earnest in this great work, if each would search for the truants in his own vicinity, restraining by warning and counsel, or encouraging by money and clothing, in the case of the few who are really destitute, and urging the sanctions of the law in the case of those otherwise incorrigible, this crying evil would soon pass away.

JAMES E. ENGLISH,
EPHRAIM H. HYDE,
ELISHA CARPENTER,

GEORGE M. WOODRUFF,
THOMAS A. THACHER,
HENRY M. CLEVELAND.
B. G. NORTHPROP, *Secretary*.

PLANS OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

THE BROWN SCHOOL, HARTFORD.

The building is situated in the centre of a lot on Market Street, 300 by 200 feet and is one hundred and forty feet front, by seventy-two feet wide. It is four stories high on the front and five stories high on the rear side, and surmounted by a French roof. It is of the Italian order of architecture, having a centre building with two projecting wings. The entire building is built of Boston faced brick, the windows (of which there are one hundred and seventy) being trimmed with Portland stone, and ornamented with an iron window guard, for the prevention of accidents to the children. On the front face of the building is a tablet of Portland stone bearing the inscription:—

: BROWN SCHOOL 1868. :

The school is so named in honor of Flavius A. Brown, who for more than thirty years has devoted himself to the interests of the district, and who, as chairman of the school committee, superintended the construction of the building. There are four entrances to the building, one at the front and rear of each wing. Five hundred piles ten and twelve inches in diameter, and averaging ten feet long, were driven down to the solid rock, making the foundation as firm as possible. The foundation walls are three and a half feet thick, of the hardest stone. On these rest the basement walls, two feet eight inches

thick, and all the partitions on this floor are eighteen inches thick. The basement walls are of Portland stone, hammer dressed, with finished edges.

The Basement.—The basement is completely paved, and contains the furnaces, boilers, store rooms and coal vaults. Under each wing are large rooms paved with brick laid in cement, to serve for play rooms in stormy weather. All windows of the basement are protected on the outside by a heavy wire screen. Here also are the rooms for the janitor, with convenient vaults and cellars.

Hot air furnaces are used to heat the building. There are four furnaces and boilers, two for each wing, which can be used either together or separately. The boilers are two feet six inches in diameter by six feet long, and are so arranged that they cannot explode, the surplus water or steam passing into a condenser from which the steam passes into the chimneys. The hot water is forced into three stacks of pipes, each stack containing fourteen hundred pipes, three inches in diameter and five feet long. Into the chambers containing these stacks of pipes the cold air rushes from the outside of the building and is carried into flues 16 by 20 inches, built into the partition walls, with openings to all the rooms in the building. The ventilating flues, 12 by 16 inches, two to each room, extend up through the brick walls to the attic, and from thence through conductors to the large ventilators on the roof.

The ceiling of the Fire Room is formed of iron girders, twelve inches deep and placed about three feet apart, the space within being filled with brick and cement. There is no woodwork in this room, consequently no danger from fire. It is lighted with gas, and there are several faucets from which hot and cold water can be drawn to wash the floors, or for any other purpose.

The Yards.—Doors from the basement open into the play grounds, of which there are two, one on the south side for girls, and one on the north for boys. The yards are separated by a high brick wall twelve inches thick, and are each one hundred and fifty feet deep by one hundred feet in width. They will be properly arranged with apparatus for the children's amusement. The water-closets are in the rear of the building, and are reached by a covered walk, so that the children need not pass out of doors in stormy weather to reach them. They are so arranged that they will always be pure. There is a constant flow of water through them into the large sewer below, and all the water from the roof of the building, etc., passes through the same channel. The water pipes for these closets are contained in a vault below, and can be easily reached in case of accident, freezing, etc.

The School Rooms.—On each of the first, second and third floors there are six rooms for school purposes, 32x28 feet, and 12 feet high, and capable of accommodating fifty-six scholars each. The primary department will occupy the first floor, the other classes in succession, the older ones having the upper story. The rooms are all fitted up exactly alike, the furniture only being larger as the classes are higher. Each is fitted up with Johnson's patent furniture, of cherry-wood and iron standards, the pattern being supplied by the committee of the

school, and each bearing the name of "Brown school." There are ample black boards in each room. A bell in each room communicates with the hall in the upper story. All the windows are furnished with inside blinds.

The floor rests on joists each $2\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ inches, filled in two thirds of the way up with mortar for deadening the sound. The rough floor used by the workmen, one inch thick, was left down, and over this a floor of yellow pine boards $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and about 2 inches wide was laid down and is now finished in oil. The windows are three feet from the floor, and protected for two feet by iron lattice work to prevent the children from falling out. There is a black-board behind each of the teachers' desks, so that they can explain the lessons without having to leave their seats and work at one of the childrens' black-boards.

Attached to each apartment is a wardrobe for hanging up outside garments, with water apparatus for washing and drinking.

There is a passage way running between each of the wings, and every room in the building can thus be reached without going into another, and there is not a room in the building into which the sun does not shine some portion of the day.

The Staircases.—Four staircases extend from the basement to the third story, two in each wing—one front and one back. These are made very wide, the steps being six and one-half inches high with ten inch way. The steps are of yellow pine, the banisters, rails, newels, etc., of solid white oak. A large wooden ball is placed at each bend in the staircase "to prevent the boys sliding down the banisters." There are broad landings half way up each flight, and from these you enter small rooms intended for the teachers' use. They are fitted up with water closets, etc., and are very convenient.

The Writing Room.—On the third floor is a room devoted to writing, this school having a separate department for this branch of education. This room is similar in size to the other school rooms, and is intended to accommodate 56 scholars.

Fourth Story.—*A Fine Hall.*—On the fourth story is a large hall intended for general use. It is 75 feet long, 64 feet wide and 18 feet 4 inches high. It is fitted up with a platform extending nearly across the room, reached by three steps, and the settees are capable of accommodating the whole school. The room is lighted by several large windows, and at night by gas, which is carried through all the halls in the building but into no rooms except on this floor. In this hall, on either side of the platform, are the bell pulls connecting with each of the school rooms, and speaking tubes with each floor, so that should the principal desire to speak with one of the teachers, he has only to pull the bell connecting with his or her room, and speak to her through the tube connecting with that floor. There are four rooms on this floor, intended for the use of the older pupils, which, with those on the other three floors, make twenty-two school-rooms, capable of accommodating twelve hundred scholars. The view from the windows on this floor is superb, and as fine as can be had from any point in the city.

The Roof.—Above this, and reached by handsome staircases which form an ornament on each side of the platform, is the attic story and the roof. The roof of the wings is supported by five heavy trusses, and that of the center building by eight of the same. The air boxes form a net-work on this floor, where they enter the ventilators, which are eight feet in diameter, and look like cupolas on the roof. The roof is covered with tin and slate, and the building protected by lightning rods "of the most approved styles."

The Walls.—The walls of the building are twenty inches in thickness, including a space of four inches between, for ventilation. They are built of the best brick, and in the most substantial manner; indeed a crack cannot be discovered in the entire building. The plastering is put on the brick without any laths between, so that the dangers of fire are greatly lessened. Each story is panelled with wood about four feet, to protect the walls.

The Entrances.—The entrances are four in number. They are protected by double doors, with ornamental windows of iron and glass. The steps from the front doors to the first story, four or five in number, are of stone.

Outside, the building is protected by a heavy but very ornamental iron fence, set with a rough-finished stone foundation which extends three feet underground. Three handsome gates open on the front of the fence, and from them are broad walks up to the doorway.

The cost of the lot, including the expense of filling, grading, fencing, and laying sidewalks, was	\$35,000
The building cost	126,000
Heating apparatus, furniture, plumbing, black-boards and gas fixtures,	25,000
	<hr/>
	\$186,000

THE SKINNER SCHOOL, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The Skinner School, named in honor of Aaron N. Skinner former Mayor, and an earnest friend of public schools, was erected in 1867, at a cost of \$35,000, including lot, fence, &c.

The main building is seventy by eighty-eight feet, and two stories high. Each story is divided into six rooms, with a hall ten feet wide in the centre. There is a projection in front five by twenty-two feet, which, besides extending the hall, gives closets on each side for teachers' clothing and for storing books, maps, &c. In the rear there is an addition sixteen by thirty-six feet, which, besides a recitation-room connected with the principal's room, contains the stairs for the pupils, which being separated from the main building by a wall, will, in case of fire, be the last to be destroyed. The three rooms on each side of the hall are connected by doorways, leaving a passage-way round the entire building, near the outer wall. This plan was adopted for safety in case of fire. The furnaces being all in the centre of the building, fire can only commence there, in which case the teachers and children would find a safe egress through these doors to the protected staircases in the rear. Double doors are placed at these

openings, one opening into each room, which prevents noise from adjoining rooms as effectually as a brick wall.

In four rooms on the first floor, a dressing-room six feet wide is formed by running a screen across the room seven feet high, in which the younger children hang their clothing, under the supervision of the teacher. The dressing-rooms for the older children are in the basement, each occupying the space of two school-rooms, as seen in the plan.

The building is ventilated by means of four chimneys, each two feet square inside, up through the centre of which passes a cast iron smoke-pipe, one for each of the four furnaces. The rooms are ventilated by registers opening into these chimneys, the heat of the smoke-pipe producing a very strong draft.

A register from each furnace opens into the hall, by means of which rooms can at any time be cooled off by shutting its register and opening that in the hall.

The city water is introduced into the dressing-rooms in the basement, and into the halls of the first and second floors.

The interior is finished with white chestnut wood, except the floors, which are yellow pine.

Several important improvements have been recently made in the school buildings of New Haven, making them conform to the plan of the Skinner School, of a room for only fifty scholars under a single teacher. In the Eaton School, the large rooms on the third floor have been converted into two each. And in the Webster School, two large rooms in the octagon have been made into four very convenient rooms, and the large room in the second floor of the main building has been divided. This is the final change in the original plan on which the Eaton and Webster Schools were inaugurated, of having large rooms of a hundred or more pupils, with one or two assistants who heard their classes in recitation-rooms adjoining. It is now found that better teaching and better discipline are obtained in rooms containing about fifty scholars, entirely under one teacher's control, a system which now exists in all our schools.—*New Haven School Report for 1867.*

THE NEW UNION SCHOOL-HOUSE IN WINDSOR LOCKS,

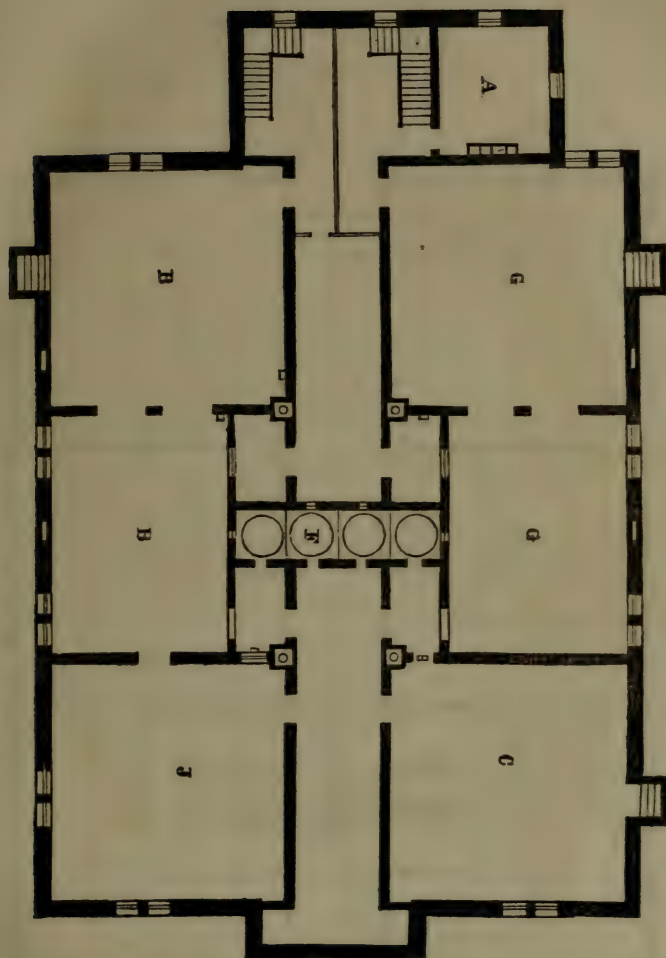
is a fine specimen for a village graded school. The cost of the building, exclusive of the grounds, grading, fencing, etc., was \$28,000. The whole cost was about \$31,000. The grounds comprise two acres. I give the following sketch taken from the *Hartford Courant* for the benefit of building committees in towns of similar size.—It is situated on a fine eminence, on the west side of the river, in the center of the village, commanding a view of the town and its environs. The structure is cruciform, the main building being 33 by 84 feet, and the wings 16 by 24 feet, three stories high, with basement. It is built of brick, with freestone sills, and ornamented iron window caps. The roof is slated, and from its center rises a cupola, from which a fine view of the surrounding country is presented, including some of the

most charming scenery in the Connecticut Valley. The basement is divided into two compartments, with cemented floors, for play rooms for the children. It also contains the furnaces by which the building is heated. On the first floor are two rooms, 30 by 37 feet each, for the primary department. These are entered from the wings on each side by doors in front and rear. The wings are taken up with halls, staircases, clothes rooms. The staircases are broad and of easy ascent, and are constructed of Georgia pine. The second story is for the intermediate department, and is divided into two rooms, one for the girls and the other for the boys, of the same dimensions as those on the first floor. The high school department is on the third floor which is divided into two rooms, one 30 by 44 and the other 30 by 35 feet, with recitation rooms in the wings on each side. The cupola is reached by a narrow staircase in the west wing. The flooring throughout the building is of Southern pine, the wainscoting chestnut, and the doors and window frames common pine, all finished in oil. Blackboards extend entirely around each room above the wainscoting. The furniture was made by D. & C. W. Holbrook, of Windsor Locks, and consists of black walnut desks and maple chairs, with iron standards. Each room is well ventilated, and lighted with six double windows, with inside blinds. They are high, airy and pleasant, and cannot but be cheerful and healthy for the scholars. The people of Windsor Locks may well be proud of this edifice, which will compare favorably with the best school houses in the State.



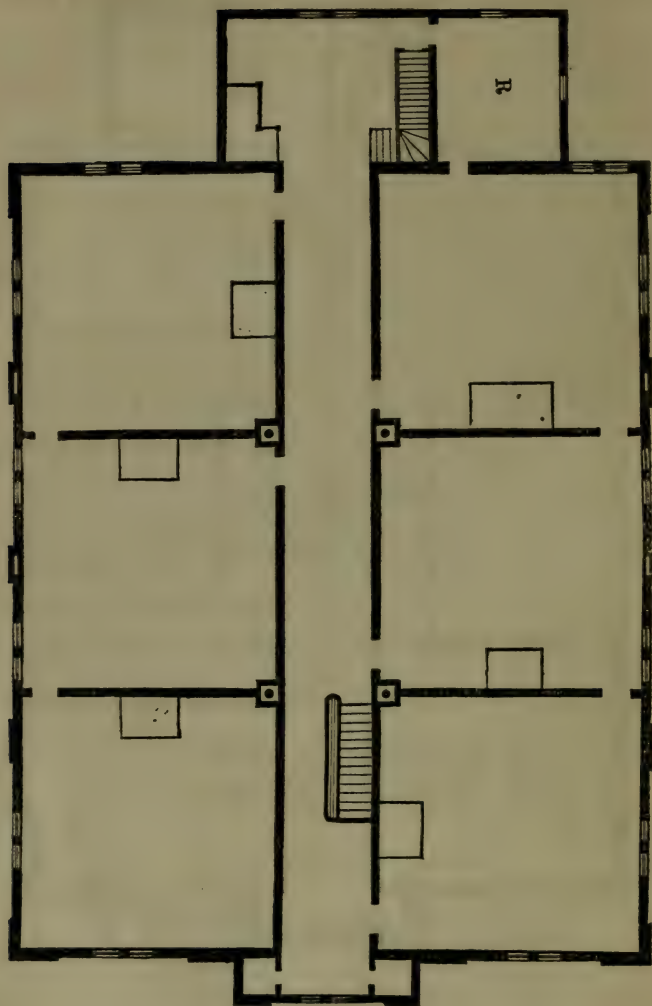
SKINNER SCHOOL, New Haven, Conn.

Erected in 1867. Cost (including lot, \$6,900,) \$41,900.



BASEMENT.

A. Airchamber. B. Boys' Clothes room. G. Girls' dressing room. C. Coal room. J. Janitor's room. F. Furnaces.



SECOND FLOOR.

R. Indicates a Recitation room connected with the Principal's. All other rooms on this floor are School rooms. The rooms on the first floor correspond.

A TABLE

Showing the residences of Students in the Academic departments of Connecticut Colleges in the year 1868-9.

STATES.	Yale.	Trinity.	Wesl. Univ.	Total.	COLLEGES.
Connecticut, -----	143	27	27	197	Yale College, (Academic),----- 519
New York, -----	127	17	38	182	Trinity College, ----- 91
Massachusetts, ---	49	3	27	79	Wesleyan University,----- 148
Pennsylvania, ---	44	7	3	54	
New Jersey,-----	17	3	11	31	
Ohio, -----	28	1	1	30	
Illinois, -----	23	0	5	28	
Maine, -----	5	2	10	17	PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.
New Hampshire,--	4	1	7	12	Yale Theological Seminary,----- 25
California, -----	6	0	4	10	Theological Institute of Conn.,---- 23
Michigan, -----	7	2	0	9	Berkeley Divinity School,----- 30
Missouri, -----	8	1	0	9	
Tennessee, -----	9	0	0	9	Total Theological Students,---- 78
Maryland, -----	4	3	1	8	
North Carolina,--	2	5	1	8	
Vermont, -----	2	1	5	8	Yale Law School,----- 17
Georgia, -----	2	5	0	7	Yale Medical School, ----- 23
Kentucky, -----	7	0	0	7	Sheffield Scientific School,----- 140
Rhode Island, ---	2	4	1	7	
Indiana, -----	3	1	2	6	GRAND TOTAL,-----1,016
South Carolina,--	0	5	1	6	
Wisconsin, -----	5	0	1	6	
Louisiana, -----	3	2	0	5	
Texas, -----	3	0	0	3	
Dist. of Columbia,--	2	0	0	2	Connecticut Students in Colleges in other
Delaware, -----	2	0	0	2	States.
Iowa, -----	2	0	0	2	Amherst College,----- 15
Minnesota, -----	2	0	0	2	Brown University,----- 10
Arkansas, -----	1	0	0	1	Williams College,----- 5
Nevada, -----	0	0	1	1	Union College,----- 5
West Virginia, ---	0	0	1	1	Dartmouth College,----- 1
					Harvard College,----- 1
OTHER COUNTRIES.					Marietta College,----- 1
India, -----	3	0	0	3	Michigan University,----- 1
China, -----	2	0	0	2	New Jersey College, ----- 1
Nova Scotia, -----	0	0	1	1	
Quebec, -----	1	0	0	1	Total, ----- 40
South Africa, -----	1	0	0	1	
West Indies, -----	0	1	0	1	
Total,-----	519	91	148	758	

* * The numbering of pages 97 to 124, inclusive, is *duplicated*, and the first set of these pages is marked with a *.

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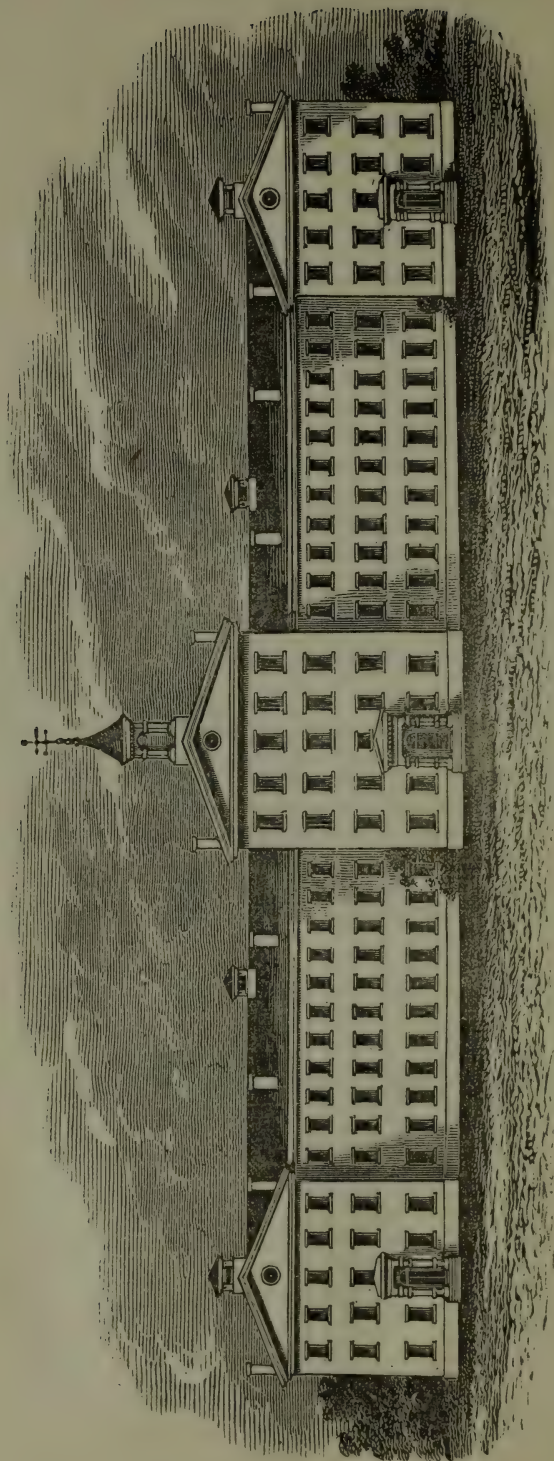
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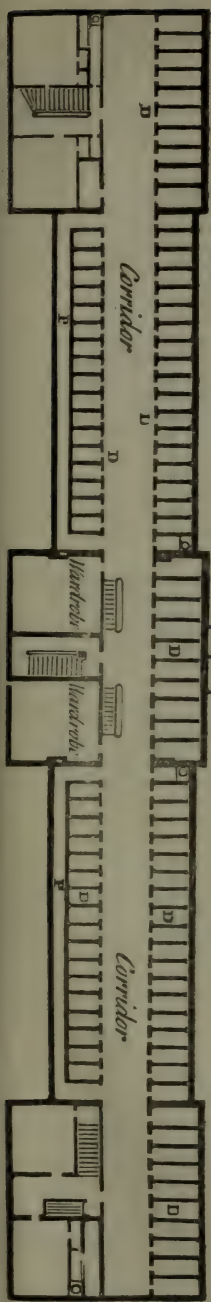
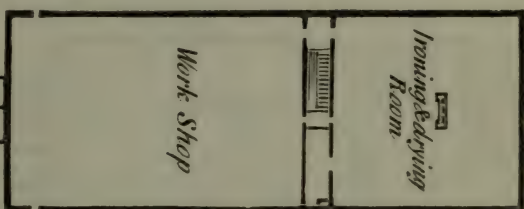
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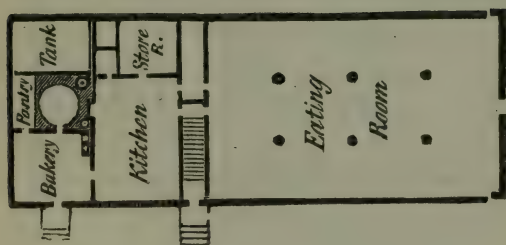
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ERRATUM.—Page 208, line 21, for “Merrett,” read, “W. S. Merrett.”



STATE REFORM SCHOOL, WEST MERIDEN, CONN.



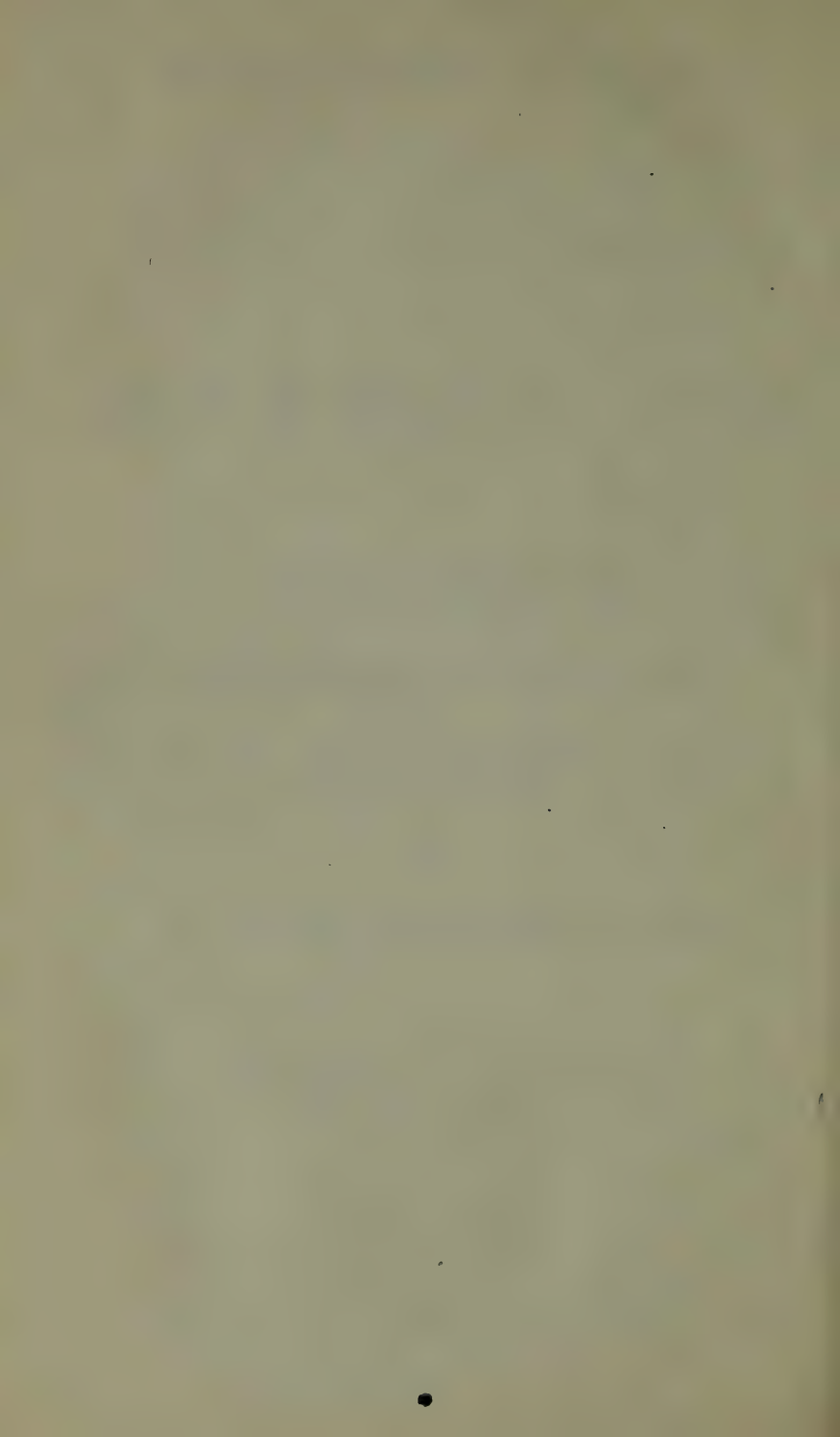


SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
STATE REFORM SCHOOL
OF
CONNECTICUT,
AT WEST MERIDEN,
FOR THE YEAR 1869,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY SESSION, 1869.

Printed by order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN:
THOMAS J. STAFFORD, STATE PRINTER.

1869.



NAMES, RESIDENCE AND EXPIRATION
OF COMMISSION OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL

ARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

ROSWELL BROWN,	HARTFORD,	Hartford County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - -	1869.
HIRAM FOSTER,	MERIDEN,	New Haven County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - -	1869.
D. P. NICHOLS,	DANBURY,	Fairfield County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - -	1870.
DR. J. B. WHITCOMB,	BROOKLYN,	Windham County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - -	1870.
DANIEL G. PLATT,	WASHINGTON,	Litchfield County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - -	1871.
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS,	MIDDLETOWN,	Middlesex County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - -	1871.
HENRY McCRAY,	ELLINGTON,	Tolland County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - -	1872.
WILLIAM P. BENJAMIN,	NEW LONDON,	New London County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - -	1872.

D. P. NICHOLS, CHAIRMAN.

HIRAM FOSTER, SECRETARY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ROSWELL BROWN, HIRAM FOSTER, WM. P. BENJAMIN.

AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.

HIRAM FOSTER.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the General Assembly, May Session, 1869:

WITH this Seventeenth Annual Report the Trustees present to your Honorable Body the record of another year of labor and progress.

Annexed are the Reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer, and Physician.

The School in numbers has maintained an average of about two hundred and fifty.

The character of those received is about the same from year to year, and also their mental development.

To take such boys as we receive them from the cities and country towns of the State, embracing as it does the most hardened, debased and ignorant, and educate them, is a work of patient, unremitting toil, only to be undertaken by those who are willing to labor in love, and in many cases be content with slow developments.

The record kept here of the attainments of the boys in the primary branches, when admitted, shows that a great proportion of them had either very poor advantages or else had made but little account of any they might have enjoyed.

With the majority of them the standard of attainment is low, and it is almost safe to say that we get no good scholars.

We think this fact worth the attention of educators and reformers:—There are doubtless well educated boys who are bad, but the rule as developed here is, that the boys whose worst traits are the most developed are the ones who have received the least mental training.

The law of the State is such that none but criminals can be sent here, if the law is strictly regarded.

The Trustees would remark here that in many cases the courts seem to take too little time to investigate cases, as we often receive petitions from the court committing and from influential citizens after a commitment of only a few months.

If a boy ought to be sent here, he ought to be sent to be educated and reformed.

The boy should understand this, and that the period of his detention is to be shortened or prolonged by his conduct here.

If a boy is sent for one year for a slight offense, he comes to stay the twelve months as a penalty for the offense.

But if the boy be told you are a bad boy, because you have been thoughtless, or neglected, or unrestrained by parental or other influences, and you are to be sent to the Reform School until you are a better boy, at once there is something to stimulate the boy to get an education and to improve his manners and morals.

It has been the rule of the Trustees for the last two years that no boy shall be permitted to go out till he has been here one year.

We are confirmed in the opinion that no boy should stay here less than one year, and the cases are few that should not stay two or even three years before they can be allowed to go out to mingle unrestrained in society.

We are many times obliged to send out boys by expiration of sentence, who have no fit natural protector or guardian but the State. Again, many boys are sent here at ten, eleven or twelve years old for one, two, or three years. At the expiration of their sentence they are at just the age when they need most care and restraint. Instead of our care they return at once to their homes and old associates, and in too many cases are lost.

The Trustees think this may be in a great measure prevented by recognizing the fact that education and reform should be the limit of their stay here. If they are allowed to go out and at the first trial do not succeed, then with no additional expense or exposure the boy could, if not reformed, be returned at once to the School to be retained for another period.

We would, therefore, call the attention of all courts of commitment to this matter, and ask that for the good of the boy,

they would in as many cases as it is consistent for them to do so, commit during minority, or at least till eighteen years of age. We ask them to remember that boys are rarely kept when so committed through the term of their commitment, and we have no doubt but that with long commitments we should send out as many boys as now.

The magnitude of this work grows upon us from year to year. Its need was never more felt or appreciated. We recognize the Girls' Industrial School as a coadjutor, laboring with us in the same direction.

We hail it as a happy omen that so many sabbath and mission schools are entering the field, which is so great and needs so many laborers.

In regard to the Educational and Labor Departments of the School we can only repeat what we have said in former years, that this year has been a success.

The Trustees would again repeat the recommendation of last year, regarding the enlargement of the building by completing the wing on the north of the present edifice, as originally contemplated by the architect. It will be observed that we ask no appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the Institution, an event that has not occurred before since its foundation.

We owe no debts and have a small balance in the Treasury. While the boys have never been healthier and progressed more in their studies, yet the various industries have been quietly and systematically carried forward to profitable results.

Now, we think, is the time for the State to give us fifty thousand dollars to finish the edifice and fulfill the design of its founders. We do not think it can be done less, and we do not intend to ask for any more than that sum. We *ask for all that we expect to want*. We have reason to hope that this sum will close up our appeals to the Legislature for aid in any shape, certainly, while our present efficient Superintendent remains at his post. The room is wanted, is needed, is well nigh indispensable to the continued prosperity and usefulness of the School.

There are more boys in the State that need its care and influence than can be accommodated with the present room, and.

if some are to be rejected and others received, which shall they be and who?

The constant accession of those seeking admittance must either be refused, or those already in must be pushed out to make room for them, while half reformed, if at all.

We earnestly urge the consideration of this subject upon your Honorable Body, and must think you will view it in the same favorable light with ourselves, and we trust our prayer will not be in vain. "We speak unto wise men, judge ye," &c.

The various pastors of the city have another year very kindly supplied us on the sabbaths—and we thank them for the labor.

It becomes the duty of the Senate to appoint Trustees for Hartford and New Haven Counties, as the terms of the present Trustees expire this year.

For a more full detailed account of the affairs of the School, we refer you to the reports annexed, and ask for them a careful attention.

Our thanks are due to Almighty God for the many blessings vouchsafed to us the past year. The good people of this State may well congratulate themselves on this successful charity and refuge for the unfortunate. We do not expect in this undertaking perfect success, but are cheered in our labor by many successes already achieved.

Respectfully submitted,

D. P. NICHOLS,
W. P. BENJAMIN,
ROSWELL BROWN,
JAMES B. WHITCOMB,
HENRY McCRAY.

Personally appeared, David P. Nichols, Roswell Brown, Wm. P. Benjamin, Henry McCray, James B. Whitcomb, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing report, before me,

RATCLIFFE HICKS,

Justice of the Peace.

MERIDEN, April 14th, 1869.

BY - L A W S

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT AND REGULATION OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

Adopted by the Board of Trustees, at a regular meeting holden at Meriden, on the 5th of Oct., A. D. 1853, revised by a Committee of Trustees in 1861, and amended in 1865.

THE TRUSTEES.

SEC. 1. The Board of Trustees shall be organized at the regular meeting in July, annually, by the election, by ballot, of a Chairman, Secretary, and an Executive Committee of three members, except the Executive Committee for the present year, who shall be elected at the meeting held at the time of the adoption of these by-laws.

A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for business.

The chairman shall preside at each meeting when present. In his absence, one may be appointed by the Board for the time.

The Chairman shall call special meetings, whenever requested by any two members of the Board. Such meetings may be holden wherever the Chairman may direct.

The regular meetings of the Board shall be holden quarterly, at the Institution in Meriden, on the second Wednesdays of January, April, July, and October, in each year, the annual meeting being in July.

The Executive Committee shall meet at such other times and

places as their duties may require, and report their doings at the next meeting of the Board.

The Secretary shall keep in a book, prepared for that purpose, a record of the proceedings of the Board, which shall be subject to the examination of each member.

He shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements, and notices which may be directed by the Board or the Chairman, and shall give notice through the mail, or otherwise, to each member, of the time and place of each meeting of the Board.

THE OFFICERS.

SEC. 2. The following named officers of the State Reform School shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees, whenever their services may be required by the Institution, viz. a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, a Chaplain, Physician, Matron, Steward, Teachers, Overseers of the Workshop, and a Farmer.

The several officers shall hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Board, and no resignation shall take effect until three months after being tendered, in writing, except by consent of the Board of Trustees.

It shall be the duty of all officers and assistants to remain constantly at the Institution, and no one of the subordinate officers shall leave it without permission from the Superintendent.

All the subordinate officers, in addition to their appropriate duties, shall act as aids to the Superintendent, in preserving order and quiet among the delinquents, in guarding against escape, and generally in maintaining the rules and discipline of the Institution. They shall also perform such other services as shall, from time to time, be required of them by the Superintendent.*

SEC. 3. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the inmates, the business and interests of the Institution.

He shall see that the subordinate officers are punctual and

* Dr. E. W. Hatch is acting as Physician also.

faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and that the regulations and by-laws are carefully observed.

He shall keep a journal, and daily make record of all occurrences worthy of notice, which shall be subject to the inspection of any member of the Board.

He shall perform all the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received, and copies of those sent, so far as of importance for reference. As Treasurer of the Institution, in suitable books he shall keep regular and complete accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and of all property intrusted to his care, showing the expenses and income of the Institution.

He shall make out and present to the Comptroller the bills for weekly board of the delinquents, and perform all the duties of this department according to law.

Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee, he shall procure the necessary supplies for the Institution, and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the boys, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm or manufactured by them, which are not wanted for use.

In a suitable book, he shall keep an account of all purchases, and the cost of delivering the same at the Institution.

He shall daily inspect every available part of the premises, and have a watchful care over all the inmates, and be responsible for the proper care and discipline of the boys.

He shall see that they receive no detriment to health, from want of sufficient clothing, by day or by night, from wet feet, or from any other exposure, and that the rooms and buildings are properly warmed and ventilated.

He shall employ, whenever necessary, suitable persons, for any temporary services, not provided for in these by-laws, and report the same to the Executive Committee.

At each quarterly meeting he shall report to the Board the number of boys committed to the Reform School, also communicate full information of the state of the Institution, and make such suggestions as he may think proper for the consideration of the Board.

At each April meeting he shall furnish the Board with a du-

plicate copy of his accounts, presented to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts, up to the 31st of March ; also a full schedule of all the property of the Institution, including everything in the care of the Steward and Farmer.

He shall, at all times, be ready to perform whatever other services may be required by the Board of Trustees, for the benefit of the Institution.

SEC. 4. The Assistant Superintendent shall assume and perform all the duties of his superior during his absence or inability.

It shall also be his duty to aid in the discipline, instruction, supervision, and general management of the Institution, and to report to the Superintendent all instances of impropriety of conduct, neglect of duty, or violation of the rules and by-laws, which may come to his knowledge.

He shall keep the account books of the Institution, and books in which shall be recorded the admissions, histories, and discharges of the boys, and shall be responsible for their neatness and accuracy. He shall make out and record the indentures, and do all other necessary writing which may be required.

He shall receive and attend visitors, and see to the proper intercourse between the boys and their friends.

He shall examine all packages and letters received for the boys, and may, by the direction of the Superintendent, examine *their* letters before being sent away.

SEC. 5. The Superintendent acting as Chaplain shall have the direction of the moral and religious instruction of the inmates. He shall perform devotional exercises with the boys morning and evening, have charge of the Sabbath School, conduct the religious worship in the chapel on the Sabbath, and obtain such aid from the Reverend Clergy in the vicinity as may be necessary, and on all other days set apart for religious observance, and to officiate at funerals.

He shall occasionally give familiar expositions of moral and religious duty, in such a manner as he shall deem most conducive to the good of the boys, and at such times, as may be determined on, by consultation with the Trustees.

He shall mingle freely with the boys in kind, familiar intercourse, and spend as much time with them in conversation as he may think will be for their benefit, and as will be consistent with the proper performance of his other duties, and his position in the Institution.

At the quarterly meeting of the Trustees in April, the Chaplain shall furnish his report, embracing the condition of this department, and facts respecting the reformatory influences effectively made use of in this Institution.

THE PHYSICIAN.*

SEC. 6. The Physician shall visit the School and inspect inmates with a view to ascertain the state of their health, at least once a week, and as much oftener as may be deemed necessary by the Superintendent.

He shall acquaint himself with the condition of the boys, and give such direction to the Matron respecting the care and treatment of the sick, as shall be suited to their wants.

He shall also make any examination and suggestions he may think proper as to the best means of preserving health, and with reference to the general sanitary condition of the Institution.

He shall present to the Trustees, at their meeting in April, a true and full report of the state of health among the boys during the past year.

THE MATRON.

SEC. 7. The Matron shall have the general charge and direction of all the domestic arrangements of the family, the sewing rooms, laundry, and hospital, and shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are uniformly maintained in these apartments.

She shall see that all female assistants, except teachers, are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their appropriate duties, discreet and regular in their deportment, and strict in their

* The Superintendent performs the duty of Physician since 1st July, 1855.

observance of all the regulations of the Institution, and shall report to the Superintendent any remissness that may come to her knowledge. She shall see that the sick receive proper attention, and that the directions of the Physician are strictly complied with; and she shall have a maternal regard for the health and physical welfare of the boys.

She shall confer and advise with the Superintendent respecting the duties of the persons employed in the departments under her charge, and also as to the general management of the house.

THE STEWARD.*

SEC. 8. The Steward shall have the general oversight of the domestic arrangement of the boys, their food and clothing. He shall see that the tables are seasonably and properly furnished for each meal, and shall have the care of all apartments used or occupied by the boys, except such as are assigned to the Matron.

He shall have the care of all rooms and cellars, in which provisions, stores, and general furnishing articles are kept, and of all apartments used for the boys' clothing, bedding and materials for the same.

He shall personally deliver all articles for them, as the daily wants of the house may require, and shall be responsible for the cleanliness and good order of all apartments and articles under his charge and supervision. He shall keep accurate accounts of all supplies placed in his care, and of the time and quantity, as they are re-delivered for use, which accounts shall be subject to examination by the Superintendent and Trustees. He shall make such arrangements with the persons having charge of the culinary department of the boys, as to secure the presence of one or both at all the meals, to see that the food is properly prepared, economically distributed and used.

He shall keep all the boys comfortably and properly clad, and see that their bathing and dressing is conducted in a proper and satisfactory manner.

* There is no such officer now known in the Institution.

TEACHERS.

SEC. 9. The Teacher or Teachers shall instruct the boys in such branches of education as may be required by the Superintendent, and shall use all proper means to inspire them with a love of study, and lead them justly to estimate the value of a sound practical education, and shall constantly strive, by precept and example, to impress on their minds the importance of good order, self-government, and purity of body and mind.

They shall take charge of the boys at all times in the school-rooms, and shall require them to be promptly in their places at the appointed time, unless they are absent by permission.

They shall attend to the cleanliness and good order of the school-rooms, and shall be responsible for the safety, care, and preservation of all books, furniture, apparatus, and fixtures provided for the same, and by strict personal examination see that no injury or waste is suffered.

It shall be the duty of the male Teachers to see the boys to their beds, to close and secure the doors of their dormitories, to see that they rise in the morning at the ringing of the bell, and make their beds in a proper manner, and attend to their washings, before assembling in the chapel in the morning; and when they come from their work, to assemble in the school-rooms.

In conjunction with the overseers of the workshops, and by a just and equal division of these duties, to be approved by the Superintendent, the Teachers shall have charge of the boys' recreations, take charge of them at their meals, and have charge of them during the night.

The Teachers shall assist in the Sabbath School and in vocal music, and the principal Teacher shall act as librarian to the boys.

OVERSEERS OF THE WORKSHOPS.

SEC. 10. The overseers of the workshops shall take charge of all tools, apparatus, stock, and materials, furnished or used in the shops, and see that the same are carefully preserved, worked with prudence and economy, and properly manufactured. They shall keep accurate accounts of the number of

boys and time employed each day, of the work done, and of all articles made and how disposed of. They shall attend to the cleanliness, warming and ventilation, and keep a daily record of the temperature of their workshops. They shall have charge of the boys during work hours, in the shops; shall exercise a prudent and judicious oversight, see that industry and good order are constantly observed, and return them to the yard, or such other place as may be appointed by the Superintendent, at the ringing of the bell at the close of work. They shall see that the boys are furnished with shoes properly fitted.

In conjunction with the Teachers, they shall have the oversight of the boys' recreations, take charge of them during their meals, and after they retire at night. They shall also assist the Teachers, if requested, in their duties on the Sabbath and in the Sabbath School.

WATCHMEN.

SEC. 11. The Superintendent shall have power, with the approbation of the Executive Committee, to appoint one or more Watchmen for night duty, whenever it is considered necessary for the safety of the Institution.

The Watchman on duty shall perform a regular patrol throughout and around the buildings, for the purpose of using due vigilance of all occurrences, to prevent escapes, and to discover and prevent danger from fire. He shall use the utmost vigilance to guard against damage by fire, and promptly notify the Superintendent on the first cause of alarm. He shall ring the bell in the morning, and at other times, as may be directed, and perform any other service required by the Superintendent.

THE FARMER.

SEC. 12. The Farmer shall have charge of all the farming operations, and shall be responsible for the proper management, good order, and economical use of everything connected therewith. He shall carry forward all designated improvements, shall have charge of all the help, and the boys employed

on the farm, and shall be responsible for the labor and conduct of the same during the hours of work. Every evening he shall inform the Superintendent of what work he intends shall be done by the boys on the following day, and the place or places where they are to be employed, that in assigning boys to the work, proper regard may be had to their age, character, qualifications and exposure, and that such assignments may be made as will most effectually guard against escapes, and secure the best advantage from their labor. He shall have charge of the boys while thus employed, shall receive and return them punctually as required by the Superintendent, and see that the rules of the Institution respecting their discipline are strictly observed while they are under his care.

He shall cause all supplies, and whatever else may be required for the Institution, to be drawn by the teams of the farm, and shall perform any other labor or services with men, boys or teams, at the request of the Superintendent, when not inconsistent with his duties upon the farm. He shall keep an accurate account of the labor performed, and of every kind of produce raised or furnished on the farm. He shall see that all rules and regulations of the Institution are strictly observed by all persons under his care, and shall promptly report to the Superintendent any one who may refuse or neglect to comply therewith. In no case shall he be absent from the premises without the knowledge and consent of the Superintendent.

THE LIBRARY.

SEC. 13. It is necessary that a Library of well-selected books and maps, and of Sunday School books, should be kept at the State Reform School, for the use and improvement of the delinquents, and it is thought proper to solicit donations for the supply and increase of such Library.

The Superintendent, the Librarian, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, shall be a Standing Committee on the Library, who shall have in charge the efforts, ways and means to promote this department of the Institution, and they shall report to the Board of Trustees, at their quarterly meetings, the progress and condition of the Library, with a full list of all donations received for this object.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

SEC. 14. The distribution of time for each working day shall be from six to eight hours for labor, four hours for school, not less than nine hours for sleep, and five hours to devotional exercises, incidental duties, and recreations.

The time of rising in the morning shall be at five o'clock, from the first of March to the first of November, and at six o'clock during the other four months.

The time of retiring shall be at eight o'clock, from the first of November until the first of March, and at eight and a half o'clock the remainder of the year.

All persons having requisite duties to perform shall rise at the ringing of the morning bell.

No lights shall be used in any of the outbuildings, the cellars, workshops, dormitories or laundry, without being enclosed in glass or in a lantern.

No spirituous liquors or intoxicating drink shall be brought to the Institution, unless by order of the Physician. No officer or assistant shall at any time make use of such liquor, nor shall any one make use of tobacco, or smoke a pipe or cigar on or about the premises.

No tobacco shall be furnished or allowed to the delinquents, in any form.

No person regularly employed at the Institution shall be absent from his duties, without permission from the Superintendent or the Executive Committee.

All persons employed at the Institution, in whatever capacity, are required to devote their whole attention to the performance of their respective duties, which are enjoined in these by-laws, or required by the Superintendent.

Each officer should feel it incumbent on him to see that all the rules and regulations are strictly observed, and should promptly report any failures therein. As the great object is *reform*, the intercourse of *all* with boys should be so conducted as to convince them that this object is the chief end and aim of the Institution.

SEC. 15. Every boy shall, at all times, be in charge of some responsible person, unless otherwise directed; and that

person shall be held responsible for the safe keeping until returned into the house or yard, or intrusted to the care of another person duly authorized.

No officer shall permit any boy to examine his keys, or to pass out of the yard, without permission from the Superintendent.

No person shall take or detain a boy from the performance of one duty to discharge another, without direction from the Superintendent.

The teachers or overseers having charge of the boys during their time of recreation, shall see that a kind and proper tone of feeling is observed among them, and that they do not use violence, or injure each other's clothing, or mark or deface the buildings, fixtures, or furniture.

All persons employed at the Institution, who are in health and can leave their appropriate duties at the time, shall attend the daily devotional exercises and the religious services on the Sabbath, unless special leave of absence is granted.

No officer shall be compelled to perform any duty inconsistent with those regularly assigned to him; but as this Institution is to be a family, as well as a school for detention and reformation, duties will occur growing out of this double relation, which no by-laws can clearly indicate or provide for; therefore, *all* must be expected to act agreeably to the *spirit* as well as the *letter* of these rules and regulations, by holding themselves ready at all times for any emergency, and by general and constant acts of accommodation, firmness, and kindness, accomplish the desired object.

PUNISHMENT FOR MISCONDUCT.

SEC. 16. If any delinquent shall neglect or refuse to obey the orders of the Superintendent, or other officer having charge over him, or shall neglect or refuse to perform the labor or duty assigned to him, or shall strike or resist an officer, or shall willfully or by gross negligence or carelessness injure any property of the Institution, or shall strike or otherwise abuse a fellow-delinquent, or shall be guilty of using indecent or profane language, or shall attempt to escape, or shall know-

ingly be guilty of any violation of the rules of the Institution or of good order, *he shall be punished*, either by the officer having charge at the time the offense is committed, or by the Superintendent, or under his direction.

In cases of a combination among the delinquents to resist the authority of the officers, and in flagitious cases of willful offenses, punishment shall be promptly administered. In other cases great forbearance and caution should be observed, but *some* punishment should follow the commission of every offense of a serious character.

With regard to minor offenses and indiscretions, gentle admonition and reproof should be adopted.

In all cases, care should be taken to impress the delinquents with the conviction that the object in administering punishment is to subdue their vicious passions, and to promote their welfare individually, and to secure the good of the Institution, and at the same time to convince them beyond a doubt that discipline and good order will be maintained at all hazards.

For the first offense the punishment should be as light as the end to be obtained by it will allow. In cases of repetition of the offense, or oft-repeated transgression, the punishment should be increased in severity.

Punishment may be inflicted by the deprivation of amusement and recreation, by withholding some favorite article of food, or some privilege or indulgence, by loss of rank and standing in the class, by imposing some irksome duty, by close or solitary confinement for a limited period, and when it becomes absolutely necessary to maintain good order and enforce the rules and regulations of the Institution, by corporeal infliction by the Superintendent or under his direction.

These by-laws, or any part thereof, may be altered, amended, or repealed at any regular meeting of the Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School :

The Seventeenth Annual Report shows the whole number connected with the school since its opening, March, 1864, to have been

	1,390
Number in the school, March 31, 1868,	266
Number received during the year ending March 31st, 1869.	
From Hartford County,	31
New Haven,	31
New London,	8
Fairfield,	22
Litchfield,	13
Middlessex,	5
Tolland,	2
Windham,	6
Boarders,	2
Returned,	2
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Total received the past year,	122
Total number during the year,	388
Discharged in various ways,	144
Leaving in the Institution, April 1st, 1869,	244

Much to our comfort and satisfaction, we have received a few less boys the past year than for some years.

We have not rejected any when properly committed by the courts of justice, but I have in many cases discouraged the sending of boarders, fearing that parents or guardians might expect more from us than we with our limited accommodations would be able to perform.

I have been often solicited to take boarders outside of our own State, but have in all cases refused, not feeling at liberty to admit any, to the deprivation of our own boys.

We commence this our eighteenth year with two hundred and forty-four boys.

The result of so much labor and money expended, should be, and we think is, clearly seen.

We can point to many young men with great pride, as proteges of this Institution.

The number lifted high in life—so that they become eminent men, is no doubt small, in comparison to the number sent out, but many of the boys educated here are lifted up and greatly benefited, and go forth to bless the world in an humble way, as laborers and citizens.

Of the 143 sent out in 1867-8, sixty-seven of them were returned to their parents or friends. Of the 144 sent in 1868-9, seventy were so returned. We feel that it is a compliment to the school, that so many parents see their boys come here with such great satisfaction. But of those so returned, we know perhaps less than of the others, as we trust to parental love and care, to train and protect them.

The demand for good boys is very great; and the demand for our boys increase year by year. The demand this year is much greater than the supply.

If we could say that all of our boys were good boys, we could find places for all the boys in the school in a short time.

Our experience in finding good places for boys, we presume accords with that of most other schools of this kind. Men come for boys to work. They want them for that, and that alone. They do not for a moment comprehend the fact that they are to become reformers, and take our place in relation to the boy, and perfect the work attempted here. Most of the men who take boys, expect to find the work of reform all done, and are disappointed that it is not.

Some deprive the boys of proper schooling, and proper moral and religious instruction. Others set the boys bad examples, and we are surprised to find such apt imitators. Few

treat them in the true Christian spirit, and fulfill the gospel demand.

I do not think the boys blameless in many cases of failure. Many of them have restless, roving dispositions, and are head-strong, willful and impatient of restraint.

A slow life on a farm has no charm for them. They prefer a city life, and an opportunity to shift for themselves.

Early habits of disobedience crop out, and they leave good places, not always though to fail, for many of them do well afterward.

The annual tables annexed show the result of mechanical, and farm operations the past year, also facts in regard to the teaching and status of the boys generally.

TABLE I.

SHOWING WHENCE RECEIVED.

Hartford County.

TOWNS.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Bristol,	1	6	7
Berlin,	1	6	7
Canton,	0	2	2
Enfield,	1	18	19
East Hartford,	0	1	1
East Windsor,	1	5	6
Farmington,	0	7	7
Granby,	0	3	3
Glastenbury,	0	3	3
Hartford,	16	162	178
Manchester,	1	8	9
New Britain,	7	36	43
Rocky Hill,	0	4	4
Simsbury,	0	4	4
Suffield,	1	2	3
Southington,	1	3	4
Windsor Locks,	1	13	14
Windsor,	0	6	6
Wethersfield,	0	2	2
West Hartford,	0	2	2

New Haven County.

Cheshire,	1	2	3
Derby,	3	24	27
East Haven,	0	10	10
Guilford,	0	1	1
Hamden,	1	5	6
Branford,	1	3	4
Milford,	0	10	10
Meriden,	4	42	46
Madison,	0	3	3
New Haven,	13	236	249

TOWNS.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Naugatuck,	0	2	2
Orange,	0	3	3
Seymour,	1	3	4
Southbury,	0	1	1
Waterbury,	5	38	43
Wallingford,	2	7	9
Wolcott,	0	2	2

New London County.

Bozrah,	0	1	1
Colchester,	0	7	7
East Lyme,	0	1	1
Franklin,	0	3	3
Griswold,	0	1	1
Groton,	1	7	8
Lyme,	1	3	4
Lebanon,	0	1	1
Norwich,	3	48	51
New London,	3	33	36
Preston,	0	1	1
Stonington,	0	10	10
Waterford,	0	3	3

Fairfield County.

Bridgeport,	12	80	92
Brookfield,	1	2	3
Danbury,	0	33	33
Darien,	2	4	6
Easton,	0	1	1
Fairfield,	0	13	13
Greenwich,	0	5	5
Huntington,	0	1	1
Newtown,	1	3	4
Norwalk,	4	42	46
New Canaan,	0	1	1
Reading,	0	1	1
Stratford,	0	5	5
Ridgefield,	1	0	1

TOWNS.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL
Stamford,	1	17	18
Wilton,	0	1	1

Litchfield County.

Bethlehem,	0	2	2
Bethel,	1	5	6
Cornwall,	0	1	1
Canaan,	0	1	1
Harwinton,	0	3	3
Kent,	1	2	3
Litchfield,	1	1	2
Morris,	0	2	2
New Hartford,	0	1	1
New Milford,	1	5	6
Plymouth,	7	7	14
Sharon,	0	4	4
Salisbury,	0	1	1
Torrington,	1	1	2
Washington,	0	2	2
Watertown,	0	1	1
Winchester,	0	3	3
Woodbury,	1	9	10

Middlesex County.

Clinton,	0	1	1
Cromwell,	0	2	2
Chatham,	0	1	1
Chester,	0	3	3
Durham,	0	1	1
Deep River,	0	2	2
Essex,	0	2	2
East Haddam,	0	1	1
Killingworth,	0	1	1
Haddam,	0	2	2
Middletown,	5	34	39
Portland,	0	5	5
Saybrook,	0	2	2

Tolland County.

TOWNS.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Coventry,	0	7	7
Ellington,	0	1	1
Hebron,	0	3	3
Mansfield,	0	1	1
Somers,	0	5	5
Stafford,	0	1	1
Tolland,	0	4	4
Vernon,	1	15	16
Willington,	1	0	1

Windham County.

Ashford,	0	2	2
Brooklyn,	0	2	2
Canterbury,	0	2	2
Chaplin,	0	1	1
Killingly,	1	9	10
Plainfield,	0	4	4
Putman,	0	1	1
Sterling,	0	1	1
Sprague,	0	2	2
Thompson,	1	1	2
Windham,	2	16	18
Voluntown,	1	1	2
Woodstock,	1	6	7
Boarders,	2	64	66

TABLE II.

Showing the age of boys at commitment.

AGE.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Seven,	0	8	8
Eight,	1	13	14
Nine,	3	39	42
Ten,	18	177	195
Eleven,	15	167	182
Twelve,	21	202	223

AGE.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Thirteen,	10	189	199
Fourteen,	21	228	249
Fifteen,	31	247	278
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	120	1,270	1,390

TABLE III.

Showing Parentage and Nativity.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Born in Ireland,	5	76	81
“ Scotland,	0	7	7
“ France,	1	2	3
“ England,	1	30	31
“ China,	1	0	1
“ Germany,	0	9	9
“ Atlantic Ocean,	0	1	1
“ West Indies,	0	2	2
“ New Brunswick,	0	1	1
“ Nova Scotia,	0	1	1
“ Canada,	3	6	9
“ Italy,	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Foreigners,	12	135	147
Born in Connecticut,	88	905	993
“ Massachusetts,	5	58	63
“ Rhode Island,	1	12	13
“ Vermont,	1	5	6
“ New York,	9	109	118
“ Maine,	0	1	1
“ North Carolina,	0	5	5
“ South Carolina,	1	1	2
“ Florida,	0	2	2
“ New Hampshire,	0	2	2
“ Pennsylvania,	1	11	12
“ Maryland,	0	6	6
“ Ohio,	0	3	3
“ Indiana,	0	5	5

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL
Born in Illinois,	0	2	2
“ Iowa,	0	1	1
“ Wisconsin,	0	1	1
“ District of Columbia,	0	2	2
“ New Jersey,	2	4	6
<hr/>			
Total born in the United States, 108	1,135	1,243	
<hr/>			
Grand total,	120	1,270	1,390

Of those born in the United States, 477 are of Irish parentage, 9 of Scotch, 33 of German, 21 of French, and 21 of English; of the whole number, 114 are colored.

TABLE IV.

Showing for what offenses committed.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Theft,	92	861	953
Burglary,	5	61	66
Vagrancy,	0	58	58
Stubbornness,	0	49	49
Obtaining goods on false pretenses,	1	7	8
Cruelty to animals,	1	2	3
Sabbath breaking,	0	1	1
Malicious mischief,	3	18	21
Assault and battery,	0	23	23
Breach of peace,	4	14	18
Horse stealing,	1	8	9
Disorderly conduct,	0	9	9
Robbery,	0	2	2
Trespass,	0	10	10
Forgery,	1	2	2
Assault,	7	51	58
Driving horses without permission,	0	3	3
Getting on Cars,	0	2	2
Arson,	1	16	17
Profane cursing and swearing,	0	2	2
Common Drunkard,	0	3	3
Fornication,	0	1	1

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Rape,	0	2	2
Attempt to committ rape,	0	1	1
Disobedience,	1	0	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1	0	1
Boarders—no offense specified,	2	64	66
<hr/>			
Total,	120	1,270	1,390

TABLE V.

Showing by what authority committed.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Hartford Superior Court,	3	28	31
New Haven “ “	5	49	54
Fairfield “ “	1	38	39
Litchfield “ “	3	7	10
Middlesex “ “	1	7	8
Tolland “ “	1	8	9
New London “ “	2	9	11
Windham “ “	0	2	2
Hartford Police Court,	15	148	163
New London “ “	2	32	34
Norwich “ “	3	47	50
New Haven City Court,	9	202	211
Waterbury Police Court,	5	32	37
Bridgeport Justice Court,	12	74	86
Justice Courts, various towns,	56	253	579
Boarders,	2	64	66
<hr/>			
Total,	120	1,270	1,390

TABLE VI.

Showing length of sentence.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY	TOTAL
During minority,	14	245	259
Till eighteen years of age,	0	4	4
For less than one year,	3	41	44
For one year,	6	77	83

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL
For one year and six months,	3	21	24
For two years,	32	256	288
For three years,	33	270	303
For four years,	11	75	86
For five years,	13	144	157
For six years,	1	33	34
For seven years,	0	22	22
For eight years,	1	14	15
For nine years,	0	2	2
For ten years,	1	2	3
Boarders,	2	64	66
Total,	120	1,270	1,390

TABLE VII.

Showing the various ways by which boys have left the Institution.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Placed with farmers,	27	163	190
Placed at various trades,	0	28	28
Sentence expired,	4	247	281
Returned to parents or friends,	70	381	451
Sent to hospital,	0	1	1
Returned to Providence R. School,	1	0	1
Sent to Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	0	1	1
Discharged to go to sea,	0	2	2
“ to enlist into the army,	0	26	26
“ to Selectmen,	0	1	1
“ for defective mittimus,	0	5	5
“ by order of court,	0	5	5
“ by Legislature,	0	3	3
Remanded to alternative sentence,	3	17	20
Boarders left,	4	62	66
Escaped,	2	58	60
Died,	3	13	16
Total,	144	1,013	1,157

TABLE VIII.

Showing something of the social and moral condition of the boys at the time of their commitment. Boarders are not included in this table.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Whole number received,	118	1,206	1,324
Who have lost fathers,	45	311	356
Who have lost mothers,	17	184	201
Who have lost both parents,	6	93	99
Whose fathers were intemperate,	23	352	380
Whose mothers were intemperate,	6	140	146
Mostly idle previous to admission,	60	683	743
Were untruthful,	112	1,065	1,177
Were profane,	71	945	1,016
Were truants,	77	871	948
Had used tobacco,	30	408	438
Had been arrested once before,	36	263	299
“ “ twice before,	14	65	79
“ “ three times,	5	25	30
“ “ four times or more,	1	22	23
Regular at Church and Sabbath School,	30	518	548
Were never connected with any Sabbath School,	21	241	262
Had never attended any School,	1	24	25

TABLE IX.

*Showing the present attainments in their School studies.
Time devoted to study twenty-two hours per week.*

Whole number in school,	240
Can read in books generally,	124
Can read in easy lessons,	95
Can scarcely read,	29
Study Geography,	95
Study Grammar,	12
Study Mental Arithmetic,	193
Study Written Arithmetic,	104

Have been to division,	13
“ through division,	17
“ to federal money,	10
“ percentage,	27
“ interest,	16
“ common fractions,	9
“ through Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic,	12
Can write letters to their friends,	134

TABLE X.

Showing Articles made in Sewing Shop.

Number of coats made	653
“ pants,	803
“ suspenders, pairs,	165
“ overalls,	87
“ shirts,	462
“ caps,	266
“ mittens, pairs,	116
“ aprons,	132
“ vests,	160
“ pillow cases,	306
“ bed ticks,	1
“ pillow ticks,	257
“ quilts,	50
“ sheets,	89
“ carpets,	1
“ curtains,	8
“ towels,	19
“ hay caps,	90

TABLE XI.

Farm Products.

58 tons of English hay,	\$1,044.00
3 tons of rowen hay,	60.00
6 tons of stock hay,	72.00
1½ tons of corn fodder,	18.00

3	tons of barley straw,				\$36.00
1½	tons of buckwheat straw,				9.00
1	ton of litter, \$8, soiling, \$100,				108.00
1	ton of carrots,				30.00
4½	tons of mangel wurtzel,				90.00
¾	ton of squashes,				45.00
1,300	bushels of potatoes,				1,300.00
629	bushels of turnips,				251.60
47	bushels of table beets,				47.00
25	bushels of onions,				75.00
10	bushels of parsnips,				7.50
60	bushels of sweet corn,				75.00
20	bushels of apples,				20.00
50	bushels of tomatoes,				62.50
45	bushels corn,				49.50
97	bushels of barley,				97.00
65	bushels of buckwheat,				78.00
70	bushels of peas,				105.00
85	bushels of string beans,				127.50
20	bushels of broom corn, seed,				14.00
15	bushels of pop corn,				22.50
5	bushels of strawberries,				32.00
3,385	pounds of pork,				440.05
2,450	pounds of beef,				299.00
761	pounds of veal,				76.10
350	broom brush,				52.50
8,722	gallons of milk,				2,442.16
	swine,				211.50
50	cords of wood,				300.00
	Products of Garden,				150.00
	Labor of men, boys and teams,				873.93
1,038	bundles of beets,				51.90
					<hr/>
					\$8,673.24

TABLE XII.

Inventory of Stock and Tools, April 1st, 1869.

Three yoke of oxen,	\$950.00
Fourteen cows,	1,295.00
Six heifers,	325.00
Two calves,	40.00
Swine,	325.00
Three ox carts,	155.00
Two sleds, \$25; one mower, \$100,	125.00
One iron roller, \$30; plows, \$50; harrows, \$35,	115.00
All other farming tools,	345.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,675.00

Inventory of Produce, April 1st, 1869.

32 tons of hay,	\$528.00
1 ton of straw,	12.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ ton of shorts,	22.00
$4\frac{1}{2}$ tons of mangel wurtzel,	90.00
2 tons of bone,	110.00
550 bushels of potatoes,	440.00
50 bushels of turnips,	25.00
15 bushels of table beets,	18.75
20 bushels of corn,	21.00
8 bushels of barley,	10.00
15 bushels of buckwheat,	18.00
Seed corn,	6.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,304.75

FARM.

To stock and tools on hand, April 1st, 1868,	\$3,524.00
To produce,	1,461.50
To 3,603 days' work of boys at thirty cents,	1,080.90
To sundries purchased for farm	1,574.69

To board of farmers 104 weeks at \$5,	\$520.00
To labor of farmers,	2,120.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,281.00

Cr.

By stock and tools on hand April 1st, 1869,	\$3,675.00
By produce on stock on hand April 1st, 1869,	1,304.75
By produce and stock sold,	807.86
By labor of men, boys and teams,	873.93
By sundries furnished Institution, viz :	
8,722 gallons milk,	2,442.16
3,385 pounds of pork,	440.05
1,500 pounds squashes,	45.00
30 bushels of corn,	45.00
10 bushels barley,	12.50
1,075 bushels of potatoes,	1,075.00
All other vegetables,	541.00
Broom brush,	52.50
50 cords of wood,	300.00
3 tons of hay,	54.00
	<hr/>
	\$11,668.75

Balance in favor of farm,	\$1,587.66
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Amount and value of property in the horse barn.

Two horses at \$150,	\$300.00
Two horses at \$200,	400.00
One pair of double light harness,	50.00
Two pair of heavy harness \$25,	50.00
Two pair common harness \$30.00,	50.00
One top carriage,	250.00
One two seat carriage,	75.00
One two seat wagon,	75.00
One heavy wagon,	50.00
One dirt wagon,	50.00
One buggy,	125.00

One two seat sleigh,	\$50.00
One single and one square sleigh,	50.00
One pair runners,	10.00
Robes, blankets and bells,	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,645.00

CHAIR SHOP.

	DR.
To cash paid for stock,	\$16,707.77
To expense of shop,	750.00
To cane and seats on hand, March 31, 1868,	2,681.57
To fixtures and tools,	250.00
To freight on cane and seats,	750.00
	<hr/>
	\$21,139.34

	CR.
By cash received for seats,	\$27,547.47
By due for seats, March 31, 1869,	2,553.75
By cane on hand,	1,475.92
By fixtures,	250.00
	<hr/>
	\$31,827.14

Amount for boys' labor in shop, \$10,687.80

Number of seats caned,	97,187
Number of backs caned,	7,746
Number of settees caned,	306

Total number of pieces caned, 105,239

Our hearty thanks are due to the editors and proprietors of the following weeklies, for their continued supply of fresh and instructive reading:

"Religious Herald," "Christian Secretary," "Courant" and "Post," Hartford.

"Palladium," "Journal and Courier," and "Register," New Haven.

"Sentinel and Witness," and the "Constitution," Middletown.

"Danbury Times," "Norwalk Gazette," "Iowa Republican," "Meriden Recorder," "State Temperance Journal," "New London Chronicle," and "Baltic Times."

OTHER DONATIONS.

Hon Julius Hotchkiss, Public Documents, 5 vols.

Hon. Henry Barnard, Public Documents, 1 vol.

Charles L. Hoadley, State Librarian, 1 vol.

Comptroller of State of Conn., 1 vol.

Geo. W. Goodsell, New Haven, one barrel apples.

Miss F. T. Russell, Christmas dinner for boys.

We spent one thousand dollars this year in paving the boys' yard with concrete, and we feel that we have made no better investment. We have had no mud this Spring, where heretofore it was all mud. Now it is a most delightful play ground at all seasons of the year.

We have built a front road or rather two roads, an entrance and an exit. These add much to the beauty of the place, and increase its attractions. We have done much in grading, building walks and walls, and added greatly to the general appearance and permanent improvement of the place.

We have fitted up the back school room and made it very attractive. We have kept a carpenter all of the year and the Institution is, I think, in many respects, in as good repair as at any time since it was built.

We need a few more repairs, and these we hope to make with our own means, by a careful and judicious use of the same.

Our farm products increase in value year by year. The farm report herewith presented, as prepared by the farmer, shows an increase in quantity of products, and a personal inspection of our stock and farm a largely increased value. We shall need, and must have in a short time, more barn room. We have been full of stock all winter, and yet shall have a surplus of twenty tons of hay.

I call your attention particularly to the exhibit of the amount and value of the boys' labor, in the mechanical department. An economic industrial course pursued here, has

resulted in netting the State, for the benefit of the school, a large amount. The pecuniary result here is to me very gratifying, and I have no doubt will be equally so to you. The result of the boys' labor the past year, has amounted to about twelve thousand dollars.

Our schools have had the usual attention through the year. We hope for the best result from the Sabbath and day school.

My officers have been in a marked degree faithful, and I am indebted to them for their cordial co-operation for the results of the past year.

We have been blessed with health generally, and there has been no prevailing disease. Last autumn we had a few cases of scarlatina, and this Spring four or five of typhoid pneumonia. One of our out-door boys, and one of our best boys, was taken last September with scarlatina, and died a few days after. Another, a feeble boy, died in November of typhus fever, and one in March of this year of typhoid pneumonia. We had a few other severe cases of pneumonia, but all recovered. Our hospital has not been opened more than two months in the last three years.

This year closes my tenth at the school. I thank God with a full heart, for blessings that have been crowded upon me here. From you, gentlemen, I have always received the kindest assistance and counsel, and so long as the providence of God shall continue me here, I shall labor in the future, as in the past, for the highest good of the school.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD WALKER HATCH,
Superintendent and Physician.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE
THE TREASURER RESPECTFULLY PRESENTS

Dr.

To balance on hand April 1, 1868,	\$118.60
“ amount received from State Treasury, for board of Delinquents,	30,506.77
“ amount received from Farm,	807.86
“ “ “ “ Chair Shop,	27,527.47
“ “ “ “ Miscellaneous,	855.37
“ “ “ “ Boarders,	240.00

Total receipts,	\$60,056.07
---------------------------	-------------

E. W. HATCH, *Treasurer.*

March 31, 1869.

I have examined the above Treasurer's report, and compared the same with the vouchers, and find it to be correct.

HIRAM FOSTER, *Auditor.*

REFORM SCHOOL OF CONNECTICUT,
THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, AND IS

	CR.
By Cash paid for Provisions,	\$13,921.75
“ “ “ Farm,	1,574.69
“ “ “ Traveling,	476.06
“ “ “ Salaries,	10,479.73
“ “ “ Books and Stationery,	646.75
“ “ “ Freight,	1,495.79
“ “ “ Clothing,	4,875.98
“ “ “ Shoe Shop,	219.60
“ “ “ Chair Shop,	16,707.77
“ “ “ Miscellaneous,	1,371.13
“ “ “ Furniture,	375.57
“ “ “ Repairs and Improvements,	4,664.69
“ “ “ Postage,	63.00
“ “ “ Hospital,	18.73
“ “ “ Stable,	1,157.73
“ “ “ Fuel and Lights,	1,504.93
Total Expenditures,	\$59,553.90
Balance in Treasury,	502.17
	<u>\$60,056.07</u>

LAWS RELATING TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The following laws relating to commitments to the State Reform School, are now in force :

When any boy under the age of sixteen years, shall be convicted of any offense known to the laws of this State, and punishable by imprisonment other than such as may be punishable by imprisonment for life, the Court or Justice, as the case may be, before whom such conviction shall be had, may, at their discretion, sentence such boys to the State Reform School, or to such punishment as is now provided by law for the same offense.

And if the sentence shall be to the Reform School, then it shall be in the alternative to the State Reform School, or to such punishment as would have been awarded if this act had no been passed. SEC. 4th of "An Act to establish the State Reform School," passed 1851.

All commitments to the Reform School of boys, of whatever age when committed, shall be for a term not longer than during their minority, nor less than ninety days, [the ninety days limitation has been altered by subsequent statute,] unless sooner discharged by the order of the Trustees, as herein provided, and whenever any boy shall be discharged therefrom, by the expiration of his term of commitment, or as reformed, or as having arrived at the age of twenty-one years, such discharge shall be a full and complete release from all penalties and disabilities which may have been created by such sentence.

SEC. 7 of above Act.

Any Justice of the Peace, before whom any juvenile delinquent may be lawfully committed to the State Reform School, may sentence such delinquent during his minority, provided that no Justice of the Peace shall sentence any delinquent as aforesaid to said school, for a longer period than ninety days, [ninety days clause altered by subsequent statute,] unless upon the recommenderation, at the time of such sentence, of a majority of the Selectmen of the town in which such conviction is had.

SEC. 1 of Act of 1854.

No person shall hereafter be sentenced or committed to the State Reform School for any of the offenses specified in the 24th and 55th sections of the "Act concerning Domestic Relations," or the 23d section of the Act concerning Prisons.

SEC. 1 of the Act of 1855.

No person under the age of ten years shall hereafter be committed to the State Reform School, *nor shall any person be so committed for a less period than nine months.*

SEC. 3 of Act of 1857.

Any parent may indenture his boy, or any guardian may indenture his male ward, to the State Reform School, for such length of time as may be agreed upon by such parent or guardian and the Trustees of said State Reform School, on condition that such parent or guardian shall pay the expenses of his boy or ward, so indentured as aforesaid, while at said State Reform School.

Act of 1859, SEC. 1.

FORM OF INDENTURE ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

To the Trustees of the Connecticut State Reform School:

I hereby request that the boy named

be received as indentured according to law, to the STATE REFORM SCHOOL, at West Meriden, and I hereby bind myself and agree to the following conditions, viz.:

The price of board, education, training and clothing for said boy shall be at the rate of Three Dollars per week, payable quarter-yearly in advance, and the said

is bound to remain in said Institution for the term of months, entitled to the same supervision, medical treatment, support and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment and restraint, as all other inmates of said School.

[Signed,]

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

The Annual, Quarterly, and Semi-Annual Meetings of the Board of Trustees, are holden as follows:

Annual Meeting, second Wednesday in July.

Quarterly “ “ “ in October.

Semi-Annual Meeting, second Wednesday in January.

Quarterly “ “ “ in April.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was passed at the January meeting of the Board, 1860, and is considered one of the standing rules of the Board.

Resolved, That we visit the Institution in succession, each month in which the regular meetings of the Board do not occur:

The following is the order of counties:

February—*Middlesex County*.

March—*Tolland County*.

May—*Litchfield County*.

June—*New London County*.

August—*Hartford County*.

September—*New Haven County*.

November—*Fairfield County*.

December—*Windham County*.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirements of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from its commencement to the present time.

Date of Commiss'n.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	Date of Retirement.
1851.	Gideon Welles,	Hartford,	1853.
1851.	Philemon Hoadley,	New Haven,	1857.
1851.	E. S. Abernethy,	Bridgeport,	1853.
1851.	A. N. Baldwin,	New Milford	1855.
1851.	Philo M. Judson,	Norwich,	Declined.
1851.	Erastus Lester,	Plainfield,	1854.
1851.	Henry D. Smith,	Middletown,	1853.
1851.	John H. Brockway,	Ellington,	1853.
1853.	Philip Ripley,	Hartford,	Died in office '63
1853.	David Patchen,	Weston,	1854.
1853.	John P. Gulliver,	Norwich,	1854.
1853.	John S. Yeomans,	Columbia,	1856.
1853.	James Phelps,	Essex,	1855.
1854.	Fred. S. Wildman,	Danbury,	1858
1854.	Moses Pierce,	Norwich,	1856.
1854.	John Gallup, 2d,	Brooklyn,	1858.
1855.	Sylvester Spencer,	Litchfield,	Resigned, 1858.
1855.	Elihu Spencer,	Middletown,	Declined.
1856.	Moses Culver,	Middletown,	1858.
1856.	Thomas Clark,	Coventry,	1860.
1856.	Wm. P. Benjamin,	New London	Still in office.
1857.	Wm. S. Charnley,	New Haven,	Declined.
1858.	E. W. Hatch,	Meriden,	Resigned, 1859.
1858.	Horace Gaylord,	Ashford,	1862.
1858.	David P. Nichols,	Danbury,	Still in office.
1858.	Thomas A. Miller,	Torrington,	1859.
1858.	Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown,	1863.
1859.	Hiram Foster,	Meriden,	Still in office.
1859.	Daniel G. Platt,	Washington,	" "
1860.	Henry McCrea,	Ellington,	" "
1862.	Roswell Brown,	Hartford,	" "
1862.	William Swift,	Windham,	1866.
1863.	Henry G. Hubbard,	Middletown,	Declined.
1864.	Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown,	Still in office.
1866.	Jas. B. Whitcomb,	Brooklyn,	" "

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1853.	Philemon Hoadley,	1855.
1854.	Saxton B. Little, Asst. Supt.,	Still in office.
1855.	Roswell Hawley, M. D.	1859.
1859.	Edward W. Hatch, M. D.,	

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

E. W. HATCH, M. D.,
SUPERINTENDENT, TREASURER, AND PHYSICIAN.

TEACHERS.

SAXTON B. LITTLE,
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND PRINCIPAL TEACHER.
MR. FRANK G. OTIS, MR. H. S. RICE, MISS S. A. HUG-
GINS, MRS. J. H. EASTMAN.

MATRON.

MRS. H. S. RICE.

FARM.

L. P. CHAMBERLAIN, FARMER.
BELLA ANDREWS, ASSISTANT FARMER.
STYLES SMITH, ASSISTANT.
W. LARRABEE, GARDENER.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

. ATMAN, CHAIR SHOP.
MR. E. SHUMWAY, “ “
MR. J. B. PORTER, SHOE SHOP AND BOYS' KITCHEN.

WATCHMAN.

B. COTNEY.

R E P O R T

OF THE

D I R E C T O R S

OF THE

C O N N E C T I C U T S T A T E P R I S O N ,

T O T H E

G E N E R A L A S S E M B L Y

MAY SESSION, 1869.

Printed by order of the Legislature.

N E W H A V E N :

THOMAS J. STAFFORD, STATE PRINTER.

1869.

OFFICERS.

Directors,

JOHN R. BEAUMONT of East Hartford, WILLIAM K. PECK of
Winchester, F. B. LEE of Norwich.

Warden,

WILLIAM WILLARD.

Dept. Warden,

DWIGHT M. MARTIN.

Chaplain,

REV. B. C. PHELPS.

Physician,

A. S. WARNER, M. D.

Clerk,

A. J. BOTELLE.

Overseers,

JOHN FENTON,
THOMAS H. HANNER,
CHAS. N. CHURCHILL,

GUST. SARGENT,
FRANK W. BACON,
LOREN J. HASTINGS.

Watchmen,

LEANDER COTTON,
JULIUS DEMING,

HENRY BARROWS,
WILLIAM P. YATES.

Gate Keeper,

S. S. HILLS.

Matrons,

MISS HANNAH GRISWOLD,

MISS LOUISE ROLAND.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To the Hon. General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1869:

THE Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison respectfully submit their annual report :

Society has two objects in establishing and maintaining places of confinement for those who have violated law. The first is its own safety and protection, the second the reformation of the offender and his restoration to the ranks of virtue.

How best to attain these objects, has been the subject of much thought among those whose sympathies extend to the unfortunate criminal after society, whose laws he has offended, has closed the prison doors upon him.

We are warranted by the laws of safety in restricting the liberty of the criminal as much as is necessary to prevent the further violation of law ; but such portions of his rights only should be taken away from him as cannot be left to him without danger to the State. Absolute justice demands that the offender must make restitution for the laws he has broken, and submit to such restraints as the community sees fit to place upon him ; nor ought the criminal be subjected to greater restraint than is necessary for the preservation of the public safety, and his own highest good.

The offender having been confined under these proper restraints, must still be maintained. He still requires food, clothing and medical attendance, and the same law of absolute justice requires that he should maintain himself during his confinement, as before. Under the present management and healthful discipline of the prison, administered with great dis-

cretion and prudence by the Warden and his associates, these several objects have been attained in an eminent degree.

The most perfect order is maintained in every part of the institution, while the prisoners seem as cheerful as their circumstances will permit. A comparison of the present institution, now not only self-sustaining but a source of actual revenue to the State, with the old prison at Simsbury, with its subterraneous passages and apartments dripping with moisture, costing the State several thousand dollars annually, shows an advancement in the management of prisons of which the State may well be proud.

The General Assembly of 1868 authorized the expenditure of (\$5,000) five thousand dollars of the accumulated earnings of the prison for the erection of a substantial fence in front of the prison grounds.

The Directors and Warden, after mature deliberation, decided to erect an iron fence, and at once sought out a suitable pattern, and made a contract for its erection on such favorable terms, that with the balance of the \$5,000 they were authorized to expend, new gravel roofs have been laid on the two large work shops in the prison yard, several thousand tile have been purchased and laid in the grounds fronting the prison, by which they are thoroughly underdrained, conducing thereby to the healthfulness of the place as well as improvement of the grounds.

The fence is, we think, one of the finest in the State; 520 feet long, and placed on heavy granite posts, the whole constructed with a view not only to beauty but to durability. The whole work has been done under the immediate and constant supervision of the Warden, and it gives us pleasure to add that every dollar has been as carefully and judiciously expended as if it had been his own personal matter.

The resolution of the last General Assembly appropriating one thousand dollars, and directing the Warden to procure apparatus and light the prison with gas, has been complied with at an expense of about \$900, and the inmates are now able to read from supper to bed time.

In our last annual report we had the honor to suggest that the insane convicts be removed to the Institution for the In-

sane at Middletown, as no suitable accommodations could be provided for them at the prison. The Joint Standing Committee on State Prison, to whom our report was referred, reported a resolution calculated to accomplish the object sought; but the Managers of that Institution introduced a slight amendment which was engrafted in the resolution, the effect of which, as intended, destroyed the whole resolution, and we have been unable to place a single unfortunate in that Institution.

The result has been that one has committed suicide, another died, and still another is but just alive, while several others are tending in the same direction. In calling your attention to this matter we have only discharged our duty to this long neglected class of convicts; the Warden has done all in his power to ameliorate their condition, but it is out of his power to make them comfortable, especially those who are turbulent and noisy.

One of the greatest needs of the Institution at the present time is a never failing supply of good pure water; first, as conducive to the health and comfort of the inmates, and second, as a protection against fire.

For drinking and culinary purposes we are dependent on our wells, and for protection against fire and for steam purposes, washing, &c., on a few cisterns, which in dry seasons we are obliged to fill by drawing in barrels from the cove in rear of the prison, so that in case of an extensive fire occurring in a dry time we should be absolutely and entirely powerless to save any part of the establishment.

This may be remedied at this time by a comparatively small outlay. The City of Hartford has extended its water pipes so far in this direction that only a mile and a half or two miles of pipe is required to connect us with the city main, when we would have a never failing (and with suitable pipe) an abundant supply. Your attention is most earnestly called to this subject.

By generosity of Henry C. Dorsey, Esq., of Pawtucket, R. I., the sum of (\$1,666 $\frac{66}{100}$), sixteen hundred and sixty-six $\frac{66}{100}$ dollars was placed in the hands of Capt. Willard as Trustee on the 1st of January, 1868, the interest of which is to be appropriated annually forever to furnish a good roast dinner, with

suitable accompaniments, for the State prisoners at Wethersfield. In accordance with the design of the donor, one hundred dollars was expended for that purpose on sabbath day, the 31st of January last, the birth-day of the donor. On that occasion an interesting and able sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Parker, of the South Congregational Church of Hartford. The exercises were enlivened by excellent music, furnished by the South Church Quartette, under the direction of C. W. Huntington, Esq. By resolution of the last General Assembly, Capt. Willard was authorized to pay over the aforesaid fund to the Treasurer of the State, who was authorized to receive the same and set it apart, the same to be known as the Dorsey Fund, and pay to the Warden of the Prison, on the 31st of January, 1869, and annually thereafter, one hundred dollars, for the purpose specified in said gift.

L. P. Hawes, Esq., of New York city, has presented to the Prison Library one hundred and seventy-five new and excellent books, which have been highly prized and much enjoyed by the convicts.

The annual report of the Warden, hereto annexed, gives a satisfactory account of the financial condition of the Prison, by which it appears that the earnings for the past year have been \$23,940.50, and the expenses for the same period have been \$21,127.13, balance net gain \$2,812.78—while the balance of cash on hand and carried to new account is \$2,236.82.

Religious exercises are held every Sunday in the chapel, under the direction of the faithful Chaplain, Rev. B. C. Phelps. We refer you to his report, hereto annexed.

You are also referred to the report of the Physician, Doct. A. S. Warner, for an account of the physical condition of the inmates.

The Deputy Warden, D. M. Martin, Esq., and the Clerk, A. J. Botelle, Esq., have each discharged their duties in a creditable manner.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN R. BEAUMONT,	} <i>Directors.</i>
WILLIAM K. PECK,	
FRANCIS B. LEE,	

Wethersfield, March 31st, 1869.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To J. R. Beaumont, William K. Peck, Jr., and Francis B. Lee, Esqs., Directors of the Connecticut State Prison.

GENTLEMEN :

In accordance with law I hand you herewith my report of the financial operations of the Prison for the year ending March, 1869, with the usual statistical matter annexed.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your continued confidence and cordial co-operation, and my subordinates for their faithfulness and efficiency,

I am very truly your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILLARD, *Warden.*

Wethersfield, March 31st, 1869.

INCOME.

SHOE SHOPS.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1868,	\$	64.92	
Pay of Overseers,	-	-	1,242.70
			<u>\$1,307.62</u>
Received for work done,	-	-	13,377.93
Stock on hand March 31st, 1869,	-	-	60.45
			<u>13,438.38</u>
			<u>\$12,130.76</u>

BURNISHING SHOP.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1868,		22.25	
Pay of Overseers,	-	-	390.00
			<u>412.25</u>
Received for work done,	-	-	4,575.54
Stock on hand March 31st, 1869,	-	-	19.50
			<u>4,595.04</u>
			<u>\$4,182.79</u>

RULE SHOPS.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1868,		40.70	
Pay of Overseers,	-	-	780.00
			<u>820.70</u>
Received for work done,	-	-	7,258.23
Stock on hand March 31st, 1869,	-	-	38.40
			<u>7,296.63</u>
			<u>\$6,475.93</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Received from Visitors,	-	-	485.95
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BOARD ACCOUNT.

Board of United States Convicts,	-	-	587.69
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INTEREST.

Balance of Interst,	-	-	77.39
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EXPENDITURES.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1868,	\$4,299.89	
Officers' Salaries, Board of Clerk,		
Watchmen, Gatekeeper, &c., -	13,094.86	
	<hr/>	17,394.75
Sundry credits to this account, -	3,434.19	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1869,	5,532.02	8,966.21
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$8,428.54

PROVISIONS.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1868, -	1,229.36	
Amount since purchased, - -	10,947.53	
	<hr/>	12,176.89
Sundry credits to this account, - -	750.28	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1869, -	1,486.15	2,236.43
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$9,940.46

CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1868,	2,148.59	
Amount since purchased, - -	1,493.67	
	<hr/>	3,642.26
Sundry credits to this account, - -	435.77	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1869, -	1,964.17	2,399.94
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$1,242.32

HOSPITAL.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1868, -	125.00	
Amount since purchased, - - -	433.41	
Physician's Salary, - - -	250.00	
	<hr/>	708.41
Sundry credits to this account, - -	00.00	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1869, - -	115.00	115.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$593.41

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Matrons,	\$338.00	
Received for work done,	00.00	
	<hr/>	338.00

TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICTS.

Paid for the Transportation of Convicts from the different Counties the past year,	287.95
---	--------

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Amount expended for Repairs and improve- ments past year,	197.05
--	--------

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Discount in settlement of bill against Nathan Benham,	100.00
--	--------

 RECAPITULATION.

INCOME.

Shoe Shops,	\$12,130.76	
Burnishing Shop,	4,182.79	
Rule Shops,	6,475.93	
Profit and Loss,	485.95	
Board of United States Convicts,	587.69	
Interest,	77.39	
	<hr/>	23,940.51

EXPENDITURES.

Expense Account,	8,428.54	
Provisions,	9,940.46	
Clothing and Bedding,	1,242.32	
Hospital,	593.41	
Female Department,	338.00	
Transportation of Convicts,	287.95	
Repairs and Improvements,	197.05	
Profit and Loss	100.00	
Balance gained,	2,812.78	
	<hr/>	23,940.51

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Paid for advertising applicants for pardon, by order of General Assembly,	\$ 5.90	
Paid for Prison Library, by order of General Assembly	142.96	
Paid for Prison Aid Society, by order of General Assembly,	121.43	
Paid for Repairs and Improvements by order of General Assembly,	5,900.00	
Amount of property on hand March 31st, 1868,	7,930.71	
Amount of property on hand March 31st, 1869,	9,215.69	1,284.98
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$7,455.27
Book Accounts March 31st, 1868, 217.53		
“ “ “ 1869, 17.53		
	<hr/>	200.00
Cash on hand March 31st 1868, 5,466.31		
“ “ “ 1869, 2,236.82		
	<hr/>	3,229.49
Fines received from discharged Convicts,	13.00	
Received from State Treasurer for Repairs and Improvements,	1,000.00	
Received from State Treasurer for Prison Library,	200.00	4,642.49
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance net gain,		\$2,812.78

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Number of Prisoners in Confinement, March 31st 1868, Received since, Deaths, Discharges, &c., &c.

Whole number in confinement March 31st, 1868,	191	
Since received,	91	
		282
Discharged by expiration sentence,	71	
" " order of General Assembly,	15	
" " Secretary of Navy,	4	
Died,	8	
Escaped,*	1	99
		183
Leaving in confinement, March 31st, 1869,		183
Of this number there are for first offense,	170	
" " second " "	10	
" " third " "	1	
" " fourth " "	2	
		183

Number received from each County.

Hartford County,	35	Fairfield County,	52
New Haven " "	42	Litchfield " "	19
New London " "	19	Middlesex " "	3
Windham " "	7	Tollard " "	3
United States Prisoners,			3
			183

The ninety-one received during the year ending March 31st, 1869, were from

Hartford County,	17	Fairfield County,	29
New Haven " "	18	Litchfield " "	7
New London " "	9	Middlesex " "	2
Windham " "	4	Tollard " "	1
United State Prisoners,			4
			91

* Recaptured and returned May 1st, 1869.

Age.

Under 20 years, there are	.	.	.	25
From 20 to 30 years, there are	.	.	.	87
“ 30 to 40 “ “	.	.	.	43
“ 40 to 50 “ “	.	.	.	18
Over 50 years, there are	.	.	.	10

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*Prisoners pardoned by the General Assembly, May Session,
1868.*

Names.	Nativity.	Crimes.
Charles D. Tuller,	Connecticut,	Theft.
Martin Allen,	New York,	Theft and breaking jail.
Lucius J. Woodford,	Connecticut,	Murder, 2d degree.
John Devereaux,	Ireland,	Robbery.
Thomas Grant,	New York,	Robbery.
John Gaffney,	Ireland,	Attempt at Rape,
Charles S. Barbour,	New York,	Burglary.
James Hanna,	Ireland,	Assault with intent to kill.
Lyman F. Carter,	New York,	Incest.
Antoine Le Dianco,	Italy,	Manslaughter.
Nelson Dewey,	Rhode Island,	Manslaughter.
Benj. Freeman,	Connecticut,	Adultery,
Thomas Tinlan,	Massachusetts,	Stealing from person.
Leopold Luft,	Germany,	Burglary.
Lucina Coleman,	Connecticut,	Murder 2d degree.

Sentences.

For 6 months,	1	For 10 years,	5
“ 1 year,	9	“ 12 “ and 3 months,	1
“ 1 “ and 6 months,	3	“ 12 “ 9 “	1
“ 2 “	46	“ 12 “	2
“ 2 “ “ 6 “	3	“ 13 “	1
“ 3 “	25	“ 15 “	2
“ 3 “ “ 6 “	3	“ 16 “	1
“ 4 “	21	“ Life “	19

For 4 years and 6 months,	2	Until further orders. from	
" 5 "	14	Superior Courts,	1
" 6 "	5	For 10 years and \$50 fine,	1
" 7 "	7	" 6 " " 5 "	1
" 7 " " 6 "	1	" 5 " " 1 "	2
" 8 "	1	" 5 " " 6c. "	1
" 9 "	1	" 3 " " 1 "	1
" 9 " " 6 "	1	" 3 " " 6c. "	1
			<hr/> 183

Crimes.

Acquitted on ground of insanity but confined by order of Supreme Court,	1
Attempt at Rape,	2
" Burglary,	1
" Rape and stealing from person,	1
Assault with intent to kill,	3
" " Commit a Rape,	5
" " Steal from person,	1
Assisting prisoner to break Jail and escape, placing obstructions on Railroad track, &c., &c.,	1
Arson,	3
Bigamy,	1
Burglary,	45
" and Horse Stealing,	1
" " breaking Jail,	1
" " Theft,	4
Barn Burning,	1
Carnal knowledge and abuse of female child under 10 years of age,	2
Drunkness, Disobedience of Order, &c.,	2
Embezzlement,	1
Forgery,	5
Horse Stealing,	14
" " and Theft,	2
Highway Robbery,	1
Manslaughter,	10
Mutinous Conduct, &c.,	1

Murder,	9
" 2d degree,	2
Murder Commuted,	2
Passing Counterfeit Money,	4
Post Office Robbery and Theft,	1
Placing obstructions on Rail Road track,	1
Robbery,	3
Rape,	6
Stealing from the person,	6
Theft,	35
" Forgery, and Assault with intent to break Jail,	1
" and Breaking Jail,	4

Prisoners under Sentence for Life.

NAMES.	Ages when committed.	Nativity.	Where convicted.	When committed.	Crime.
John Brown,	35	Ireland,	Tolland,	Nov. 3, 1849,	Murder (Conn.)
W. O. Chapin.	32	Mass.	Hartford,	Feb. 8, 1849,	Rape.
Issac Randolph,	45	Penn.	N. Haven,	July 16, 1856,	Murder 2d deg.
James P. Warren,	21	Conn.	Tolland,	Dec. 4, 1859,	" "
Curtis Dart,	52	Conn.	Litchfield,	May 10, 1860,	" "
Thomas Wilson,	50	Ireland,	Hartford,	July 31, 1860,	" "
James Cuff,	33	Ireland,	Windham,	Nov. 22, 1860,	" "
Mort. S. Videtoe,	36	Mass.	Litchfield,	Dec. 31, 1860,	" "
Philip Bossert,	29	Germany,	Fairfield,	Dec. 4, 1863,	Murder.
Charles J. Allen,	28	Conn.	Litchfield,	Sept. 30, 1865,	Murder 2d deg.
Wm. Nickerson,	31	New York,	Fairfield,	Sept. 26, 1866,	Rape.
George Merritt,	20	New York,	Fairfield,	Sept. 26, 1866,	Rape.
Freeman Gilbert,	45	New York,	Fairfield,	Sept. 26, 1866,	Rape.
Stephen Abbott,	52	Conn.	N. Haven,	Jan. 15, 1869,	Murder.
James Brooks,	28	England,	Hartford,	Mar. 20, 1868,	Murder 2d deg.
James Guion,	19	N. Carolina,	Fairfield,	Oct. 21, 1868,	Rape.
Alexander Henry,	22	Louisiana,	Hartford,	Mar. 20, 1868,	Murder 2d deg.
James Hawley,	30	Conn.	Fairfield,	Oct. 21, 1868,	Rape.
Harvey Chamberlain	52	Conn.	Litchfield,	Nov. 21, 1868,	Murder 2d deg.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM WILLARD, *Warden.*

CONN. STATE PRISON, Wethersfield, April 1st, 1869.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Directors of the Connecticut State Prison :

GENTLEMEN :—

During the past year the routine of prison duty has varied little from its usual course.

The chapel services have been attended with marked attention, and frequently with encouraging signs of reform ; seldom has a month passed without some one having professed a change of heart, or been deeply interested in their spiritual welfare, and disposed to converse freely upon the subject.

Our sabbath school embraces about thirty scholars ; in this work the Warden and his Deputy, and Mr. Frank W. Bacon, one of the overseers, have rendered important service.

On sabbath afternoons I visit all the cells, giving every man an opportunity to communicate with me, and hold conversation with as many as time will permit. The report might be largely extended by details of experience, and resolves of future reform.

Seven have made considerable proficiency in learning to read, and by the use of the slate, many are acquiring the art of writing with commendable progress, and a larger number than usual are devoting much of their time to the study of arithmetic.

The Library is one of the most encouraging features of prison reform ; for convicts have been accustomed to read but little before their imprisonment, but their leisure hours afford them little opportunity for anything else, and in consequence of which they acquire a fondness for books, by which many accomplish a large amount of reading in the course of a year.

The Library has been replenished by the addition of three hundred (300) volumes, one hundred and seventy-five (175) of

which were a valuable donation from L. P. Hawes, Esq., of New York; such liberality is truly encouraging.

I have expended for the benefit of the Library, including bibles, almanacs, arithmetics, slates, and spelling books, the sum of one hundred and forty-two dollars and ninety-six cents, (\$142.96.) In the female department there are only seven convicts, with whom I hold religious services every sabbath afternoon, and usually conclude the day by reading the scriptures and prayer in the Hospital.

I would here express my thanks to Deputy Dwight M. Martin. and J. W. Kennedy, Esq., for their valuable assistance in support of our singing in the chapel services on the sabbath, and to the Warden and his officers for their kindness to the Chaplain in his relation to this Institution.

Most respectfully submitted.

B. C. PHELPS, *Chaplain.*

Wethersfield, March 31st, 1869.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison.

GENTLEMEN :

I hereby present my report for the year just ended. With no prevailing epidemic, there was more sickness of a somewhat varied character, than on many former years.

Typhoid fever, which during the autumn was quite prevalent in the vicinity, was almost unknown in the prison. In general, however, the type of disease was that of debility to a greater extent than formerly.

Although the number of cases of very serious illness was not unusually large, the number of deaths was greater than for several years, seven from disease and one case of suicide.

Four were from consumption, the others from causes fortuitous in their nature, rather than the result of the sanitary condition of the prison.

The following concise account contains, it is believed, all you would deem of interest in them.

Of the deaths from consumption two were of colored men—one a mulatto, May 7th, the other a negro, February 26th. In both, the disease was of that most irremediable form, making its first manifestations in the digestive organs. Of the remaining two, the first, Oct. 1st, was of an insane man who had for the most part been confined in the new prison for a year, being too unmanageable to be taken care of elsewhere in the institution. He was removed to the Hospital, July 17th, on account of cough and attendant debility. He soon had frequent and profuse attacks of hemorrhage from the lungs, and one of these was the immediate cause of death.

The other occurred Dec. 25th. The patient was aged 28, had a family in Ireland, and had suffered from melancholy for

some time. He was attacked somewhat suddenly with symptoms indicative of typhoid fever, in October, which resulted in a few weeks in tuberculous disease of lungs, and as is usual in such cases, it progressed with great rapidity.

April 26th a man aged 32 died from hemorrhage, caused by syphilitic ulcerations of the throat. He came into prison the January previous with a very aggravated form of the disease.

April 5th a negro, aged 26, died of paralysis, from disease of the spinal cord. He first manifested symptoms of spinal trouble in June, 1867, and was sent to the Hospital. In October he became nearly helpless, and continued thus till his death. He was before his illness a stout, athletic man; no adequate cause for the disease was apparent. Oct. 22d a death occurred from chronic disease of the liver, probably cancerous. The patient was a negro, aged 22. He had been in prison about a year, and from his own account it appeared the disease had existed sometime previous to his confinement. He was in the Hospital nearly 7 months.

The remaining death was by suicide, May 25th. The patient showed symptoms of insanity at the time of his commitment and sometimes had been so unmanageable and noisy as to require confinement in the new prison. He had been more quiet for sometime preceding his death, so much so as to be employed in some light work. On the morning of the day above named he was found with his throat cut. The deed was so effectually done he lived but a few minutes after his discovery.

I should fail in my duty to that most unfortunate class of men—the insane convicts—did I not call your attention to their condition, and not to the demands of humanity merely, but to the demands of simple justice in their behalf. It is perfectly well known that men, neither morally nor legally accountable, are left to drag out a miserable existence in a solitary cell. They were poor and friendless, and when bereft of reason they committed acts of violence—the cold charities of a prison is all the State affords them. For the last thirty years attempts have been more or less frequently made, to awaken the attention of the Legislature to a consideration of these men. I am not unaware that there was last year some action

in their behalf. But thus far it is of no avail, nor, in the opinion of those most likely to know, does it appear it probably will be at present.

It is perfectly apparent that the State Prison can afford no facilities for properly treating these men. The Hospital, containing, as it usually does, sick and helpless men, is no place for the noisy and irresponsible demonstrations of a maniac. When their confinement in the Hall is no longer tolerable the New Prison is the only resort, and with its extreme dampness in summer, and the great difficulty of keeping up suitable warmth in the winter, the insanity of the victim can alone account for their surviving so long. Gentlemen, I need not say this subject merits the serious consideration of the Legislature.

All which I respectfully submit.

A. S. WARNER.

Wethersfield, April 1st, 1869.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT
OF
Committee on State Prison.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, }
MAY SESSION, A. D. 1869. }

The Joint Standing Committee on State Prison, to whom was referred the Report of the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison ;

Beg leave to Report, That they have had the same under consideration, and while recommending that the same be accepted and lodged on file in the office of the Secretary of State, would call the attention of the Assembly to a suggestion in the Report of the Directors respecting "A never-failing supply of good, pure water." Your Committee regard an ample supply of good, pure water as one of the first requisites of such an institution, both for the health and comfort of the inmates, and for protection against fire. The present supply of the Prison, in these respects, is very inadequate, and as a favorable opportunity is now afforded to secure these advantages at a very moderate expense, your Committee would earnestly recommend that authority be granted to secure this much-needed improvement. They accordingly submit the accompanying Resolution.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. ROCKWELL,
Chairman on part of the House.

ABSTRACT

OF

RETURNS CONCERNING JAILS,

AND OF THE

ACCOUNTS OF THE COUNTY TREASURERS,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1869.

Compiled by the Secretary of State.

NEW HAVEN :

THOMAS J. STAFFORD, STATE PRINTER

1869.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, }
April 30th, 1869. }

To the Honorable General Assembly :

In compliance with a requirement of Chapter III, Title LI, of the General Statutes of this State, the Secretary of State has prepared and herewith transmits an Abstract of the Returns concerning Jails, and the Abstract of the County Treasurer's Report, for the year ending March 31st, 1869.

The whole number of commitments during the year is 1,821, (exclusive of twenty-nine transferred from Bridgeport Jail to Danbury;) being 128 more than in the preceding year. The average number of prisoners in confinement at one time, in all the Jails in the State, is 244.817, about seventeen less than in the preceding year. The number in confinement in all the Jails, April 1st, 1869, was 244, being seventeen more than on April 1st, 1868.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LEVERETT E. PEASE,

Secretary of State.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

*Returns concerning JAILS for the County of HARTFORD,
for the year ending March 31st, 1869.*

[Certified by Wm. Storer, T. B. Potter and Willis Dewey, County Commissioners.]

Number of Prisoners in jail, April 1st, 1868,	63
Committed during the year,	336—399
Discharged during the year,	359
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1869,	40

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	254	Females,	46	Total,	300
Colored,	"	32	"	4	"	36
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
		286		50		336

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	233	Females,	33	Total,	266
Under 21 years,	"	53	"	17	"	70
						<hr/>
						336

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,						23
Natives of other States,						45
Natives of other countries,						268
Who have been married,						114
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,						2
" of other States,	"	"	"	"		15
" of other countries,	"	"	"	"		78
Who have been strictly temperate,						35
" " " moderate drinkers						254
" " " habitually intemperate,						47
" " " in prison before,						113

COMMITTED.

For Murder,	1	For Highway Robbery,	1
Manslaughter,	1	Stealing from the per-	
Assault,	57	son,	7
Assault, with intent to		Larceny,	83
kill,	4	Horse Stealing	1
Fraud,	8	Burglary,	13

For Obtaining Goods on false pretence,	4	For Vagrancy, . . .	12
Forgery, . . .	3	Drunkenness, . . .	64
Rape, . . .	2	As Common Drunkards,	18
Fornication, . . .	4	For Defrauding of Boarding House, . . .	2
Breach of the Peace,	32	Seduction, . . .	2
Lewd Conduct, . . .	3	All other offenses,	11
As Common Prostitute,	2		
For Keeping House of Ill Fame, . . .	1	Total, . . .	336

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	16	Sent to State Reform School,	3
By payment of fine and costs, . . .	118	Sent to State Prison, . .	17
By expiration of sentence,	109	Escaped and not retaken,	4
By State's Attorney, . .	10	By process not specified above, . . .	1
By County Commissioners,	16		
Sent to court and not re- turned, . . .	65	Total, . . .	359

Average Number in confinement during the year, . . . 50.625

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State, for board of Prisoners,	\$6,515.06
From Earnings of Prisoners,	850.00
Key Fees,	178.00
Received or due from other sources,	2,344.41
Total amount received and due,	\$9,709.47

EXPENDITURES.

For Provisions,	\$4,100.86
Clothing,	145.60
Bedding,	76.86
Fuel,	600.07
Lights,	35.00
Medicines,	55.85
Medical Attendance,	100.00
Salary of Jailor,	1,000.00
Salary of Assistants,	1,139.00
Chaplain,	164.00
Repairs, &c.,	405.96
All other expenses,	1,579.77
Total expenditures,	\$9,343.00

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW HAVEN, for the year ending March 31st, 1869.

[Certified by Charles Brocket, A. E. Rice and Richard Dibble, County Commissioners.]

Number of Prisoners in Jail, April 1st, 1868,	69
Committed during the year,	692—761
Discharged during the year,	659
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1869,	102

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	538	Females,	95	Total,	633
Colored	"	55	"	4	"	59
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
		593		99		692

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	462	Females,	89	Total,	551
Under 21 years,	"	131	"	10	"	141

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,						164
Natives of other States,						221
Natives of other countries,						307
Who have been married,						296
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,						12
" of other States,	"	"	"	"		89
" of other countries,	"	"	"	"		218
Who have been strictly temperate,						94
" " " moderate drinkers,						300
" " " habitually intemperate,						298
" " " in prison before,						222

COMMITTED.

As Insane,	2	For Stealing from the Per-	
For Murder,	1	son,	3
Placing obstructions		Larceny,	135
on R. R.,	1	Horse Stealing,	2
Assault, with intent to		Burglary,	17
kill,	6	Forgery,	3
Setting Fires,	3	Rape,	3
Robbery,	3	Attempt at Rape,	1

For Fornication,	19	As Common Drunkards,	5
Bastardy,	4	For Assault,	119
Seduction	1	Breaking Windows,	5
As Common Prostitute,	3	Peddling without a Li-	
For Keeping Disorderly		cence,	3
House,	10	Resisting Officer,	6
Frequenting House of		Contempt of Court,	2
Ill Fame,	7	All other offenses,	21
Vagrancy,	25		
Drunkenness,	282	Total,	692

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	25	Sent to court and not re-	
By payment of fine and		turned,	58
costs,	202	Sent to State Reform School,	5
By expiration of sentence,	290	Sent to State Prison,	16
By State's Attorney,	54	Escaped and not retaken,	2
By County Commissioners,	4	Died,	1
Transferred to other Jails,			
for trial,	2	Total,	659

Average number in confinement during the year, 81

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State,	\$9,170.59
Due for Board of Prisoners,	2,646.22
From Earnings of Prisoners,	1,796.68
Key Fees received by Sheriff,	
Received from other sources, produce raised,	250.00
Total amount received and due,	13,863.49

EXPENDITURES.

For Provision, }	\$6,440.60
Due, }	187.50
Clothing,	160.68
Bedding,	237.78
Fuel,	478.00
Lights,	53.85
Medicine, }	100.82
Medical Attendance, }	
Salary of Jailor,	850.00
Salary of Assistants,	550.00
Chaplain,	125.00
County Commissioners,	347.00
All other expenses,	723.73
Total expenditures,	\$10,255.00

NOTE BY COMMISSIONERS.—New Haven County receives \$2.50 per week, for board of Prisoners,

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW LONDON, for the year ending March 31st, 1869.

[Certified by Franklin Potter and Amos F. Royce, County Commissioners.]

Number of Prisoners in Jail, April 1st, 1868,	33
Committed during the year,	271—304
Discharged during the year,	272
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1869,	32

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	196	Females,	34	Total,	230
Colored,	"	31	"	10	"	41
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
		227		44		271

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	200	Females,	36	Total,	236
Under 21 years,	"	29	"	6	"	35
						<hr/>
						271

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,						112
" of other States,						40
" of other countries,						119
Who have been married,						120
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,						14
" of other States,	"	"	"	"		7
" of other countries,	"	"	"	"		60
Who have been strictly temperate,						16
" " " moderate drinkers,						143
" " " habitually intemperate,						112
" " " in prison before,						136

COMMITTED ON CIVIL PROCESS.

For Assault, with intent to	For Burglary	14
kill,	House Breaking,	4
Setting Fires,	Obtaining Goods on	
Robbery,	false pretence,	1
For Stealing from the Per-	Forgery,	2
son,	Rape,	7
Larceny,	Attempt at Rape,	3
Horse Stealing,	Adultery,	4

For Fornication,	1	As Common Drunkards,	6
Bastardy,	1	For Violation of Liquor	
Lewd Conduct,	3	Law,	2
As Common Prostitute,	1	Resisting Officer,	3
For Keeping House of Ill		All other offenses,	46
Fame,	1		
Vagrancy,	18	Total,	271
Drunkenness,	106		

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	6	Sent to State Reform	
By payment of fine and		School,	4
costs,	81	Sent to State Prison,	7
By expiration of sentence,	118	By process not specified	
By State's Attorney,	13	above,	2
By County Commissioners,	12	Died,	1
Transferred to other Jails,			
for trial,	25	Total,	272
Sent to court and not re-			
turned,	3		

Average number in confinement during the year, 39.196

RECEIPTS.

Receipts from the State for Board of Prisoners,	\$5,050.61
From Earnings of Prisoners,	1,188.03
Due from Labor of Prisoners,	189.75
Received from Sale of Cow, Old Copper, &c.,	124.15
Due for Board of Prisoners,	1,176.27
Total amount received and due,	\$7,728.81

EXPENDITURES.

For Provisions,	\$3,864.03
Clothing and Bedding,	215.15
Fuel,	519.69
Medicines,	56.10
Medical Attendance,	29.75
Salary of Jailor,	925.00
Salary of Assistants,	386.75
County Commissioners,	300.00
All other expenses,	1,521.70
Total expenditures,	\$7,818.17

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of FAIRFIELD,
for the year ending March 31st, 1869.*

[Certified by Henry Morehouse and Joshua Lord, County Commissioners.]

BRIDGEPORT JAIL.

Number of Prisoners in Jail, April 1st, 1869,	25
Committed during the year,	284—309
Discharged during the year,	282
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1869,	27

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	203	Females,	58	Total,	261
Colored,	"	20	"	3	"	23
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
		223		61		284

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	189	Females,	50	Total,	239
Under 21 years,	"	34	"	11	"	45

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,						67
" of other States,	-					50
" of other countries,						167
Who have been married,						160
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,						5
" of other States,	"	"	"			13
" of other countries,	"	"	"			53
Who have been strictly temperate,						1
" " " moderate drinkers,						92
" " " habitually intemperate,						191
" " " in prison before,						148

COMMITTED.

For Assault, with intent to kill,	5	For Horse Stealing,	10
Setting Fires,	4	Burglary,	18
Robbery,	3	House Breaking,	4
Stealing from the Person,	3	Assault,	27
Larceny,	84	On Civil Process,	4
		For Rape,	4
		Attempt at Rape,	3

For Fornication,	2	For Vagrancy,	7
Lewd Conduct,	1	Drunkenness,	42
Assault and Battery,	18	As Common Drunkards,	2
As Common Prostitute,	5	For Resisting Officer,	3
For Keeping House of Ill		Contempt of Court,	1
Fame,	6	All other offenses,	26
Frequenting House of			
Ill Fame,	2	Total,	284

DISCHARGED.

By writ of habeas corpus,	1	Sent to court and not re-	
By bail or recognizance,	8	turned,	8
By payment of fine and		Sent to State Reform	
costs,	7	School,	2
By expiration of sentence,	111	Sent to State Prison,	24
By State's Attorney,	12	By process not specified	
By County Commissioners,	40	above,	38
Transferred to other Jails,			
for trial,	31	Total,	282
Average number in confinement during the year,			26.50

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State, for Board of Prisoners,	\$4,145.00
Key Fees,	142.00
Total amount received,	\$4,287.00

EXPENDITURES.

For Clothing,	\$ 19.70
Bedding,	59.39
Fuel,	160.00
Medicines,	8.57
Medical Attendance,	50.00
Jail,	587.66
For Court House,	77.85
2 County Commissioners, M. & R.,	101.96
Total expenditures,	\$1,065.13

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of FAIR-FIELD, for the year ending March 31st, 1868.

DANBURY JAIL.

Number of Prisoners in Jail, April 1st, 1869,	1
Committed during the year,	80—81
Discharged during the year,	78
	—
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1869,	3

COLOR AND SEX.

White, Males,	73	Females,	3	Total,	76
Colored, “	3	“	1	“	4
	—		—		—
	76		4		80

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	46	Females,	1	Total,	47
Under 21 years, “	3	“	1	“	4

NATIVITY, &c.

Natives of this State,	11
“ of other States,	9
“ of other countries,	31
Who have been married,	29
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,	none.
“ of other States, “ “ “	none.
“ of other countries, “ “ “	7
Who have been strictly temperate,	8
“ “ “ moderate drinkers,	26
“ “ “ habitually intemperate,	17
“ “ “ in prison before,	20

COMMITTED.

For Assault,	12	As Common Prostitute,	2
Stealing from the Per-		For Vagrancy,	8
son,	14	Drunkenness,	8
Obtaining Goods on		As Common Drunkards,	4
false pretence,	1		—
Rape,	1	Total,	51
Adultery,	1		

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	4	Sent to State Prison,	8
By payment of fine and costs,	8	Escaped and not retaken,	2
By expiration of sentence,	9	By process not specified above,	22
By State's Attorney,	4	Died,	1
By County Commissioners,	10		—
Transferred to other Jails, for trial,	10	Total,	78

Average number in confinement during the year, . . . 7

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State for Board of Prisoners,	\$409.00
Key Fees,	25.50
Due for Board of Prisoners,	699.50
Total amount received and due,	<u>\$1,134.00</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For Clothing,	\$6.00
Bedding,	48.00
Fuel,	83.00
Medical Attendance,	70.00
County Commissioners,	43.00
All other expenses,	108.76
Total expenditures,	<u>\$358.76</u>

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of WINDHAM,
for the year ending March 31st, 1869.*

[Certified by Jared Chollar, Origen Bennett, Jr., and Theron D. Whitford,
County Commissioners.]

Number of Prisoners in Jail, April 1st, 1868,	12
Committed during the year,	72—84
Discharged during the year,	61
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1869,	23

COLOR AND SEX.

White, Males,	62	Females,	7	Total,	69
Colored, “	3	“	“	“	3
	—		—		—
	65		7		72

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	61	Females,	5	Total,	66
Under 21 years, “	5	“	1	“	6
					—
					72

NATIVITY, &c.

Natives of this State,	14
“ of other States,	10
“ of other countries,	48
Who have been married,	22
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,	1
“ of other States, “ “ “	2
“ of other countries, “ “ “	20
Who have been strictly temperate,	7
“ “ “ moderate drinkers,	15
“ “ “ habitually intemperate,	50
“ “ “ in prison before,	9

COMMITTED.

For Assault, with intent to kill,	1	For Adultery,	2
Larceny,	21	Vagrancy,	2
Horse Stealing,	1	Drunkenness,	23
Burglary,	2	All other offenses,	4
Assault,	15		—
For Attempt at Rape,	1	Total,	72

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	4	Sent to State Reform	
By payment of fine and		School,	3
costs,	8	Escaped and not retaken,	2
By expiration of sentence,	38		—
Sent to court and not re-		Total,	61
turned,	6		
Average number in confinement during the year,			14,416

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State for Board of Prisoners,	\$2,411.77
From Earnings of Prisoners,	771.46
Key Fees, to Sheriff,	30.50
Received from Produce Sold,	375.75
Due from State for Board of Prisoners,	703.38
Total amount received and due,	\$4,262.36

EXPENDITURES.

For Provisions,	\$967.73
Clothing,	45.91
Bedding,	17.26
Fuel,	60.00
Lights,	2.80
Medicines,	1 95
Medical Attendance,	12.58
Salary of Jailor,	500.00
Chaplain,	25.00
County Commissioners,	143 92
All other expenses,	1,218.16
Total expenditures,	\$2,995.31

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of LITCHFIELD, for the year ending March 31st, 1869.

[Certified by Josiah G. Minor and Rufus Cleveland, County Commissioners.]

Number of Prisoners in Jail, April 1st, 1868,	*12
Committed during the year,	50—50
Discharged during the year,	38

Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1869,	12
--	----

COLOR AND SEX.					
White,	Males,	43	Females,	Total,	43
Colored,	"	3	"	"	7
		<hr/> 46			<hr/> 50

AGE.						
Over 21 years,	Males,	41	Females,	2	Total,	43
Under 21 years,	"	5	"	2	"	7
						<hr/> 50

NATIVITY, &C.					
Natives of this State,					31
" of other States,					10
" of other countries,					9
Who have been married,					17
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,					10
" of other States,	"	"	"		4
" of other countries,	"	"	"		3
Who have been strictly temperate,					7
" " " moderate drinkers,					30
" " " habitually intemperate,					13
" " " in prison before,					9

COMMITTED.					
As Insane,	3	For Rape,			2
For Murder,	6	Fornication,			1
Setting Fires,	1	Drunkenness,			2
Robbery,	3	Poisoning,			1
Larceny,	10	All other offenses,			16
Horse Stealing,	2				—
Burglary,	3	Total,			50

* NOTE.—From Report of Commissioners for year ending March 31st, 1868.

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	2	Sent to State Reform	
By payments of fine and		School,	3
costs,	5	Sent to State Prison, . .	7
By expiration of sentence,	4		—
By State's Attorney, . .	14	Total,	38
Sent to court and not re-			
turned,	3		

Average number in confinement during the year, 13

RECEIPTS.

Due for Rent of Jail,	\$50.00
Due for Office in Court House,	7,50
	<hr/>
Total amount received and due,	\$57.50

EXPENDITURES.

For expenses,	236.00
	<hr/>
Total expenditures,	\$236.00

NOTE BY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—By contract the Jailor receives pay for Prisoners' Board; has avails of labor; furnishes Prisoners fuel, lights, &c., and pays rent for Jail, which, with other items, are shown by Treasurer's account.

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of MIDDLE-SEX, for the year ending March 31st, 1869.

[Certified by Samuel Silliman, Henry M. Stannard and Nelson Shepherd, County Commissioners.]

Number of Prisoners in Jail, April 1st, 1868,	4
Committed during the year,	42—46
Discharged during the year,	44
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1869,	2

COLOR AND SEX.

White, Males,	34	Females,	6	Total,	40
Colored, " "	1	" "	1	" "	2
	—		—		—
	35		7		42

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	31	Females,	5	Total,	36
Under 21 years, " "	4	" "	2	" "	6
	—		—		—
	35		7		42

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	20
" of other States,	5
" of other countries,	17
Who have been married,	29
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,	none.
" of other States, " " "	none.
" of other countries, " " "	2
Who have been strictly temperate,	8
" " " moderate drinkers,	25
" " " habitually intemperate,	9
" " " in prison before,	24

COMMITTED.

For Assault, with intent to kill,	2	For Adultery,	1
Larceny,	7	Vagrancy,	3
Burglary,	1	Drunkenness,	12
Obtaining Goods on false pretence,	2	Resisting Officer,	3
Forgery,	1	All other offenses,	9
Rape,	1		—
		Total,	42

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	3	Sent to court and not re-	
By payment of fine and costs,	1	turned,	4
By expiration of sentence,	5	Sent to State Reform School,	1
By State's Attorney,	8	Sent to State Prison,	2
By County Commissioners,	4	Escaped and not retaken,	2
By Inspectors,	14		—
		Total,	44

Average number in confinement during the year, . . . 7.33

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State,	\$1,012.71
“ for Board of Prisoners,	1.72
From Earnings of Prisoners,	36.65
Key Fees, paid to Sheriff,	27.00
Received from Products of Farm,	66.13
Sale of Horse,	75.00
Due for Board of Prisoners,	25.38
Received for Old Stove,	15.00
Cash in Jailor's hands,	50.00
Total amount received and due,	<u>\$1,282.59</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For Provisions,	\$500.22
Clothing,	6.44
Bedding,	39.50
Fuel,	145.33
Lights,	8.14
Medicine and Medical Attendance,	23.60
Salary of Jailor,	400.00
Assistants,	45.38
County Commissioners,	208.55
All other expenses,	275.00
Total Expenditures,	<u>\$1,612.16</u>

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of TOLLAND,
for the year ending March 31st, 1869.*

[Certified by R. H. Rose, J. M. Babcock and S. F. Bradley, County Commissioners.]

Number of Prisoners in Jail, April 1st, 1868,	6
Committed during the year,	23—29
Discharged during the year,	26
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1869,	3

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	18	Females,	2	Total,	20
Colored,	"	3	"		"	3
		<hr/> 21		<hr/> 2		<hr/> 23

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	15	Females,	2	Total,	17
Under 21 years,	"	6	"		"	6
		<hr/> 21		<hr/> 2		<hr/> 23

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	13
" of other countries,	10
Who have been married,	8
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,	2
" of other countries, " "	3
Who have been strictly temperate,	12
" " " moderate drinkers,	6
" " " habitually intemperate,	5
" " " in prison before,	10

COMMITTED.

For Stealing from the Per-	For Adultery,	1
son,	Lewd Conduct,	2
Larceny,	Drunkenness,	1
Horse Stealing,	All other offenses,	3
Burglary,		<hr/>
Obtaining Goods on	Total,	23
false pretence,		

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	5	Sent to State Reform	
By payment of fine and		School,	2
costs,	2	Sent to State Prison, . .	3
By expiration of sentence,	9		—
By State's Attorney,	3	Total,	26
Sent to court and not re-			
turned,	2		

Average number in confinement during the year, . 5.75

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State for Clothing,	\$10.75
“ for Board of Prisoners,	909.51
Received from County Treasury for Bedding,	33.37
Total amount received and due,	<u>\$953.63</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For Provisions,	\$909.51
Clothing,	10.75
Bedding,	33.37
Total expenditures,	<u>\$953.63</u>

NUMBER OF PRISONERS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	JAILS.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURES.								
		Number of Prisoners, April 1, 1868.	Committed during the year.	Discharged.	In Jail, April 1, 1869.	Average number in confinement.	From the State, for Board of Prisoners.	Earnings of Prisoners.	Received and due from other sources.	Total Receipts.	For Provisions.	For Fuel.	Salaries and Wages.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditures.
Hartford,	Hartford,	63	336	359	40	50.625	\$6,515.06	\$850.00	\$2,344.41	\$9,709.47	\$4,100.86	\$600.07	\$2,139.00	\$2,503.00	\$9,343.00
New Haven,	New Haven,	69	692	659	102	81	9,170.59	1,796.68	2,896.22	13,863.49	6,528.10	478.00	1,400.00	1,749.90	10,255.00
New London,	New London, } Norwich,	33	371	272	32	39.196	5,050.61	1,188.03	1,490.17	7,728.81	3,854.03	519.69	1,811.75	2,122.74	7,818.17
Fairfield,	Bridgeport,	25	284	282	27	26.50	4,145.00		142.00	4,287.00		160.00	587.66	1,065.13	1,065.13
	Danbury,	1	†80	78	3	7	409.00		725.00	1,134.00		83.00		275.76	358.76
Windham,	Brooklyn,	12	72	61	23	14.416	2,411.77	771.46	1,079.13	4,262.36	967.73	60.00	500.00	1,467.58	2,995.31
Litchfield,	Litchfield,	*12	50	†38	12	13			57.50	57.50				236.00	236.00
Middlesex,	Haddam,	4	42	44	2	7.33	1,012.71	36.65	233.23	1,282.59	500.22	105.33	400.00	606.61	1,612.16
Tolland,	Tolland,	6	23	25	3	5.75	909.51		44.12	953.63	909.51			44.12	953.63

* Including 29 transferred from Bridgeport Jail.

† As from return of preceding year.

‡ Not including those in Jail April 1st, 1868.

COLOR, AGE, SEX, NATIVITY.

	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Bridgeport.	Danbury.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
White, Males,.....	254	538	196	203	73	62	43	34	18	1,421
“ Females,.....	46	95	34	58	3	7		6	2	251
“ Total,.....	300	633	230	261	*76	69	43	40	20	*1,672
Colored, Males,.....	32	55	31	29	3	3	3	1	3	151
“ Females,.....	4	4	10	3	1		4	1		27
“ Total,.....	36	59	41	32	*4	3	7	2	3	*178
Minors, Males,.....	53	131	29	34	3	5	5	4	6	270
“ Females,.....	17	10	6	11	1	1	2	2		50
Adult Males,.....	233	462	200	189	46	61	41	31	15	1,278
“ Females,.....	33	89	36	50	1	5	2	5	2	223
Natives of this State,...	23	164	112	67	11	14	31	20	13	455
“ other States,...	45	221	40	50	9	10	10	5		390
“ other Countries,	268	307	119	167	31	48	9	15	10	970

* Including those transferred from Bridgeport Jail to Danbury.

OFFENSES.

For what Offense Committed.	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Bridgeport.	Danbury.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
As Insane,.....		2					3			5
For Murder,.....	1	1					6			8
Manslaughter,.....	1									1
Assault, with intent to kill,.....	4	6	4	5		1		2		22
Setting Fires,.....		3	6	4			1			14
Robbery,.....		3	1	3			3			10
Stealing from the Person,.....	7	3	2	3	14				2	31
Larceny,.....	83	135	28	84		21	10	7	7	375
Horse Stealing,.....	1	2	7	10		1	2		2	25
Burglary,.....	13	17	14	18		2	3	1	3	71
House Breaking,.....			4	4						8
For obtaining Goods on false pretence,.....	4		1		1			2	2	10
Forgery,.....	3	8	2					1		9
Rape,.....	2	3	7	4	1		2	1		20
Attempt at Rape,.....		1	3	3		1				8
Adultery,.....			4		1	2		1	1	9
Fornication,.....	4	19	1	2			1			27
Bastardy,.....		4	1							5
Lewd Conduct,.....	3		3	1					2	9
Common Prostitute,.....	2	3	1	5	2					13
Keeping House of Ill Fame,.....	1		1	6						8
Keeping Disorderly House,.....		10								10
Frequenting House of Ill Fame,.....		7		2						9
Vagrancy,.....	12	25	18	7	8	2		3		75
Drunkenness,.....	64	282	106	42	8	23	2	12	1	540
Common Drunkards,.....	18	5	6	2	4					35
Violation of Liquor Law,.....			2							2
Poisoning,.....							1			1
Resisting Officer,.....		6	3	3				3		15
Contempt of Court,.....		2		1						3
Assault,.....	57	119		27	12	15				230
Assault and Battery,.....				18						18
Fraud,.....	8									8
Highway Robbery,.....	1									1
Breach of the Peace,.....	32									32
Defrauding of Boarding House,.....	2									2
Seduction,.....	2	1								3
Placing Obstructions on Railroad,.....		1								1
Breaking Windows,.....		5								5
Peddling without License,.....		3								3
Civil Process,.....				4						4
All other Offenses,.....	11	21	46	26		4	16	9	3	136
	336	692	271	284	51	72	50	42	23	1821

Abstract of the Treasurer's Account, for the County of Hartford, for the year ending March 31st, 1869.

[Certified by Wm. Storer, T. B. Potter and Willis Dewey, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.:

Balance from last year,	.	.	.	.	\$3,487.37
From taxation of Towns,	.	.	.	.	545.03
From A. Fenn, Jailor,	.	.	.	.	200.00
From Deposits,	.	.	.	.	1,817.50
Total Receipts,	.	.	.	.	<u>\$6,049.90</u>

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.:

Commissioners' Fees,	.	.	.	.	\$216.00
Treasurer's Fees,	.	.	.	.	75.00
Repairs Court Room, &c.,	.	.	.	.	296.34
Rent Clerk's Room,	.	.	.	.	262.50
Incidentals,	.	.	.	.	393.89
Total Expenditures,	.	.	.	.	<u>\$1,243.73</u>
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	.	.	.	.	4,806.17
Indebtedness of the County,	.	.	.	.	nothing.

Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of New Haven, for the year ending March 31st, 1869.

[Certified by Charles Brockett, A. E. Rice and Richard Dibble, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ. :

Balance from last year's account,	\$3,224.32
Received from County Jailor, for earnings of Prisoners,	1,796.95
Received from County Jailor, for board of Prisoners, 10,609.29	
Total Receipts,	<u>\$15,630.56</u>

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ. :

For support of Prison the past year,	\$9,491.72
County Commissioners, for services,	347.00
County Treasurer's Salary,	150.00
Rent of Court Room,	500.00
Paid Notes given for Land bought by County, and interest,	3,030.00
Recording Deed and Advertising,	7.50
Total Expenditures,	<u>\$13,526.22</u>
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	2,104.34
Indebtedness of the County,	none.

*Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of New
London, for the year ending March 31st, 1869.*

[Certified by Franklin Potter and Amos F. Royce, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ. :

Brought from Jail account,	.	.	.	\$7,728.81
County Tax,	.	.	.	15,055.35
Total Receipts,				<u>\$22,784.16</u>

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ. :

Brought from Jail account,	.	.	.	\$7,818.17
Repairs on Jails,	.	.	.	3,942.78
Repairs on Court House, New London,	.	.	.	679.73
Rent for Court Room, Clerk's Office and Record Room in Norwich,	.	.	.	1,204.79
Expense of laying County Tax and Treasurer's Salary,	.	.	.	505.70
Former Debt, Norwich Savings Society,	.	.	.	<u>7,021.42</u>
Total Expenditures,				\$21,172.59
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	.	.	.	1,611.57
Indebtedness of the County,	.	.	.	not stated.

Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of Fairfield, for the year ending March 31st, 1869.

[Certified by Henry Morehouse and Joshua Lord, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ. :

Balance in the Treasury, April		
1st, 1868,	\$1,249.12	
Interest,	53.83	
Cash Borrowed,	500.00	\$1,803.25
*Received for Board of Prisoners		
at Danbury Jail,	409.00	
*Due for Board,	699.50	1,108.50
		<hr/>
		\$2,911.75

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ. :

Bridgeport Jail and Court House.

Jail,	\$587.66	
Court House,	77.85	
Clothing,	19.70	
Bedding,	59.59	
Fuel,	160.00	
Medicines,	8.57	
Medical Attendance,	50.00	
Com's Morehouse and Lord,	101.96	
Treasurer's Bill,	53.25	
Interest,	20.00	
All other Expenses,	10.25	\$1,148.63

**Danbury Jail and Court House.*

On Court House,	\$17.96	
On Jail, including water tax for		
the Jail, \$18.00,	90.80	108.76
		<hr/>
Total Expenditures,		\$1,257.39

Balance remaining in the Treasury,	295.71
Indebtedness of the County,	500.00

Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of Windham, for the year ending March 31st, 1869.

[Certified by Jared Chollar, Origen Bennett, Jr., and Theron D. Whitford,
County Commissioners.]

RECEIFTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ. :

For board and labor of Prisoners,	\$1,383.09
Rent of room in Court House,	20.00
One old Settee,	8.00
Total Receipts,	<u>\$1,411.09</u>

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ. :

Indebtedness of the County, April 1st, 1868,	\$120.81
Postage, . . . . .	.12
Cash paid J. Brown,	3.00
Painting Court House,	120.00
Cleaning Court House,	1.00
Insurance on Court House,	30.00
Jailor's Salary,	500.00
Inspector's Fees,	38.00
Chaplain,	25.00
Commissioners' Fees,	143.90
Salary and Commission of Treasurer,	37.87
Balance due County,	<u>391.39</u>
Total Expenditures,	\$1,411.09
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	391.39
Indebtedness of the County,	not stated.

Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of Litchfield, for the year ending March 31st, 1869.

[Certified by Josiah G. Minor and Rufus Cleveland, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ. :

From County Tax due April 15th, 1868,	.	.	\$300.00
From County Tax due April 15th, 1869,	.	.	46.22
1868.			
April 9, Rent of Court House yard,	.	.	20.00
“ 9, Use of Court Room,	.	.	5.00
Sept. 9, Rent of office in Court House,	.	.	30.00
Oct. 22, Amount from loan to Jailor,	.	.	175.00
Dec. 5, “ “ “	.	.	50.00
1869.			
Jan. 29, Rent of office in Court House,	.	.	7.50
Feb. 11, Amount from loan to Jailor,	.	.	33.24
Mar. 19, “ “ “	.	.	53.33
Total Receipts,	.	.	<u>\$722.29</u>

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ. :

1868.			
April 9, Stamps,	.	.	\$.55
“ 9, Repairs of Pump,	.	.	3.00
“ 9, Supplies to Jail,	.	.	14.85
July 28, Stamps,	.	.	.60
“ 29, Repairs of Court House,	.	.	80.50
Aug. 11, Envelopes and Stamps,	.	.	.52
“ 19, Repairs of Court House,	.	.	120.61
Sept. 2, “	.	.	26.26
“ 2, “	.	.	27.27
“ 2, “	.	.	32.32
Nov. 13, “	.	.	8.50
Dec. 3, Envelopes and Stamps,	.	.	1.70
“ 3, Copy of Assessment County,	.	.	.50
“ 29, Repairs,	.	.	71.40

Litchfield County, continued.—Expenses.

1869.

Jan. 6, Repairs,	\$1.25
Feb. 11, "	33.20

1868.

Oct. 19, Insurance on Jail,	31.00
Sept. 23, Services of Treasurer,	25.00
Oct. 22, Services of Commissioners,	86.58
" 22, Medical attendance,	25.00
" 22, Supplies to Jail,	28.00
" 12, Painting, &c.,	10.00
Dec. 29, Repairs,	13.74

1869.

Feb. 16, Drawing Lease, &c.,	3.00
Mar. 19, County Clerk fees,	5.33

Total Expenditures,	<u>\$650.72</u>
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Balance remaining in the Treasury, on year's account,	71.57
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Indebtedness of the County,	106.93
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Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of Middlesex, for the year ending March 31st, 1869.

[Certified by Samuel C. Silliman, Henry M. Stannard and Nelson Shepard,
County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.:

Balance in Treasury, March 31st, 1868, . . .	\$1,534.54
Total Receipts, . . .	<u>\$1,534.54</u>

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.:

Stock and fixtures for Clerk's Office at Middletown, . . .	\$ 46.00
Expense of defending the rights of the County in Court House at Middletown,	65.76
Repairs on Court House at Middletown,	7.26
Repairs on Court House at Haddam,	71.27
Repairs on Jail at Haddam,	35.99
Harness, Vise, Stove and Fixtures for Workhouse at Haddam,	94.97
Shingling barn on County Farm,	90.35
Bedding for Jail at Haddam,	33.00
Coal for Jail at Haddam,	90.83
Assistance at Workhouse,	21.50
Jailor's Salary,	375.00
Inspector's Fees,	16.00
County Commissioners' services and expenses,	208.55
Treasurer's Salary,	30.00
Expense of making out and forwarding Assessment on Towns,	6.00
Total Expenditures,	<u>\$1,192.48</u>
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	342.06
Indebtedness of the County,	not stated.

*Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of Tol-
land, for the year ending March 31st, 1869.*

[Certified by R. H. Rose, J. M. Babcock and S. F. Bradley, County Commis-
sioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ. :

Balance on hand April 2d, 1868,	.	.	.	\$161.10
Receipts from Rent,	.	.	.	150.00
Total Receipts,				<hr/> \$311.10

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ. :

Repairs, including roofing, painting, papering, car- penters' work, &c., on County House and barn, and expenses of County Commissioners of \$133, being the total amount of said County Commis- sioners for the year,				
	.	.	.	\$716.87
Total Expenditures,				<hr/> \$716.87
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	.	.	.	
Indebtedness of the County,	.	.	.	405.77

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL

OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

MARCH 31, 1869.

Printed by order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN:
THOMAS J. STAFFORD, STATE PRINTER.

1869.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW HAVEN, May 1st, 1869. }

To His Excellency JAMES E. ENGLISH,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual Report of this Department for the year ending March 31st, 1869.

I am, with the highest respect,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

COLIN M. INGERSOLL,

Adjutant-General.

REPORT.

General Headquarters, State of Connecticut,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW HAVEN, April 1st, 1869. }

His Excellency JAMES E. ENGLISH,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR:—In accordance with the requirements of law, I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following report for the year ending March 31st, 1869, showing the organization, strength and condition of the Connecticut National Guard, the condition of matters referred to this department by the Legislature, and a detailed exhibit of the labor performed in the office since my last report.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

A complete muster-roll of each company and battery, under date of February 15th, 1869, was called for by the following General Orders:

General Headquarters, State of Connecticut,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW HAVEN, Feb. 15, 1869. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

Commanding Officers of Companies, Batteries, and Sections of Batteries of the Connecticut National Guard, are hereby ordered to make out duplicate Muster Rolls of their respective commands, to date March 1st, 1869, one copy to be forwarded

to the Adjutant-General's Office on or before the 10th day of March, 1869, and the other to be retained by the commanding officer.

These rolls must account for every commissioned officer and enlisted man whose name appeared on the last muster roll forwarded to this office, and also those who have joined the organization since the last muster roll was made out, and will give all the information provided for by the blanks furnished.

All promotions, discharges, transfers and changes of any kind must be noted in the column left for remarks.

If enlistment papers of all recruits joined since last muster have not been forwarded to these Headquarters, they will be so forwarded without delay.

The commanding officer signing the roll will sign the proper certificates as "Inspector and Mustering Officer."

Regimental commanders will forward, in like manner, muster rolls of the "Field and Staff," and of the "Regimental Band" of their respective commands.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

C. M. INGERSOLL,
Adjutant-General.

ROSTER.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

JAMES E. ENGLISH, NEW HAVEN.

Adjutant-General,—Rank, Brigadier-General.

COLIN M. INGERSOLL, New Haven, Commissioned May 1st, 1867.

Quartermaster-General,—Rank, Brigadier-General.

WILLIAM M. CHARTER, Hartford, Commissioned May 1st, 1867.

Surgeon-General,—Rank, Brigadier-General.

JAMES H. HOYT, Stamford, Commissioned May 1st, 1867.

Paymaster-General,—Rank, Colonel.

WILLIAM S. CHARNLEY, New Haven, Commissioned May 1st, 1867.

Aids to the Commander-in-Chief,—Rank, Colonel.

GEORGE D. HASTINGS, Tolland, Commissioned May 1st, 1867.

WILLIAM H. TINGLEY, Norwich, Commissioned May 1st, 1867.

CHARLES M. POND, Hartford, Commissioned May 1st, 1867.

JOHN E. EARLE, New Haven, Commissioned May 1st, 1867.

Assistant Adjutant-General,—Rank, Captain.

JAMES B. COIT, Norwich, Commissioned Aug. 3d, 1868.

DIVISION.

Major-General.

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, New Haven, Commissioned July 31, 1866.

Assistant Adjutant-General,—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel.

FRANCIS WAYLAND, New Haven, Commissioned July 30, 1864.

Division Inspector,—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel.

F. ST. JOHN LOCKWOOD, Norwalk, Commissioned Sept. 16, 1862.

Aids to Major-General,—Rank, Major.

JOHN C. DAY, Hartford, Commissioned April 26, 1863.

GEORGE H. LARNED, New Haven, Commissioned July 30, 1864.

Division Quartermaster,—Rank, Major.

EDWARD W. JOHNSON, Norwich, Commissioned May 1, 1868.

Division Commissary,—Rank, Major.

EDWARD H. TOWNSEND, New Haven, Commissioned April 28, 1868.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General.

JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Commissioned Dec. 28, 1868.

Brigade Inspector,—Rank, Major.

SAMUEL J. COREY, Rockville, Commissioned Jan. 18, 1869.

Assistant Adjutant-General,—Rank, Captain.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Hartford, Commissioned Jan. 18, 1869.

Aide-de-Camp,—Rank, Captain.

CHARLES H. SAUNDERS, Hartford, Commissioned Jan. 18, 1869.

Quartermaster,—Rank, Captain.

CHARLES W. HUNTINGTON, Hartford, Commissioned Jan. 18, 1869.

Commissary,—Rank, Captain.

CARLOS L. MASON, Unionville, Commissioned Jan. 18, 1869.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Colonel,	Benjamin F. Prouty,	Hartford,	Jan. 19, 1869.
Lieut.-Colonel,	James E. Hamilton,	Unionville,	Jan. 19, 1869.
Major,	William H. Parmlee,	Collinsville,	Aug. 1, 1868.
Adjutant,	Carlos A. Hart,	Hartford,	Feb. 1, 1869.
Surgeon,	Luke Corcoran,	Unionville,	July 22, 1868.
Quartermaster,	Edward L. Goodwin,	New Britain,	Feb. 1, 1869.
Paymaster,	Edward S. Sears,	Hartford,	Feb. 1, 1869.
Chaplain,	Charles R. Fisher,	Hartford,	Sept. 3, 1866.

Company A.

Captain,	Charles F. Smith,	Farmington,	Aug. 29, 1867.
1st Lieutenant,	Charles W. Lewis,	Farmington,	Dec. 9, 1867.
2d Lieutenant,	Julius Horner,	Farmington,	Dec. 9, 1867.

Company B.

Captain,	James T. Sherman,	Hartford,	Mch. 14, 1867.
1st Lieutenant,	John Dundon,	Hartford,	May 18, 1867.
2d Lieutenant,	Patrick Lyons,	Hartford,	May 18, 1867.

Company C.

Captain,	Richard Hennessey,	Southington,	Dec. 15, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Patrick Kane,	Southington,	Dec. 15, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	James Phillips,	Southington,	May 25, 1867.

Company D.

Captain,	Julius O. Deming,	New Britain,	Jan. 16, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	William Heller,	New Britain,	Jan. 16, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	Charles T. Andrews,	New Britain,	Aug. 22, 1868.

Company E.

Captain,	Joseph H. Hough,	Collinsville,	Aug. 20, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	George L. Minor,	Collinsville,	Aug. 20, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	Orrin P. Wakefield,	Collinsville,	May 15, 1867.

Company F.

Captain,	William J. Stevenson,	Wethersfield,	Aug. 23, 1867.
1st Lieutenant,			
2d Lieutenant,	Ellis D. Adams,	Wethersfield,	Aug. 23, 1867.

Company G.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Captain,	Joseph H. Barnum,	Hartford,	April 12, 1867.
1st Lieutenant,	Charles E. Puffer,	Hartford,	July 7, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	Edward C. Crane,	Hartford,	July 7, 1868.

Company H.

Captain,	John C. E. Humphrey,	Simsbury,	Sept. 1, 1866.
1st Lieutenant,	Julius Weed,	Simsbury,	Mch. 16, 1867.
2d Lieutenant,	George A. Case,	Simsbury,	Mch. 16, 1867.

Company I.

Captain,	George H. Fuller,	Unionville,	Feb. 11, 1869.
1st Lieutenant,	Ezra A. D. Wilson,	Unionville,	Feb. 11, 1869.
2d Lieutenant,	Charles H. Larkin,	Unionville,	Feb. 11, 1869.

Company K.

Captain,	Willard F. Sessions,	Burlington,	Sept. 12, 1865.
1st Lieutenant,	Julius B. Smith,	Burlington,	Sept. 12, 1865.
2d Lieutenant,	Samuel G. Bradley,	Burlington,	Sept. 12, 1865.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.

Colonel,	James J. McCord,	Norwich,	Oct. 17, 1867.
Lieut.-Colonel,	Nathaniel H. Ames,	New London,	Oct. 17, 1867.
Major,	John T. Fanning,	Norwich,	Feb. 18, 1869.
Adjutant,	Charles W. Gale,	Norwich,	June 16, 1868.
Quartermaster,	Frederic W. Short,	New London,	Sept. 1, 1868.
Paymaster,	George D. Ellis,	Norwich,	Aug. 17, 1866.
Surgeon,	Francis H. Brayman,	New London,	Jan. 16, 1868.
Chaplain,	Edgar F. Clark,	Norwich,	Aug. 17, 1866.

Company A.

Captain,	Jesse J. Niles,	Mystic,	Sept. 24, 1866.
1st Lieutenant,	George K. Newbury,	Mystic,	May 8, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	William E. F. Landers,	Mystic,	May 8, 1868.

Company B.

Captain,	Albert D. Smith,	Norwich,	Sept. 8, 1866.
1st Lieutenant,	William H. H. Ellis,	Norwich,	Sept. 8, 1866.
2d Lieutenant,	John B. Jennings,	Norwich,	Aug. 4, 1868.

Company C.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Captain,	Joseph O. Lathrop,	Norwich,	Dec. 29, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Henry Kehr,	Norwich,	Dec. 29, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	Murtey J. Kelley,	Norwich,	Jan. 26, 1869.

Company D

Captain,	George Havens,	New London,	Aug. 10, 1867.
1st Lieutenant,	Asa O. Goddard,	New London,	April 30, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	Lodowick Leeds,	New London,	Oct. 7, 1868.

Company E.

Captain,	Charles D. Weaver,	Sprague,	Aug. 26, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Mayden Hayes,	Sprague,	Aug. 26, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	Joseph N. Weaver,	Sprague,	May 21, 1867.

Company F.

Captain,	George Warren, Jr.,	Killingly,	Nov. 24, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Davenport S. Simmons,	West Killingly,	Nov. 24, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	William H. Moore,	S. Woodstock,	Nov. 24, 1868.

Company G.

Captain,	James F. Preston,	Rockville,	Jan. 29, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Frank Grant,	Rockville,	Jan. 29, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	Clark P. Coggsball,	Rockville,	May 13, 1867.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General.

STEPHEN W. KELLOGG, Waterbury, Commissioned May 2, 1866.

Brigade Inspector,—Rank, Major.

THOMAS S. GILBERT, Derby, Commissioned July 2, 1866.

Assistant Adjutant-General,—Rank, Captain.

GEORGE E. TERRY, Waterbury, Commissioned July 2, 1866.

Brigade Quartermaster,—Rank, Captain.

WILLIAM W. HART, Madison, Commissioned July 2, 1866.

Brigade Commissary,—Rank, Captain.

EDWARD M. NEVILLE, Hartford, Commissioned May 1, 1867.

Aide-de-Camp,—Rank, Captain.

H. LYNDE HARRISON, Branford, Commissioned July 2, 1866.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.	
Colonel,	George A. Basserman,	New Haven,	June	4, 1868.
Lieut.-Colonel,	Edward E. Bradley,	New Haven,	June	4, 1868.
Major,	Stephen R. Smith,	New Haven,	June	4, 1868.
Surgeon,	Evelyn L. Bissell,	New Haven,	July	9, 1868.
Quartermaster,	William A. Hall,	Meriden,	Aug.	6, 1868.
Paymaster,	Henry F. Norcross,	Derby,	Aug.	6, 1868.
Chaplain,	Charles H. Seibke,	New Haven,	Aug.	6, 1868.
Asst. Surgeon,	George R. Shepherd,	New Haven,	May	1, 1868.

Company A.

Captain,	George W. Tucker,	Waterbury,	Oct.	1, 1866.
1st Lieutenant,	Augustus I. Goodrich,	Waterbury,	Aug.	22, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	Lenthel S. Davis,	Waterbury,	Aug.	22, 1868.

Company B.

Captain,	Frederick Buckholz,	New Haven,	Aug.	8, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Frederick Ploger,	New Haven,	Aug.	8, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	Louis Manthe,	New Haven,	Aug.	8, 1868.

Company C.

Captain,	Joseph H. Keefe,	New Haven,	Aug.	21, 1865.
1st Lieutenant,	John Cunningham,	New Haven,	Feb.	3, 1869.
2d Lieutenant,	John J. Flanagan,	New Haven,	Nov.	13, 1868.

Company D.

Captain,	Edwin L. Cook,	Waterbury,	Mch.	20, 1867.
1st Lieutenant,	James B. Perkins,	Waterbury,	Aug.	22, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	Benjamin F. Bronson,	Waterbury,	Aug.	30, 1867.

Company E.

Captain,	Russell Thompson,	New Haven,	Nov.	14, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Willard R. Francis,	New Haven,	Dec.	21, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	Noyes D. Pardee,	New Haven,	Aug.	11, 1868.

Company F.

Captain,	Wilbur G. Howarth,	New Haven,	June	30, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	George S. Minor,	New Haven,	June	30, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	Harry C. Ward,	New Haven,	June	30, 1868.

Company G.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Captain,	Robert C. Naramore,	Derby,	Jan. 10, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Joseph Tomlinson,	Derby,	Feb. 7, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	William D. Gilbert,	Derby,	May 17, 1868.

Company H.

Captain,	John C. Lawton,	Ansonia,	July 27, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Dennis Gaggan,	Ansonia,	Mch. 4, 1869.
2d Lieutenant,	George W. Goodall,	Ansonia,	Mch. 4, 1869.

Company I.

Captain,	John H. Bario,	Meriden,	April 2, 1867.
1st Lieutenant,	David A. Cotton,	Meriden,	April 2, 1867.
2d Lieutenant,	James A. Thompson,	Meriden,	April 25, 1867.

Company K.

Captain,	Harvey Beach,	Branford,	Sept. 4, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Henry W. Hubbard,	Branford,	Sept. 4, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	Roland G. Averill,	Branford,	Sept. 4, 1868.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Company A.

Captain,	Timothy E. Hawley,	Durham,	Jan. 16, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Talcott P. Strong,	Durham,	June 27, 1867.
2d Lieutenant,	Howard A. Camp,	Durham,	June 27, 1867.

Company B.

Captain,	Roger M. Ford,	West Meriden,	Jan. 15, 1869.
1st Lieutenant,			
2d Lieutenant,			

Company C.

Captain,	Thomas O'Brien,	New Haven,	May 21, 1867.
1st Lieutenant,	John J. McMahon,	New Haven,	May 21, 1877.
2d Lieutenant,	James Cahill,	New Haven,	May 21, 1867.

Company D.

Captain,	John Thompson,	Middletown,	Aug. 28, 1866.
1st Lieutenant,	Charles M. Austin,	Middletown,	June 13, 1867.
2d Lieutenant,	David P. Wilson,	Middletown,	June 13, 1867.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Colonel,	Robert B. Craufurd,	Norwalk,	June 25, 1864.
Lieut.-Colonel,	Thomas A. Haight,	Greenwich,	May 31, 1866.
Major,	Heusted W. R. Hoyt,	Greenwich,	May 31, 1866.
Adjutant,	William E. Seeley,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 5, 1865.
Quartermaster,	Theodore Fitch,	Norwalk,	Oct. 7, 1864.
Paymaster,	Andrew Selleck,	Norwalk,	Sept. 23, 1863.
Judge Advo'te,	Joseph W. Wilson,	Norwalk,	Dec. 29, 1864.
Surgeon,	James E. Barbour,	Norwalk,	Sept. 14, 1868.
Asst. Surgeon,	George F. Lewis,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 14, 1868.

Company A.

Captain,	George S. Crofut,	Bethel,	Feb. 24, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Charles O. Morgan,	Bethel,	Aug. 24, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	Henry A. Gilbert,	Bethel,	Aug. 24, 1868.

Company B.

Captain,	Robert B. Fairchild,	Bridgeport,	Mch. 12, 1867.
1st Lieutenant,	Charles L. Peck,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 26, 1865.
2d Lieutenant,	Thomas F. Scott,	Bridgeport,	Mch. 12, 1867.

Company C.

Captain,	Charles E. Plumb,	Trumbull,	Jan. 3, 1866.
1st Lieutenant,	James R. Middlebrook,	Trumbull,	Jan. 3, 1866.
2d Lieutenant,	Frederick S. Sterling,	Trumbull,	Aug. 11, 1866.

Company D.

Captain,	Andrew J. Crosmon,	So. Norwalk,	May 21, 1866.
1st Lieutenant,	James C. Crows,	So. Norwalk,	May 21, 1866.
2d Lieutenant,	Edward M. Wheeler,	So. Norwalk,	April 29, 1867.

Company E.

Captain,	Edward N. Goodwin,	Bridgeport,	Jan. 31, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	John Gately,	Bridgeport,	Jan. 31, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	James Caffrey,	Bridgeport,	Jan. 31, 1868.

Company F.

Captain,	Alfred A. Rundle,	Greenwich,	July 20, 1866.
1st Lieutenant,	Whitman S. Mead,	Greenwich,	Aug. 14, 1866.
2d Lieutenant,	Edwin Lyon,	Greenwich,	Mch. 20, 1867.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Company G.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Captain,	Christian Quien,	Danbury,	Dec. 9, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Peter W. Ambler,	Danbury,	Dec. 9, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	George W. Barnum,	Danbury,	Mch. 4, 1869.

Company K.

Captain,	Alonzo Gray,	Stratford,	Oct. 18, 1864.
1st Lieutenant,	Robert H. Russell,	Stratford,	Sept. 5, 1865.
2d Lieutenant,	Lewis Judson,	Stratford,	Nov. 7, 1865.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Battery B.

Captain,	Walter S. Hotchkiss,	Bridgeport,	May 20, 1867.
1st Lieutenant,	Samuel C. Kingman,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 6, 1865.
1st Lieutenant,	Ashbel J. Carrier,	Bridgeport,	June 25, 1866.
2d Lieutenant,	William M. Blake,	Bridgeport,	Mch. 27, 1866.
2d Lieutenant,	Charles L. Beach,	Bridgeport,	Aug. 2, 1866.

Battery C,—1st Section.

1st Lieutenant,	Edward Griswold,	Guilford,	June 7, 1865.
2d Lieutenant,	Hethcote G. Landon,	Guilford,	June 7, 1865.

Battery D,—(Drilling as Infantry.)

Captain,	John L. White,	Hartford,	Oct. 6, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	James R. Stevens,	Hartford,	Jan. 20, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Lucius A. Barbour,	Hartford,	Oct. 6, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	Richard O. Cheney,	Hartford,	Jan. 20, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	Herbert Landon,	Hartford,	Oct. 6, 1868.

Battery E.

Captain,	George Hadley,	New Britain,	Feb. 9, 1869.
1st Lieutenant,	Alfred S. Judd,	New Britain,	July 13, 1866.
1st Lieutenant,	Charles B. Errichson,	New Britain,	Feb. 9, 1869.
2d Lieutenant,	Reuben W. Hadley,	New Britain,	Feb. 9, 1869.

Battery F,—(Drilling as Infantry.)

Captain,	Elizur Cook,	New Haven,	Aug. 24, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Alexander S. Hubbard,	New Haven,	Aug. 24, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	Henry D. Phillips,	New Haven,	Aug. 24, 1868.

The following statement shows the FORCE OF THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, as per Muster of March 1, 1869:

FIRST BRIGADE.

First Regiment.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Field, Staff and Band,	Hartford Co.,	8	3
Company A,	Farmington,	3	74
“ B,	Hartford,	3	78
“ C,	Southington,	3	85
“ D,	New Britain,	3	68
“ E,	Collinsville,	3	83
“ F,	Wethersfield,	3	117
“ G,	Hartford,	3	59
“ H,	Simsbury,	3	87
“ I,	Unionville,	3	71
“ K,	Burlington,	3	98
Total,		38	823

Third Regiment.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Field, Staff and Band,	New London Co.,	8	25
Company A,	Mystic,	3	60
“ B,	Norwich,	3	95
“ C,	Norwich,	3	82
“ D,	New London,	3	95
“ E,	Sprague,	3	68
“ F,	Killingly,	3	92
“ G,	Rockville,	3	110
Total,		29	627

Light Artillery.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
* Battery D,	Hartford,	5	114
“ E,	New Britain,	4	124
Total,		9	238

* This Battery is now drilling as Infantry.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Second Regiment.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Field, Staff and Band,	New Haven Co.,	9	25
Company A,	Waterbury,	3	102
" B,	New Haven,	3	93
" C,	New Haven,	3	86
" D,	Waterbury,	3	95
" E,	New Haven,	3	64
" F,	New Haven,	3	51
" G,	Derby,	3	80
" H,	Ansonia,	3	72
" I,	Meriden,	3	57
" K,	Branford,	3	82
Total,		39	807

Sixth Regiment.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Company A,	Durham,	3	81
" B,	West Meriden,	3	78
" C,	New Haven,	3	91
" D,	Middletown,	3	70
Total,		12	320

Eighth Regiment.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Field, Staff and Band,	Fairfield Co.,	8	24
Company A,	Bethel,	3	86
" B,	Bridgeport,	3	88
" C,	Trumbull,	3	88
" D,	South Norwalk,	3	86
" E,	Bridgeport,	3	91
" F,	Greenwich,	3	61
" G,	Danbury,	3	69
" K,	Stratford,	3	53
Total,		32	646

Light Artillery.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Battery B,	Bridgeport,	5	95
“ C, (1st Section,)	Guilford,	2	42
“ F,*	New Haven,	3	83
Total,		10	220

* This Battery is now drilling as Infantry.

RECAPITULATION.

Aggregate—First Brigade.

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
First Regiment,	38	833		
Third “	29	627		
Light Artillery,	9	238		
Total, - - - -	-	-	76	1,698

Aggregate—Second Brigade.

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.		
Second Regiment,	39	807		
Sixth “	12	320		
Eighth “	32	646		
Light Artillery,	10	220		
Total, - - - -	-	-	93	1,993
Aggregate in Division, - - - -	-	-	169	3,691

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE C. N. G. }
HARTFORD, October 14, 1868. }

BRIG.-GEN. C. M. INGERSOLL,

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

In compliance with order, received by me from Brig. Gen. Charles H. Prentice, to inspect the First Brigade C. N. G., at their annual fall encampment, and to report the same to the Adjutant-General of the State, I have the honor to submit the following report :

FIRST REGIMENT C. N. G., COL. J. N. BUNNELL, COM'ING.

This regiment, with ten companies Infantry, and Battery "E" attached, was encamped at "Camp Lyons," about two miles west of Hartford, and inspected August 28th, 1868.

The camp was laid out in a pleasant location, but upon ground rather too wet for military purposes; had there been a rain storm during the encampment the ground would have been extremely soft and muddy, thereby endangering the health of the men.

The discipline of the regiment has much improved since my last report, but there is yet room for further improvement, particularly in the manner of performing guard duty.

The general appearance of the regiment was good, and showed a good degree of proficiency in battalion movements, as well as in company drill. As to the condition of arms, equipments, clothing, &c., I refer you to a detailed report, which I send herewith.

I would again call your attention to the caps worn by the regiment, and will only say that they have not improved in appearance since my last report. They are unfit for service, and it is to be hoped that new ones will be issued to the Regiment before another parade is ordered.

I take pleasure in making special mention of Corporal Thomas Fanning, of Company "G," for the soldierly manner in which he performed his duties while in charge of the camp color at the review of the Regiment.

THIRD REGIMENT, C. N. G., COL. J. J. McCORD, COMMANDING.

This Regiment, with eight Companies, including "Battery G" of Rockville and "Battery D," Hartford, was encamped at "Camp Perkins," near New London, and inspected September 11th, 1868.

The Camp was well laid out upon high ground overlooking Long Island Sound, upon a most beautiful and healthy location.

The discipline of the Regiment is very good; the Company drill was fully equal to last year, and the battalion drill very much improved. The detailed report sent herewith will inform you of the condition of the arms, equipments, &c. The caps worn by the Regiment are the same as worn last year, and, like those of the First Regiment, are unfit for service.

There is nothing new to be said concerning the Company Records of either the First or the Third Regiments, Captain Williams, "Battery D," being the only commander in the Brigade whose records are complete.

There is this year less to censure and more to commend in the Third, as well as the First Regiment. I take pleasure in referring particularly to the fine soldierly appearance, and the excellent condition of the arms, equipments and clothing of the Color Guard of this regiment; also the excellent condition of the arms, equipments, clothing, and fine soldierly appearance of Sergeant Tracy and Corporal Morrison of Company "G," and Sergeant Snow, Company "F," and Sergeant Albrow, of Company "B."

In justice to Captain Weaver, Company "E," I should state that he has but recently taken command of the Company, and that he has done much to improve the condition of the arms, equipments, etc., which he found in bad condition.

Most of the Company commanders of the Brigade are deserving of great credit for the manner in which the property of the State is cared for; and I take pleasure in referring particularly to Co. "D," Capt. Deming, Co. "I," Capt. Hamilton, and Company "G," Capt. Barnum, of the First Regiment, and Battery "D," Capt. Williams, Company "G," Capt. Preston, and Company "B," Capt. Smith, of the Third Regiment.

The fine soldierly appearance of the above-named companies, and the excellent condition of their arms, equipments, and clothing is worthy of special commendation. The equipments (harness, saddles, &c.) of Battery "E" should be better cared for, and I would suggest that larger appropriations be made to defray the expense of the same.

As a whole, I find the Brigade in better condition this year than I did last.

I have the honor, General, to be

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

PHILIP CORBIN,

Major and Inspector of the First Brigade, C. N. G.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF THE SECOND BRIGADE.

DERBY, January 1st, 1869.

BRIG. GEN. C. M. INGERSOLL,

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the military condition of the Second Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, commanded by Brig.-Gen. S. W. Kellogg.

This command comprises one full regiment of ten companies—the Second (2d), one of eight companies—the Eighth (8th); four companies of the Sixth—Infantry, and Battery "B," Battery "C," first section, Battery "F," Light Artillery—the latter acting as Infantry.

The Second regiment, with four companies of the Sixth, Battery "C," (1st section), and Battery "F," Light Artillery, attached, under the command of Col. Basserman, encamped at West Haven, Sept. 7th, 1868, for six days' duty. The ground was well selected and carefully laid out; the camp was pitched with exceeding regularity. The surroundings were in the worst taste possible. Great numbers of small traders

surrounded the camp with their improvised ranches or huts, giving a setting to the picture at once novel and absurd. It would seem better to have these traders greatly reduced in numbers and as retired as possible, on these occasions. Many changes have occurred in this command during the last year.

The field and staff, except Col. Bassermans (promoted from Lt. Col.) are entirely new. Among the Line Officers, and in the ranks, changes have been very generally made. Because of these changes the command does not present as harmonious and satisfactory appearance as at the time of my last report.

I am impelled by a sense of duty to allude, in the kindest manner, to some of the prominent faults of this command, with a view to their correction. The tardy and unmilitary manner of forming the regiment is entirely without excuse. The companies are not marched out promptly at the "assembly," but come in a loose, straggling manner, wasting much time, and fatiguing such companies as are the basis of formation. The sounding of the "assembly" is the signal for all the companies to take their places in quick succession. In passing in review a few companies marched with remarkable steadiness and precision, but the column was an unsteady and wavering one, because the guides were careless, incapable, or ignorant to a lamentable degree. Proper distances were not maintained, nor preceding guides covered, so the old annoyance of having to wait for distances to be closed, after the command had passed from the order of "column" to that of "line," (before the second salute could be given), happened like a fatality. A few of the officers saluted properly and gracefully; many were awkward and unpracticed; some saluted without looking at the reviewing officer; many lacked *posé*, grace and dexterity in sword and person.

It was remarked that the commanding officer of the regiment failed to take his position near the reviewing officer while his command was passing.

It was also forgotten that anything was necessary to be done preparatory to an inspection, and the command was finally inspected without being properly arranged. A question of rank, as to who should accompany the inspector through the column, was much attended to, and plainly written duties much neg-

lected. Col. Basserman's command is a large one; the duties it imposes demand a high order of ability to their discharge. Patient industry, careful study, and close attention to the small detail, which make the aggregate of military efficiency, is the present great want.

The Eighth Regiment, with Battery "B" attached, under the command of Lieut. Col. Haight, encamped at Greenwich, September 14th, also for six days' duty.

Fewer changes have occurred in this command than in the Second Regiment. The review was very satisfactorily conducted, but not entirely free from fault. The guide trouble is common to the brigade. It is, however, to be remarked, that careful preparations had been made for review and inspection. The ground was selected with care and kept free from hucksters.

Discipline (obedience, courtesy, military etiquette, all we include in the word discipline) is rather to be won than enforced in this service.

Superior rank, accompanied with superior knowledge and soldierly attainments, will scarcely fail to win for their possessor that respectful consideration which will permit him to mould and form his subordinates in such forms of excellence as shall seem desirable. There exists a disposition to do well, but a want of information also exists, as perplexing to the soldier who tries to do well, but don't know how, as to the officer who feels that he ought to discriminate between the well meant effort and the sometimes awkward performance.

Drill.—As company drill is amply provided for by law, all the companies are able to execute company movements with considerable readiness and precision. There are some companies belonging to this brigade in *splendid condition*, reflecting much honor on their immediate officers and the State whose service they represent.

The year which intervenes between one battalion drill and another, encumbers it with the forgetfulness time engenders, and the changes which occur in the *personnel* of the command.

Battalion movements are, therefore, very imperfectly performed, but should be provided for much more often than they are, if it is desired to have them good.

The drill of Battery "B," Capt. Hotchkiss, and (1st Section) Battery "C," Lieutenant Griswold, was very good. These officers are graduates of the war, and are accomplished experts in their branch of the service.

Battery "F," Capt. Cook, (acting as Infantry,) is in excellent drill and discipline. The officers and men of these batteries are of the best material, but the outfit and mounting of the batteries are very poor.

Arms.—The muskets are in good serviceable condition, and have been very well taken care of. The wheels to the gun carriages and caissons are unfit for service.

Clothing.—The clothing, except caps, is in a good state of preservation. The caps are as bad as the worst enemy of our service could desire—totally unfit to wear on any occasion. These caps have exhibited a capacity for rapidly changing from bad to worse, which is truly surprising. A new issue of caps, made from better material, ought not to be delayed.

Equipments.—These are well preserved and have been generally carefully kept. A little more attention to blackening them and keeping the corners of cartridge and box flaps from turning up, is desirable.

Guard Duty.—Guard mountings were generally well done, but the duties of sentinels, even those of the most simple and easy character, were much neglected or misunderstood.

The discipline, drill and efficiency of a regiment may be fairly estimated by the deportment of those who, in the capacity of sentinels, have important duties to perform.

Police Duty.—The sanitary condition of the camps was excellent, and within the camps everything looked neat and orderly. Company quarters, streets, parades, were kept very clean and tidy.

That portion of our State military force which is represented by the Second Brigade, is, I suppose, (with all its faults,) in as good condition for service as any similar command in any State. I have dealt candidly with it, knowing it to be composed of officers and men who would scorn undeserved praise more than unjust censure. The faults which exist need only to be pointed out to be corrected.

The present law imposes a tax upon company commanders, of which they should be relieved. Articles of clothing, which have become worthless in consequence of much service or the dishonesty of contractors, ought to be exchanged for good.

A board of survey, with power to condemn such articles, would seem to be a ready way to do justice in this matter.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

THOMAS S. GILBERT,

Major and Inspector of Brigade.

The State may well be proud of its "National Guard," the efficiency of which—considering its numbers—is probably unsurpassed by any militia organization in the United States. The publication of the "orders" of this department relating to changes during the past year, would occupy too much space in this report, and I will only refer in brief to a few. The Band of the First Regiment was disbanded and its officers and members discharged—"Special Orders, No. 70"—October 23, 1868. Company "G" (Norwalk) Eighth Regiment, was disbanded—"Special Orders, No. 53"—September 11th, 1868, and a new company for the same regiment was organized—"Special Orders, No. 72," dated November 30th, 1868. The resignation of Brig. Gen'l Charles H. Prentice and Staff was accepted, to date December 10th, 1868—"Special Orders, No. 77"—and Colonel John H. Bunnell, of the First Regiment, C. N. G., was promoted Brig. Gen'l to fill vacancy—"Special Orders, No. 1"—January 4th, 1869. "Special Orders, No. 2," of January 5th, 1869, disbands Company H, Eighth Regiment of the Guard. This company had become greatly reduced in numbers by the expiration of the term of service of its members, and it was found impossible to recruit it to a standard of efficiency.

By act of the Legislature there was no spring parade in April, 1868. The fall encampments of a week in duration, took place as usual, by regiments, and the troops were reviewed by the Governor and Staff. A description of the en-

campments and condition of the troops in detail, may be found in the reports of the "Inspecting Officers," published herewith.

During the past year six hundred and eighty-two discharges have been granted to members of the Guard, mostly on account of expiration of term of service; some on account of men leaving the State for residence elsewhere, and others on account of death. New enlistments have nearly made good the losses by discharge. Owing to the adoption of a new system of tactics (Upton's) and the difficulty of obtaining officers sufficiently proficient in them, there was no Board appointed in 1868 for the examination of officers of the Guard. Proper material for such appointment now exists in the State, and such examination at the next fall encampment would, in my opinion, add to the efficiency of the organization.

Question having arisen in regard to the construction of Section "82" of the Militia Law, in the matter of distributing uniforms, this office has construed the act, that only those persons who have served the full period of five years in the Guard, shall become owners of the uniforms furnished by the State.

I desire to call attention to the caps furnished to the Militia. They are of a very poor quality, and not fit to be issued. Complaint has reasonably been made by company commanders regarding caps, and attention is called to the report of the "Inspecting Officers" regarding them. It is proper that I should mention that the business of the office relating to the Connecticut National Guard, has been performed for the most part, during the past year, by Chief Clerk Capt. Elizur Cook, of Battery "F," Connecticut National Guard.

This officer is not only thoroughly acquainted with all matters relating to the organization, but has taken great interest in bringing it to a high state of efficiency. Gentlemanly in his intercourse with all who have had business with him, and attentive to his duties in the office, he is entitled and does receive my thanks therefor.

Blank forms, as follows, were enclosed to the Selectmen of the towns of the State, in October last, for the preparation of the annual returns to this office, of the number of persons subject to "Commutation Tax," and to enrollment as "Inactive Militia."

Enrollment of Persons Subject to Commutation Tax.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, SELECTMEN'S OFFICE:

Town of.....

.....186 .

We certify that we have enrolled, or caused to be enrolled, in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law approved July 10th, 1862, amended December 24th, 1862, all able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, residing within the limits of this town, subject to the MILITARY COMMUTATION TAX, and that no person has been stricken from the roll as not able-bodied, unless he was either blind, a deaf mute, insane, imbecile, wanting an arm or leg, or has such a deformity of one or both legs as to produce a disproportionate length of two inches or more, according to Sec. 3, of the Militia Law, approved July 6th, 1865, and that we find the whole number to be

hundred and

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} *Selectmen.*

NOTES.—This return must be made to the Adjutant-General on or before the 5th of December, in each year.

Persons who have furnished substitutes for United States service or paid Commutation, are NOT exempt from State enrollment and tax.

Persons who have been examined and pronounced physically disabled by United States authority, are not by virtue of that examination exempt from State enrollment and tax.

Names can ONLY be stricken from the roll as provided by Sections 2 and 3, "Amendment to Militia Law," passed December Session, 1862, and as provided by Section 12, of "An Act, in alteration of an Act relating to the Militia," approved July 6, 1865, from which the following is an extract: "Every person who has honorably served at least two years in the war of the rebellion, shall thereafter be exempt from the payment of Military Commutation Taxes and from Military duty, except in case of war or insurrection, and for three years thereafter from the payment of poll-taxes."

ENROLLMENT.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons Ass'd Commu- tation Tax, \$2.00.	Subject to Military Duty only in case of War or Insur- rection.
Hartford, - - - - -	2,763	1,337	189
Avon, - - - - -	63	51	8
Berlin, - - - - -	214	187	45
Bloomfield, - - - - -	133	114	8
Bristol, - - - - -	350	314	47
Burlington, - - - - -	81	40	6
Canton, - - - - -	207	182	9
East Hartford, - - - - -	298	208	26
East Granby, - - - - -	69	62	3
East Windsor, - - - - -	268	229	26
Enfield, - - - - -	326	155	25
Farmington, - - - - -	394	141	110
Glastenbury, - - - - -	241	169	45
Granby, - - - - -	176	157	14
Hartland, - - - - -	92	73	2
Manchester, - - - - -	307	277	42
Marlborough, - - - - -	34	34	12
New Britain, - - - - -	953	560	194
Rocky Hill, - - - - -	112	80	7
Simsbury, - - - - -	134	124	10
Southington, - - - - -	209	187	63
South Windsor, - - - - -	198	137	61
Suffield, - - - - -	217	97	36
West Hartford, - - - - -	115	104	7
Wethersfield, - - - - -	255	162	19
Windsor, - - - - -	311	290	20
Windsor Locks, - - - - -	185	185	9
	8,705	5,656	1,034

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons Ass'd Commu- tation Tax, \$2.00.	Subject to Military Duty only in case of War or Insur- rection.
Tolland, - - - - -	67	49	6
Andover, - - - - -	19	14	11
Bolton, - - - - -	73	37	7
Coventry, - - - - -	177	152	18
Columbia, - - - - -	83	41	13
Ellington, - - - - -	151	145	11
Hebron, - - - - -	112	68	9
Mansfield, - - - - -	162	162	31
Somers, - - - - -	144	124	13
Stafford, - - - - -	339	292	46
Union, - - - - -	84	70	7
Vernon, - - - - -	450	385	81
Willington, - - - - -	89	89	26
	1,950	1,628	279

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons Ass'd Commutation Tax, \$2.00.	Subject to Military Duty only in case of War or Insurrection.
New Haven, - - - -	4,481	1,423	565
Branford, - - - -	214	195	33
Bethany, - - - -	71	57	10
Cheshire, - - - -	186	160	40
Derby, - - - -	388	173	141
East Haven, - - - -	231	217	41
Guilford, - - - -	228	182	39
Hamden, - - - -	183	151	4
Madison, - - - -	125	125	28
Meriden, - - - -	947	634	194
Middlebury, - - - -	63	52	7
Milford, - - - -	238	198	3
Naugatuck, - - - -	213	190	41
North Branford, - - - -	105	96	9
North Haven, - - - -	152	141	18
Orange, - - - -	258	239	23
Oxford, - - - -	115	97	12
Prospect, - - - -	33	30	7
Seymour, - - - -	152	152	35
Southbury, - - - -	107	100	10
Wallingford, - - - -	400	369	51
Waterbury, - - - -	952	552	55
Woodbridge, - - - -	77	64	16
Wolcott, - - - -	53	43	9
	9,972	5,640	1,391

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons Ass'd Commu- tation Tax, \$2.00.	Subject to Military Duty only in case of War or Insur- rection.
Middletown, - - - - -	684	580	
Chatham, - - - - -	156	147	31
Chester, - - - - -	101	71	11
Clinton, - - - - -	140	73	12
Cromwell, - - - - -	108	78	14
Durham, - - - - -	152	61	91
East Haddam, - - - - -	310	241	45
Essex, - - - - -	135	112	5
Haddam, - - - - -	167	89	12
Killingworth, - - - - -	110	97	10
Middlefield, - - - - -	90	81	2
Old Saybrook, - - - - -	99	99	7
Portland, - - - - -	229	192	28
Saybrook, - - - - -	161	98	14
Westbrook, - - - - -	121	92	16
	2,753	2,112	298

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of Persons Ass'd Commu- tation Tax, \$2.00.	Subject to Military Duty only in case of War or Insur- rection.
New London, - - - -	643	569	228
Norwich, - - - -	1,369	534	52
Bozrah, - - - -	97	50	20
Colchester, - - - -	68	245	32
East Lyme, - - - -	75	75	8
Franklin, - - - -	70	38	15
Griswold, - - - -	174	149	30
Groton, - - - -	221	191	34
Lebanon, - - - -	215	172	23
Ledyard, - - - -	137	117	10
Lisbon, - - - -	62	55	6
Lyme, - - - -	85	65	12
Montville, - - - -	203	153	36
North Stonington, - - -	138	98	15
Old Lyme, - - - -	85	37	
Preston, - - - -	146	103	21
Salem, - - - -	85	42	13
Stonington, - - - -	666	468	81
Sprague, - - - -	136	50	5
Waterford, - - - -	121	100	30
	4,996	3,311	671

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of Persons Ass'd Commu- tation Tax, \$2.00.	Subject to Military Duty only in case of War or Insur- rection.
Windham, - - - -	408	280	113
Ashford, - - - -	139	96	31
Brooklyn, - - - -	127	109	22
Canterbury, - - - -	168	138	30
Chaplin, - - - -	91	52	18
Eastford, - - - -	105	73	19
Hampton, - - - -	102	82	12
Killingly, - - - -	493	439	147
Plainfield, - - - -	243	215	79
Pomfret, - - - -	139	101	21
Putnam, - - - -	244	215	45
Sterling, - - - -	92	72	21
Scotland, - - - -	83	43	8
Thompson, - - - -	291	180	70
Voluntown, - - - -	106	80	13
Woodstock, - - - -	239	190	40
	3,070	2,365	689

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of Persons Ass'd Commu- tation Tax, \$2.00.	Subject to Military Duty only in case of War or Insur- rection.
Fairfield, - - - - -	230	194	8
Bethel, - - - - -	109	109	24
Bridgeport, - - - - -	1,553	1,553	431
Brookfield, - - - - -	87	78	9
Danbury, - - - - -	838	798	136
Darien, - - - - -	224	161	33
Easton, - - - - -	105	30	9
Greenwich, - - - - -	561	497	46
Huntington, - - - - -	112	82	20
Monroe, - - - - -	113	96	7
New Canaan, - - - - -	276	242	34
New Fairfield, - - - - -	99	88	7
Newtown, - - - - -	262	243	70
Norwalk, - - - - -	993	865	160
Redding, - - - - -	107	90	4
Ridgefield, - - - - -	176	130	25
Stamford, - - - - -	589	356	53
Stratford, - - - - -	213	121	36
Sherman, - - - - -	75	64	10
Trumbull, - - - - -	137	23	13
Weston, - - - - -	83	73	8
Westport, - - - - -	290	241	21
Wilton, - - - - -	123	112	16
	7,355	6,264	1,180

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of Persons Ass'd Commu- tation Tax, \$2.00.	Subject to Military Duty only in case of War or Insur- rection.
Litchfield, - - - -	211	211	46
Barkhamsted, - - - -	138	138	31
Bethlehem, - - - -	83	72	
Bridgewater, - - - -	115	100	8
Canaan, - - - -	28	76	22
Colebrook, - - - -	102	118	10
Cornwall, - - - -	121	98	23
Goshen, - - - -	100	82	21
Harwinton, - - - -	104	73	17
Kent, - - - -	86	74	16
Morris, - - - -	73	66	9
New Hartford, - - - -	237	157	38
New Milford, - - - -	247	247	17
Norfolk, - - - -	76	66	8
North Canaan, - - - -	142	76	15
Plymouth, - - - -	475	360	88
Roxbury, - - - -	107	89	13
Salisbury, - - - -	135	135	20
Sharon, - - - -	206	183	19
Torrington, - - - -	175	144	21
Washington, - - - -	165	145	23
Warren, - - - -	55	55	9
Watertown, - - - -	230	122	28
Winchester, - - - -	368	336	59
Woodbury, - - - -	216	185	32
	3,995	3,408	593

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Inactive Militia.	No. of Persons Ass'd Commu- tation Tax, \$2.00.	Subject to Military Duty only in case of War or Insur- rection.
Hartford, - - - -	8,705	5,656	1,034
Tolland, - - - -	1,950	1,628	279
New Haven, - - - -	9,972	5,640	1,391
Middlesex, - - - -	2,763	2,112	298
New London, - - - -	4,996	3,311	671
Windham, - - - -	3,070	2,365	689
Fairfield, - - - -	7,355	6,264	1,180
Litchfield, - - - -	3,995	3,408	593
	42,806	30,384	6,135

BUREAU OF CLAIMS.

Gratifying progress has been made during the past year in the claim division of this office.

Numerous applications for arrears of pay, bounties and pensions have been received, prepared and forwarded to the proper departments at Washington for settlement, and many old cases requiring great care in preparation and evidence difficult to obtain, have been successfully prosecuted. The labors in this Bureau have been arduous, and the class of claims generally more difficult to settle than those previously adjusted—frequently requiring careful research and correspondence with distant States for connecting links of evidence necessary to establish the title of claimants.

The Bureau has accomplished a good work for the widow, the fatherless and our volunteer soldiers, at comparatively slight expense to the State. In this connection it may be proper to add that claimants have received valuable gratuitous assistance from the Judge and Clerk of the Court of Probate, New Haven.

If the officers of courts generally throughout the State would grant similar assistance, claims could be prepared and adjusted with little or no expense to the applicants.

Since the action of the Legislature authorizing this office to attend to the collection of claims, there have been received, prepared and forwarded five thousand one hundred and seventy-nine claims, and up to the present time there has been adjusted claims amounting to *seven hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and ninety-eight* (\$711,698.46) *dollars and forty-six cents*, all of which has been paid to claimants and their receipts taken therefor.

When it is considered that claim agents have been in the habit of charging from ten to twenty-five dollars in each case for the successful prosecution of the class of claims above referred to, it will be seen that at least *one hundred thousand* (\$100,000.00) *dollars have been saved to claimants by the establishment of the "Claim Bureau" of this office*. The greater part of the work in the claim department during the past year has devolved upon Owen O'Brien, Esq., in charge of claims,

and I desire to bear testimony here to the integrity, industry and business talent with which that gentleman has performed the duties assigned him. No complaint has been received during the past year regarding the management of the business of the Claim Bureau, from any source whatever.

NEW RECORD BOOKS.

Owing to the constant use to which the official records of the Connecticut Volunteers have been put since the close of the war, materially injuring them, and the further fact that, as originally copied from the muster rolls, they have been found often incorrect, and complaints have been made to this office regarding them, I have deemed it necessary for their correction and permanent preservation that they should be copied into new and strongly bound books.

The books have been prepared and the work is now in progress, and, when completed, will give a full and as near as possible correct record.

It is to be remembered that whereas such records are usually kept for the ordinary purposes of reference, those of this office have in addition been handled constantly for evidence in the preparation of claims, for the record of applicants for testimonials and to substantiate claims for histories. The old books will continue to serve for reference in the prosecution of the miscellaneous business referred to the office, and the new preserve in a permanent form the official history of our volunteer regiments.

CATALOGUE.

In my report of last year, referring to an Act of the General Assembly, approved June 14th, 1867, authorizing the preparation and publishing of a "Catalogue or roll" of the regiments and batteries which were in the service of the United States from this State during the war, I stated that the manuscript for the Catalogue was completed, * * * * but upon examination it was ascertained that the appropriation of two dollars per copy was wholly inadequate for defraying the expenses of publishing it, and that I deemed it expedient to await the action of the Legislature of 1868, rather than

publish the Catalogue at a cost to the State *greater* than the appropriation.

Action as follows was taken by the Legislature :

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, }
May Session, A. D. 1868. }

Directing the Adjutant-General to publish a Catalogue of the Regiments and Batteries from this State which were in the late rebellion.

Resolved by this Assembly, That the Adjutant-General of this State be, and he is hereby directed to prepare the manuscript for a Catalogue or roll of the Regiments and Batteries which were in the service of the United States from this State during the period of the late rebellion, with the date of enlistment, rank, residence, transfer, muster out, desertion and all casualties resulting in the death or discharge of such soldiers, the same being a complete record of each soldier aforesaid during his whole term of service ; and the Adjutant-General is further directed to prepare a brief summary of the operations in field, or other service of said Regiments and Batteries, from the mustering-in to the mustering-out of service of the same, to be arranged in the proper place in said Catalogue.

And the Adjutant-General is hereby authorized and directed to make a contract with Messrs. Brown & Gross of Hartford, for printing and publishing, under his direction, one thousand copies of said Catalogue, properly and suitably bound in sheep-skin, for the use of the State, at a cost not to exceed five dollars per copy, and to surrender the "copyright" of said Catalogue to said Brown & Gross ; one copy to be forwarded to the Town Clerk of each town, one copy to each Judge of Probate in this State, to be in their respective offices and handed over to their successors, and one copy to the Adjutant-General of each State of the United States ; also one copy to each State Officer, and each officer and member of the present General Assembly, and the balance to be kept in the office of the Adjutant-General of this State.

Approved, July 24th, 1868.

On or about the 27th of August, an official copy of the

above Act was received from the Secretary of State, and a correspondence entered into with Messrs. Brown & Gross of Hartford, relative to the publication of the Catalogue, resulting in the following contract :

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss. September 10th, 1868.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN, }

This agreement, entered into at the City of New Haven, county and State above written, on this tenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between C. M. Ingersoll, Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut, party of the first part, and Messrs. Brown & Gross, stationers, publishers and printers of the City of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, party of the second part: *Witnesseth*, That the party of the first part, agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at the May session of said Assembly, in the year above written, does hereby contract and agree with the said party of the second part for the printing and publishing, under direction of said party of the first part, of a "Catalogue or roll" of the regiments and batteries which were in the service of the United States from the State of Connecticut during the period of the late rebellion.

The party of the first part hereby agrees to furnish to the party of the second part the complete manuscript for such "Catalogue or roll" at the signing of this contract; and the party of the second part agrees to receive and print and publish said "Catalogue or roll" in clear, white, seventy-pound paper to the ream, like unto the sample hereto affixed, [sample of paper affixed to contract,] on pages 10×7 inches, with good and clear type, and to bind the same into books, in the best law-sheep binding, and in good, workmanlike manner.

And the party of the second part further agrees to furnish to the party of the first part one thousand copies of said "Catalogue or roll," printed and bound as aforesaid, and to deliver the same at the office of the Adjutant-General, in the city of New Haven, at a cost not to exceed five (\$5.00) dollars per copy; and the party of the first part agrees to pay, or to cause to be paid, for and on behalf of the State of Connecticut, to said party of the second part, the sum of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars on the satisfactory delivery, as aforesaid, at the place aforesaid, of the "Catalogue or roll," printed and published as aforesaid, in number as aforesaid.

And the party of the first part further agrees, on the receipt of said printed and published "Catalogue or roll," in number and manner aforementioned, to surrender to the said party of the second part the "copyright" of said "Catalogue or roll," for the sole use and benefit of said party of the second part.

And the party of the second part finally agrees to publish and offer for sale said "Catalogue or roll" at the retail price of five (\$5.00) dollars per copy, at their place of business in the city of Hartford.

Signed at the City of New Haven, this tenth day of September, 1868.

C. M. INGERSOLL, *Adj.-Gen.*, Party of the first part.
BROWN & GROSS, Party of the second part.

Witness: JAS. B. COIT,
D. W. TRYON.

The printing of the Catalogue was commenced on the 21st of last September, and up to the present time six hundred and sixteen (616) pages of proof-sheets have been received, and after thorough correction by careful comparison with the records of the office, have been returned to the publishers.

CIVIL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
May Session, A. D. 1868. }

Providing for the purchase of the Civil and Military History of Connecticut during the recent War.

Resolved by this Assembly, That the Comptroller be, and is hereby directed to purchase of William A. Croffutt and John M. Morris, one thousand copies of the Military and Civil History of Connecticut during the recent war, at five dollars a copy, and to draw his order on the Treasurer in payment for the same; the said books to be distributed as follows: one copy to be furnished by the Adjutant-General to the widow of each Connecticut soldier and sailor who was killed or died in the service during the recent war; one hundred copies to the State Librarian for exchange with other States and large public libraries, and the remainder to be deposited under direction of the Board of Education, in such places in the several towns as to be most accessible to the people of the State.

Approved, July 27th, 1868.

Under the provisions of the above resolution of the General Assembly, seven hundred copies of the work were received at this office in the latter part of December, and an advertisement placed in fourteen newspapers of the State, which advertisement consisted of a publication of the act of the Assembly and the following notice:

General Headquarters, State of Connecticut,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW HAVEN, Dec. 24th, 1868. }

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, this office is now prepared to deliver to the "Widow of each Connecticut soldier and sailor who was killed or died in the service during the war," one copy of the above mentioned "History," upon the written application of the person so entitled as aforesaid, which application must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that said person is entitled to the same.

A certificate from the Clerk of the town in which said widow resides, or in which her husband resided at the time of his enlistment into the service, will be considered satisfactory evidence.

C. M. INGERSOLL,
Adjutant-General.

Applications for books followed rapidly the publication of the advertisement; and the duty of replying to letters of request, searching the records of those whose widows were applicants, preparing the books to be forwarded for mail and express, and keeping a correct record of their delivery, has added to the labors of the office. One hundred (100) copies of the work were furnished to the State Librarian; two hundred (200) to the Board of Education. Three hundred and sixty-seven (367) copies have been delivered by this office to widows of soldiers, leaving in my hands three hundred and thirty-three (333) copies for distribution.

A large number of applications from widows whose husbands died after their discharge from service, and from married women who were once widows of soldiers, have been received, but I have not construed the act of the Legislature to include in its provisions either class of applicants, and have refused such requests.

SOLDIERS' TESTIMONIALS.

I have continued the distribution of Soldiers' "Testimonials," prepared under the "Resolution of the General Assembly, approved June 5th, 1867."

Up to the present time thirteen thousand (13,000) have been distributed, and the record of each soldier has been carefully examined before issuing them. Of the twenty thousand (20,000) furnished this office, seven thousand (7,000) remain on hand, and it is evident from the record books—the name of each person being checked to whom a testimonial is given—that many have not applied for them, and it is presumed do not know of their existence.

The demand has so fallen off since my last report, that the regular clerical force of the office can attend to their preparation and distribution.

General Headquarters, State of Connecticut,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW HAVEN, Feb. 27th, 1869. }

SPECIAL ORDERS }
No. 15. }

The battle flags of Volunteer Regiments and Batteries serving in the late war, and stored in the Arsenal at Hartford for safe keeping, are the property of the State and valuable relics to the people of Connecticut.

They have heretofore been loaned for celebrations, reviews and decorative purposes, and applications for them are being continually received at these Headquarters.

It is feared that constant usage will destroy what is left of these mementoes, and it is therefore ordered that the Quartermaster-General refuse all applications for battle flags which may hereafter be made to his department.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

C. M. INGERSOLL,

Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 68. } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 14th, 1868.

The following resolution and extracts from an act of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned :

[I. PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 55.]

A resolution granting permission to officers and soldiers to wear the badge of the corps in which they served during the rebellion.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all who served as officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, or other enlisted men in the regular army, volunteer, or militia forces of the United States, during the war of the rebellion, and have been honorably discharged from the service or remain still in the same, shall be entitled to wear, on occasions of ceremony, the distinctive army badge ordered for or adopted by the army corps and division, respectively, in which they served.

Approved, July 25th, 1868.

[II. PUBLIC—No. 116.]

An Act relating to Pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * *

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That all officers in the military or naval service, of the rank of captain in the army or lieutenant in the navy, and of less rank, who have lost a leg or arm in such service and in the line of duty, or in consequence of wounds received or disease contracted therein, shall be entitled to receive an artificial limb on the same terms as privates in the army are now entitled to receive the same.

* * * * *

Approved, July 27th, 1868.

By command of General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL:

Assistant Adjutant-General.

I have received from Col. E. B. Whitman, Superintendent of National Cemeteries, under date of February 1st, 1869, a tabular statement of items relating to cemeteries in the original military division of Tennessee—from which statement it appears that there are 484 soldiers from Connecticut buried therein, the graves of 402 being of known and 82 of unknown men. These are distributed as follows:

NAME OF CEMETERY.	Location.	State.	No. of Reg'ts. Represented.	Known.	Unknown.	Total.
Andersonville,	Andersonville,	Georgia,		304	25	329
Chattanooga,	Chattanooga,	Tennessee,	3	20	12	32
Marietta & Atl'nta,	Marietta,	Georgia,	6	49	22	71
Mississippi River,	Memphis,	Tennessee,	2	10	11	21
Mobile,	Mobile,	Alabama,		2		2
Nashville,	Nashville,	Tennessee,	4	7	3	10
Natchez,	Natchez,	Mississippi,	1	1	2	3
New Albany,	New Albany,	Indiana,		3	1	4
Stone's River,	Murfreesboro,	Tennessee,	1	4	2	6
Vicksburg,	Vicksburg,	Mississippi,	1	2	4	6
				402	82	484

It may be proper to say, in this connection, that in the latter part of January a circular was received from Louisville, Kentucky, signed by a committee of citizens, relative to the erection of soldiers' monuments in the several National Cemeteries, and asking that the attention of the Legislature might be called to the subject of making an appropriation towards that purpose. The circular presents a statement of the number of soldiers buried in the twenty cemeteries of the department (representing thirty-two States,) and recommends that an appropriation be made by each State, and a "National Cemetery Committee" be appointed, consisting of a member or members from each contributing State, and suggests an early meeting of the committee at Louisville, the headquarters of the Superintendent of National Cemeteries, and the place where all the plans, statements and papers illustrating the history, progress and condition of the cemeterial work may be examined.

CONCLUSION.

In addition to the labors of the office during the past year, already referred to under the several heads of this report, I would add that about five hundred (500) "certificates of record" have been furnished to soldiers who had lost their discharges and to other parties requiring them for the prosecution of claims against the Government; ninety (90) official orders relating to the National Guard, with an average of eight (8) copies each, making a total of seven hundred and twenty (720) orders, have been issued. Eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two (8,272) letters were received and nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-three (9,793) written during the year. The clerical force of the Department has not been increased since my last report, and its business has been accomplished with systematic promptitude and economy worthy of commendation.

In closing this report my thanks are herewith tendered to General James B. Coit, Assistant Adjutant-General, and to the several clerks, for their valuable assistance in transacting the complicated business of the office. They are all gentlemen of skill and experience and have given strict attention to business and ready compliance with prescribed rules in the faithful performance of the work assigned them.

With a public acknowledgment of your Excellency's confidence and esteem, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. M. INGERSOLL,

Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX.

CONTAINING A CORRECT LIST OF BREVETS CONFERRED UPON CONNECTICUT OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS, DATE OF RANK, &c.

APPOINTMENTS BY BREVET in the Connecticut Volunteer Force which served in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brevet Brig. Gen. HENRY L. ABBOTT, U. S. Vol. and Colonel of the First Conn. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13th, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, U. S. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from Sept. 28th, 1865.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Col. ERASTUS BLAKESLEE, of the First Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry, for gallant conduct at Ashland, Va., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Brevet-Col. JAMES B. COIT, Major 14th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Col. ARTHUR H. DUTTON, of the 21st Conn. Vols., (formerly Captain in the Engineer Corps,) for gallant and meritorious conduct in reconnoissance in front of Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 16th, 1864, to date from May 16th, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM G. ELY, of the 18th Conn. Vols., for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 12th, 1865.

Col. THEODORE G. ELLIS, of the 14th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13th, 1865.

Brevet Col. E. D. S. GOODYEAR, Lt. Col. of the 10th Conn. Vols., for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on Fort Gregg, Va., to date from April 2d, 1865.

Col. E. S. GREELEY, of the 10th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13th, 1865.

Col. JAMES HUBBARD, of the 2nd Conn. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6th, 1865.

Col. BRAYTON IVES, of the 1st Conn. Cavalry, for gallantry at the battles of Reams Station, Deep Bottom, Five Forks, and Sailor's Creek, Ga., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Col. W. H. NOBLE, of the 17th Conn. Vols., for meritorious services, to date from March 13th, 1865.

Col. JOHN L. OTIS, of the 10th Conn. Vols., for gallantry at the crossing of James River, Va., June 20th, 1864, and at the battle of Flusser's Mills and Deep River, Va., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Brevet Col. FRANK H. PECK, Lieut. Col. of the 12th Conn. Vols., for conspicuous gallantry at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864, when mortally wounded, to date from September 19th, 1864.

Col. ALFRED P. ROCKWELL, of the 6th Conn. Vols., for gallant and distinguished services in the field during the campaign of 1864, to date from March 13th, 1865.

Col. SAMUEL ROSS, of the 20th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign against Atlanta, Ga., to date from April 13th, 1865.

Col. EDWARD W. WHITAKER, of the First Conn. Cavalry, for gallantry and uniform good conduct, to date from March 13th, 1865.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. JOHN C. BROATCH, Major of the 14th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Boydton Plank Road, near Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Lieut.-Col. PHILO B. BUCKINGHAM, of the 20th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13th, 1865.

Brevet. Lieut.-Col. JAMES B. COIT, Major of the 14th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to date from March 13th, 1865.

Lieut.-Col. HENRY W. DABOLL, of the 5th Conn. Vols., for good conduct during the war, to date from March 13th, 1865.

Lieut.-Col. E. D. S. GOODYEAR, of the 10th Conn. Vols., for gallant services during the war, to date from April 2d, 1865.

Lieut.-Col. FRANK H. PECK, of the 12th Conn. Vols., for conspicuous gallantry at Manchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, when he was mortally wounded, to date from Sept. 19th, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. HOMER B. SPRAGUE, of the 14th Battalion Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM B. WOOSTER, of the 20th Conn. Vols., for gallant conduct in command of his regiment at the battle of Chancellorville, Va., to date from March 13th, 1865.

TO BE LIEUT. COLONELS BY BREVET.

Major GEORGE AGER, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of Gen. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

Major JOHN C. BROATCH, of the 14th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services in the engagement at Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major CHESTER D. CLEVELAND, of the 2d Conn. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6th, 1865.

Major WM. S. COGSWELL, of the 5th Conn. Vols., for good conduct during the war, to date from March 12th, 1865.

Major JAMES B. COIT, of the 14th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Captain CHARLES M. COIT, of the 8th Conn. Vols., for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13th, 1865.

Brevet Major CORNELIUS J. DUBOIS, Capt. of the 27th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Resaca, Ga., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Major AUGUSTUS H. FENN, of the 2d Conn. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6th, 1865.

Major EDWARD W. JONES, of the 2d Conn. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6th, 1865.

Major JOSEPH MATTHEWSON, of the 18th Conn. Vols., for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13th, 1865.

Surgeon S. W. SKINNER, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 12th, 1865.

Brevet Major CHARLES T. STANTON, Jr., Captain in the 21st Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13th, 1865.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Capt. C. R. BANNON, of the first Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

Capt. AMBROSE E. BEARDSLEY, of the 20th Conn. Vols., for ability and good conduct in many campaigns and battles as Company Commander and Staff Officer, to date from March 13th, 1865.

Capt. LOUIS BECKWITH, of the 13th Battalion Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Capt. C. O. BRIGHAM, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

Capt. CHARLES H. BROWN, of the 28th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Port Hudson, La., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Capt. JAMES B. BURBANK, of the 20th Conn. Vols., for gallant conduct at the battle of Chancellorville, Va., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Capt. JAMES DEANE, of the 2d Conn. Artillery, for gallant

and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6th, 1865.

Capt. CORNELIUS J. DUBOIS, of the 27th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Penn., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Brevet Capt. SIDNEY B. DEKAY, 1st Lieut. in the 8th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign of 1864 against Richmond, and for gallantry and good conduct before Fort Gilmer, Va., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Capt. GEORGE DIMOCK, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

Capt. WM. C. FAXON, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

Capt. S. P. HATFIELD, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for efficient and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

Brevet Capt. WILLIAM E. HORTON, late 1st Lieut. of the 11th Conn. Vols., for meritorious and distinguished services at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3d, 1864, to date from March 13th, 1865.

Capt. WALTER S. HOTCHKISS, of the 2d Conn. Light Battery, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign of Mobile, Ala., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Capt. WILLIAM S. HUBBELL, of the 21st Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from October 5th, 1865.

Capt. MICHAEL KELLEY, of the 2d Conn. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2d, 1865.

Capt. BELA P. LEARNED, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for efficient and meritorious services during the recent operations which resulted in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

Capt. WILLIAM A. LINCOLN, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations which resulted in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

Capt. G. P. MASON, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for efficient and meritorious services in the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9th 1865.

Capt. WILLIAM W. MORSE, of the 20th Conn. Vols., for good conduct during the war, to date from March 13th, 1865.

Capt. NEWTON W. PERKINS, of the 13th Battalion Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Capt. H. H. PIERCE, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry, to date from March 13th, 1865.

Capt. WILLIAM G. PRIDE, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations before Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

Capt. GEORGE D. SARGEANT, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the sur

render of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

Capt. GAD N. SMITH, of the 2d Conn. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2d, 1865.

Capt. CHARLES T. STANTON, Jr., of the 21st Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Drury's Bluff, Va., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Capt. ABNER N. STERRY, of the 13th Battalion Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Capt. JOHN M. TWISS, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on Fort Stedman, Va., to date from March 25th, 1865.

C. W. WAKELY, late Capt. 5th Conn. Vols., and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, for distinguished services in the Subsistence Department during the war, to date from March 13th, 1865.

Capt. FRANK WELLS, of the 13th Battalion Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from March 13th, 1865.

TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

1st Lieut. FRANK D. BANGS, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

1st Lieut. GEORGE F. BILL, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of

the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

1st Lieut. THOMAS D. CASHIN, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

1st Lieut. JOHN B. CLAPP, Adjutant of the 16th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Plymouth, N. C., to date from March 13th, 1865.

1st Lieut. DYER H. CLARK, of the 21st Conn. Vols., for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13th, 1865.

1st Lieut. HORACE C. CURTIS, of the 2d Conn. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6th, 1865.

1st Lieut. CORNELIUS GILLETTE, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for efficient services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

1st Lieut. WM. E. HORTON, of the 11th Conn. Vols., for meritorious and distinguished services at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3d, 1864, to date from March 13th, 1865.

1st Lieut. ROBERT LEWIS, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the assault on Fort Stedman, Va., to date from March 25th, 1865.

1st Lieut. GEORGE W. MADDUX, of the 13th Battalion Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from March 13th, 1865.

1st Lieut. EBENEZER P. MASON, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13th, 1865.

Asst. Surgeon NATHANIEL MATSON, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13th, 1865.

1st Lieut. LEWIS MUNGER, of the 2d Conn. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2d, 1865.

1st Lieut. JOHN O'BRIEN, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

1st Lieut. CHARLES H. OWEN, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant conduct at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., to date from March 13th, 1865.

1st Lieut. H. D. PATTERSON, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services in the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

1st Lieut. GEORGE H. PRATT, of the 13th Battalion Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from March 13th, 1865.

1st Lieut. HENRY A. PRATT, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13th, 1865.

1st Lieut. WM. H. ROGERS, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the

insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

1st Lieut. S. A. WOODRUFF, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS BY BREVET.

2d Lieut. JOHN C. ABBOTT, of the Signal Corps, (transferred from 13th Conn. Vols.) for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13th, 1865.

2d Lieut. CHARLES F. ANDERSON, of the 2d Conn. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6th, 1865.

2d Lieut. H. C. BALDWIN, of the 13th Battalion Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from March 13th, 1865.

2d Lieut. W. H. BINGHAM, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the assault on Fort Stedman, Va., to date from March 25th, 1865.

2d Lieut. JAMES H. CASEY, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the assault on Fort Stedman, Va., to date from March 25th, 1865.

2d Lieut. GEORGE H. COUCH, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

2d Lieut. AZRO DROWN, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the assault on Fort Stedman, Va., to date from March 25th, 1865.

2d Lieut. CHARLES H. GAYLORD, of the 13th Battalion Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from March 13th, 1865.

2d Lieut. GARDINER REYNOLDS, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

2d Lieut. CHARLES H. SILLIMAN, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13th, 1865.

2d Lieut. CHARLES W. SMITH, of the 1st Conn. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9th, 1865.

2d Lieut. SAMUEL S. TAYLOR, of the 13th Battalion Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from March 13th, 1865.

Private FREDERICK W. STOWE, of the 1st Conn. Light Battery, for meritorious services, to date from June 12th, 1865.

ERRATA

Page 8. Maj. Gen. William H. Russell, commissioned July 31, 1866, *read* July 31, 1862.

Page 12. *Insert* Joseph O. Banning, Adjutant 2d Regt., commissioned June 4, 1868.

Page 13. Co. "G." 2d Regiment, 2d Lieut. William D. Gilbert, commissioned May 17, 1868, *read* May 17, 1867.

Page 13. Co. C. 6th Regiment, 1st Lieut., John J. McMahon, commissioned May 21, 1877, *read* May 21, 1867.

REPORT
OF THE
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1869.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN :
THOMAS J. STAFFORD, STATE PRINTER.

1869.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:

The undersigned having been appointed Auditors of the Quartermaster-General's account for the year ending April 1st, 1869,

Respectfully report, that we have attended to the duties of our appointment, have examined the books, accounts, and vouchers of the office and found them neatly and correctly kept.

The movable property at the Arsenal seems to be in the best order.

We have to express our highest satisfaction in the manner in which all its duties have been performed.

ROBERT BUELL, }
JOHN C. TRACY, } *Auditors.*

HARTFORD, April 30th, 1869.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Hartford, May 1st, 1869.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut :

By Section 51 of the "Act for Forming and Conducting the Military Force," approved July 19th, 1865, it is required that the Quartermaster-General shall "make report to the General Assembly on the third day of its session in each year, containing a complete inventory of all the articles belonging to his department, specifying the place, or places, where they are deposited, and also of the articles consumed or expended since his last previous report, together with a particular account of all expenditures of money incurred in his department, of which no account shall have been previously rendered to the General Assembly."

In conformity with the intention of the above requirement, I have the honor to hand you my report for the year ending March 31st, 1869.

I am Respectfully,

Your Ob't Servant,

W. M. CHARTER,
Quartermaster-General.

STATEMENT A.

Dr.

State of Connecticut in account with

1868-9.

April 1st. To amount expended for

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, State Militia,	\$156.35
Camp Equipage,	543.80
Incidental expenses of State Militia, including freight and cartage on stores received from and issued to State Militia, Encampment ex- penses, &c.,	4,626.13
Labor, in receiving, shipping, storing, cleaning and repairing ordnance stores, camp equipage, clothing, Q. M. stores, &c., at State Arsenal,	5,546.64
Necessary expenses on the State Arsenal,	230.62
Incidental expenses of the State Arsenal, includ- ing those of the Q. M. Gen's office and salary of the Q. M. General,	3,269.29
Clothing State Militia,	86.50
Balance to new account,	489.33
	<hr/>
	\$14,948.66

Wm. M. Charter, Quartermaster-General.

CR.

1868-9.			
April 1.	By Balance from last year,		\$966.95
May 18.	By cash on order from Comptroller,		3,000.00
Aug. 22.	" " "		4,000.00
Oct. 19.	" " "		2,000.00
Nov. 28.	" " "		2,500.00
1869.			
Jan. 16.	" " "		1,500.00
Mar. 31.	By cash received from various sources during the year, as follows:		
	From State Militia, for arms, accoutrements and uniforms, not otherwise accounted for,		724.73
	From sale of C. N. G. buttons, letters and numbers, to officers of C. N. G.,		98.90
	From sale of parts C. N. G. uniforms, to officers of C. N. G.,		26.47
	From sale of straw from Camp of 3d Regiment,		20.00
	From other sources,		111,61
			<hr/>
			\$14,948.66
			<hr/>
April 1st, 1869.	By balance on hand,		\$489,33

STATEMENT B.

STATEMENT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, CLOTHING, CAMP
AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, RECEIVED BY PURCHASE, MANUFACTURE
OR OTHERWISE, DURING THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1869.

FROM STATE MILITIA AND SCHOOLS.

- 149 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 141 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 113 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 765 Spare Cones.
- 585 Wipers.
- 662 Cone Wrenches.
- 156 Ball Screws.
- 69 Tumbler Punches.
- 49 Spring Vises.
- 138 Cartridge Boxes.
- 236 " Box Plates.
- 703 Cross Belts.
- 701 " Belt Plates.
- 196 Waist Belts.
- 198 " Belt Plates.
- 139 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 137 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 140 Gun Slings.
- 3 N. C. O. Swords.
- 1 " Waist Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Sash.
- 16 Musician's Swords.
- 108 Cone Picks.
- 18 Cavalry Sabres.
- 18 Cavalry Sabre Belts.
- 36 " " Knots.
- 19 Waist Belts, officer's pattern.
- 15 Musician's Cross Belts and Plates.
- 3 Drums.
- 3 " Slings.

[B.—CONTINUED.]

- 2 Drum Stick Carriages.
- 2 “ Covers, linen.
- 3 “ Sticks, pairs.
- 3 Fifes.
- 148 C. N. G. Caps.
- 115 “ Cap Letters.
- 143 “ Cap Numbers.
- 164 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 163 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 27 “ Chevrons.
- 1 6-pdr. Smooth Bronze Gun, Cal. 3.67.
- 1 “ Gun Carriage, complete.
- 1 “ Sponge and Rammer.
- 1 Worm and Staff.
- 1 6-pdr. Brass Tompion, Willmot's Patent.
- 2 Handspikes.
- 1 Sponge Bucket.
- 1 Watering “ gutta percha.
- 1 Tube Pouch.
- 1 Priming Wire.
- 1 Tow Hook.
- 1 Lanyard.

FROM PURCHASE.

- 500 Friction Primers.
- 20 Waist Belts, Officer's pattern.
- 12 “ “ Cavalry, patent leather.
- 2,880 Buttons Large.
- 2,880 “ Small.
- 1 Hospital Steward's Chevrons.
- 1 Garrison Flag.
- 2 Storm Flags.
- 18 Boxes candles, 720 lbs.
- 9 “ soap, 720 lbs.
- 1 Set Poles for Chapel Tent.
- 2,300 Small Tent pins.
- 1 Flag Staff.

[B.—CONTINUED.]

20 Chairs.

10 Lanterns.

3 Sett Halyards for Flag Staff.

15 Rakes.

MANUFACTURED IN ARSENAL SHOP.

297 Cartridges, 6-pdr.

STATEMENT C.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES,
CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, ISSUED TO STATE
MILITIA AND MILITARY SCHOOLS, DURING THE YEAR ENDING
MARCH 31ST, 1869.

- 1,126 Friction Primers.
- 297 6-pdr. Cartridges.
- 1,050 Round Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.
 - 1 Sponge Cover, 6-pdr.
- 140 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 149 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 35 Cadet Muskets.
- 35 " Musket Bayonets.
- 77 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 133 Cartridge Boxes.
- 129 " Box Plates.
- 65 Cross Belts.
- 63 " Belt Plates.
- 127 Waist Belts.
- 130 " Belt Plates.
- 32 " Belts, Patent Leather, Officer's Pattern.
- 3 N. C. Officer's Waist Belts and Plates.
- 125 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 124 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 94 Gun Slings.
- 5 Cavalry Sabre Belts, leather.
- 12 Cartridge Boxes, Cavalry.
- 7 Artillery Sabre Knots.
- 1 " Sabre.
- 10 Cases Gun Packing.
- 1 Skirmishing Bugle, Cord and Tassels.
- 2 N. C. O. Sashes, worsted.
- 3 Musician's Cross Belts and Plates.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 " Slings.
- 2 Drum Stick Carriages.
- 2 " Covers, linen.

[C.—CONTINUED.]

- 2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 156 C. N. G. Caps.
- 184 “ Cap Letters.
- 176 “ “ Numbers.
- 101 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 99 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 17 “ Chevrons.
- 27 “ Coats, Artillery.
- 23 “ Pants, pairs, Artillery,
- 3 N. C. O. Swords.
- 3 Musician’s “

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY ON HAND AT STATE ARSENAL,
APRIL 1ST, 1869.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Class 1.—Ordinance.

2	12-pdr. Rifled Bronze Guns,	Cal.	4.62.
3	6-pdr. " " " "		3.80.
1	6-pdr. " Hotchkiss Gun "		3.40.
1	12-pdr. " Steel Prussian Gun,	Cal.	4.58.
4	12-pdr. Smooth Bore Bronzed Guns,	"	4.62.
2	6-pdr. " " " " "		3.67.
5	12-pdr. Cast Iron Guns.		
2	9-pdr. " "		
3	6-pdr. " "		
1	6-pdr. Wrought Iron Gun.		
2	4-pdr. Smooth Bore Bronze Guns.		
3	12-pdr. Mountain Howitzers.		
2	12-pdr. Field " "	Cal.	4.62.
2	24-pdr. " " "		5.82.

Class 2.—Artillery Carriages.

6	6-pdr. Gun Carriages, complete.		
6	6-pdr. " Caissons,	"	
8	12-pdr. " Carriages,	"	
1	12-pdr. " Carriage for Steel Gun, complete.		
8	12-pdr. " Caissons, complete.		
2	24-pdr. Field Howitzer Carriages, complete.		
2	24-pdr. " " Caissons,	"	
1	12-pdr, " " " "		
1	12-pdr. Mountain " Carriage,	"	
2	12-pdr. " " Carriages, without limbers.		
212	pdr. Ship Carriages.		
2	4-pdr. " "		
1	Battery Wagon "C," complete.		
1	Traveling Forge "A," "		

[D.—CONTINUED.]

Class 3.—Artillery Equipments and Implements.

- 9 Extra pairs Spurs.
- 15 Priming Wires.
- 90 Tar Buckets.
- 15 Sponge “
- 19 Watering Buckets, leather.
- 12 “ “ gutta percha.
- 1 Cannon Lock.
- 1 Eprouvette.
- 9 Fuze Reamers.
- 9 “ Gouges.
- 55 “ Pouches, with straps.
- 2 “ Wrenches.
- 2 “ Setters.
- 2 “ Mallets.
- 44 Gunner's Haversacks.
- 6 “ Pincers.
- 12 “ Gimlets.
- 2 “ Shears, pairs.
- 43 Double Sets Wheel Artillery Harness.
- 4 “ “ “ “ “ old.
- 23 “ “ Lead “ “
- 11 “ “ “ “ “ old.
- 100 Handspikes for Field Guns,
- 3 “ “ Mountain Howitzers.
- 5 Lanyards.
- 5 Match Stocks.
- 19 Sponge Covers, 12-pdr.
- 46 “ “ 6-pdr.
- 8 Sponge Heads, Rammers and Staves, 12-pdr.
- 11 “ “ “ “ “ 6-pdr.
- 2 Prolonges.
- 5 Rammer Heads, 6-pdr.
- 5 Sponge “ 6-pdr.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 10 Sponges and Rammers, 12-pdr.
- 19 " " " 6-pdr.
- 3 " " " Mountain Howitzers.
- 4 " 12-pdr.
- 7 " Bristle, 6-pdr.
- 8 Shot Gauges.
- 16 Sights, Dispart.
- 4 Paulins, large.
- 1 " small.
- 31 Tow Hooks.
- 21 Tompions, for Field Guns, wood.
- 77 Thumbstalls.
- 1 Incomplete Set Tools for Battery Wagon "C."
- 10 Vent Punches.
- 6 Worms and Staves, 6-pdr.
- 3 " " " 12-pdr.
- 8 Brass Tompions, 6-pdr., Wilmot's Patent.
- 12 " " 12-pdr. " "
- 2 " " 24-pdr. " "
- 8 Wrenches for Gun Carriages.
- 3 Sponge Heads, Rammers and Staves for Mountain
Howitzer.

Class 4 and 5.—Artillery Ammunition.

- 92 Cannister, 6-pdr.
- 1 " 6-pdr. Hotchkiss.
- 22 " 6-pdr. James Rifle.
- 1 " 24-pdr.
- 1 Stand Grape Shot, 12-pdr.
- 1 Hotchkiss Shell, 6-pdr.
- 4 Howitzer Shell, 12-pdr.
- 89 Hotchkiss, Solid Shot, 6-pdr.
- 8,962 Lbs. Round Shot, old.
- 100 Conical Shot for 12-pdr. Steel Gun, Cal. 4.58.
- 1 James Solid Shot, 6-pdr.
- 1 Spherical Shell, Strapped, 6-pdr.
- 1 " Shot " 6-pdr.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 14 Fixed Canister, for Mountain Howitzer.
 70 Cannon Percussion Caps.
 125 Friction Primers.

Class 6.—Small Arms.

- 66 Springfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
 1 Norfolk “ “ 58.
 3,830 Whitney “ “ 58.
 87 Altered Muskets, Cal. 69.
 1 Enfield Musket, smooth bore.
 1 Spencer Rifle.
 5 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Brown Barrels, Cal. 58.
 77 Colt's Revolving Rifles, Cal. 54.
 310 Mississippi Rifled Muskets.
 4 Sharps' Rifles, 36 inch Barrel.
 2 “ Carbines.
 2 Flint Lock Rifled Muskets.
 250 Springfield Muskets, Cal. 69.
 44 Flint Lock “
 1 “ “ Musket, breech loading.
 3 Cadet Muskets.
 25 Colt's Army Revolvers.
 68 “ Navy “
 10 Cavalry Sabres, crooked.
 1 “ “ old, straight.
 138 Light Artillery Sabres.
 1 Field Officer's Sword.
 12 N. C. Officer's Swords.
 75 Musician's “
 1 Springfield Altered Musket, breech loading.

Class 7.—Accoutrements.

- 1,321 Waist Belts, Leather.
 660 “ “ Webbing.
 19 “ “ Patent Leather, old.
 56 Waist Belts, Buff.
 553 Waist Belt Plates, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
 1,202 “ “ “ $3\frac{1}{2}$ “

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 2,509 Cross Belts, Leather.
- 608 Cross Belts, Webbing.
- 63 “ “ Buff.
- 3,248 “ Belt Plates.
- 2,343 Cartridge Boxes, Infantry.
- 352 “ Box Plates, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
- 2,287 “ “ “ $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
- 2,123 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 100 “ “ buff frogs.
- 158 “ “ for Enfield Rifles, unserviceable.
- 268 “ “ for Sabre Bayonet.
- 2,132 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 1,431 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Cross Belt, Buff, old, and Plate.
- 67 “ Waist Belts and Plates
- 87 Musician's Cross Belts.
- 88 “ “ “ Plates.
- 121 Cavalry Sabre Belts, leather.
- 114 Cartridge Boxes, Cavalry.
- 137 Sabre Knots.
- 344 Enfield Bayonet Frogs.
- 71 Holsters for Colt's Revolver.
- 7 “ “ “ “ old.
- 69 Holster Belts for Colt's Revolver.
- 7 “ “ “ “ “ old.
- 18 Cases for Colt's Navy Revolver.
- 3 Ball Moulds for Colt's Rifle.
- 11 “ “ “ “ Navy Revolver.
- 37 “ “ “ “ Army “
- 281 Ball Screws for Whitney Rifled Musket.
- 2 “ Trimmers for Muskets.
- 9 “ Swages for Springfield Rifled Musket.
- 1,137 Cone Keys for Rifled Musket.
- 17 “ “ “ Colt's Rifle.
- 74 “ “ “ “ Army Revolver.
- 94 “ “ “ “ Navy “

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 1,763 Spare Cones for Rifled Musket.
- 90 “ “ for Smooth Bore Musket.
- 12 Lock Bridles for Sharps' Rifle.
- 16 Cone Seat Screws for Whitney Rifle.
- 14 Powder Flasks, Colt's.
- 180 Spring Vises.
- 3,488 Tompions, Wooden, for Rifles.
- 9 Worms for Rifled Muskets.
- 451 Wipers for Sharps' Rifle.
- 1,060 Brass Tompions for Rifle Musket. Willmot's Patent.

Class 8.—Ammunition for Small Arms.

- 14,000 Cartridges for Colt's Rifle, Cal. 54.
- 3,294 “ for Austrian Rifled Musket, Cal. 54.
- 14,853 “ Conical Ball, Cal. 58.
- 28,218 “ Blank.
- 240 “ Colt's Navy Revolver.
- 4,150 Percussion Caps for Rifled Musket.
- 9,000 “ “ Colt's Pistol.

Class 9.—Parts, incomplete Sets, &c.

- 3,823 Bayonets for Whitney Rifled Musket.
- 22 “ for Altered Musket.
- 9 “ for Cadet Musket.
- 24 “ for Flint Lock Musket.
- 62 “ for Springfield Rifle Musket.
- 248 “ for Springfield Smooth Bore Musket.
- 77 “ for Colt's Revolving Rifle.
- 264 “ Sabre.
- 11 Sights for Springfield Rifled Musket.
- 6 Caisson Bolts.
- 1 Mississippi Rifle Barrel.
- 12 Hammers for Sharps' Rifle.
- 53 “ for Whitney Rifled Musket.
- 4 Main Springs for Mississippi Rifle.
- 86 Wipers “ “ “

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 19 Main Springs for Colt's Revolver.
 390 Cone Picks.
 250 Wire and Tumbler Punches.
 12 Sears for Sharps' Rifle.
 15 Sight Screws for Sharps' Rifle.
 22 Bridle " " " "
 21 Side " " " "
 61 Small Screws, (assorted.)
 72 Extra Rammers for Rifled Musket.
 12 Tumblers for Sharps' Rifle.
 12 " Screws for Sharps' Rifle.
 10 Bayonet Clasps for Whitney Rifled Musket.
 31 " " Screws for " " "
 234 Cases Packing for Muskets and Rifles.
 5 Butt Plate Slide Screws for Colt's Rifle.
 9 Screws " "
 4 Guard Screws " "
 12 Back Sights " "
 3 Hand Studs " "
 9 Tumbler Screws " "
 136 Main Springs for Whitney Rifled Musket.
 5 Sights. " " " "
 23 Bridles " " " "
 46 Bridle Screws " " " "
 22 Tumblers " " " "
 19 " Screws " " " "
 18 Sears " " " "
 20 Sear Screws " " " "
 71 " Springs " " " "
 51 " Spring Screws " " " "
 445 Band Springs for " " "
 1,031 Wipers " " " "
 40 Tang Screws " " " "
 56 Sight " " " "
 65 Side " " " "
 1 Springfield Altered Musket Bayonet.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

- 8 Axes.
- 8 Ax Helves.
- 2 Augurs.
- 28 Bit Stocks.
- 34 Sets Bits.
- 1,037 Bed Sacks, old.
- 3 Company Chests.
- 2 Canteens, Complete.
- 187 Camp Stools.
- 13 Claw Chisels, iron.
- 67 Carving Knives.
- 69 “ Forks.
- 10 Color Belts.
- 6 Crowbars.
- 386 Candle Sticks, iron.
- 16 Drip Pans, large.
- 16 “ “ small.
- 4 Dippers.
- 22 Drums, Snare.
- 19 Drum Heads, Snare.
- 13 “ “ Batter.
- 15 “ Slings.
- 18 “ Stick Carriages.
- 17 “ Covers.
- 40 “ Sticks, Pairs.
- 29 Fifes.
- 39 Flags, Silk National, old.
- 44 “ “ Regimental, old.
- 10 “ “ State Militia, old.
- 2 Flags, Garrison.
- 3 Flags, Storm.
- 3 “ “ unserviceable.
- 14 “ Guide and Marker, old.
- 3 “ “ Light Battery, C. N. G.
- 2 “ “ Infantry.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 Flag, State.
- 5 Flags, Rebel, captured.
- 8 Half Axes.
- 3 “ Ax Helves.
- 22 Handsaws.
- 1 Flag Staff.
- 2 Set Halyards for Flag Staffs.
- 18 Chairs.
- 15 Hammers.
- 17 Hand Cuffs, pair.
- 1 Haversack, enameled.
- 709 Knives.
- 700 Forks.
- 823 Spoons.
- 52 “ large iron.
- 3 Knapsacks, Regulation.
- 4 “ leather.
- 1 Knapsack, rubber.
- 18 Lanterns.
- 7 Ladles, soup.
- 36 Mess Pans, large iron.
- 144 “ “ small, iron.
- 141 Mallets.
- 9 Marking Pots.
- 4 “ Brushes.
- 10 Nails, brass heads.
- 300 Lbs. Nails.
- 4 Oil Cans, square, tin.
- 66 Pick Axes.
- 24 Ax Handles.
- 21 Padlocks, brass.
- 2 “ iron.
- 125 Wooden Pails.
- 3 Regimental Dies.
- 3 Sets Stencil Figures.
- 50 Shoulder Scales and fastenings.
- 16 Stencil Brushes.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 15 Camp Stoves, with appendages.
- 3 " " old.
- 1 Skimmer.
- 14 Skirmishing Bugles.
- 5 " Bugle Cords and Tassels.
- 33 Spades.
- 3 Shovels, old.
- 607 Tin Plates.
- 61 " " old.
- 413 " Cups.
- 3 " Cans, 1 Gallon.
- 2 " " 5 "
- 14 Camp Tables.
- 4 Tents, Sibley.
- 1 Set Sibley Tent Poles.
- 4 Marquee Tents.
- 14 Sets Marquee Tent Poles.
- 1 " " Fly.
- 99 Wall Tents.
- 69 " Tent Flies.
- 88 Sets Wall Tent Poles.
- 151 Bell Tents.
- 159 Sets Bell Tent Poles.
- 2 Chapel Tents and Sets Poles.
- 585 A Tents.
- 577 Sets A Tent Poles.
- 1,020 Tent Pins, large.
- 10,798 " " small.
- 95 " Guy Handles.
- 265 Wash Basins.
- 20 Water Tanks.
- 33 Gimlets.
- 12 Packing Cases Equipment.
- 560 Pounds of Soap.
- 120 " " Candles.

CLOTHING.

- 2,566 Wool Blankets,

[D.—CONTINUED.]

6	Wool Blankets, unserviceable.			
17	Rubber	"		
79	Sack Coats.			
3	Chevrons, Sergeant Major, Infantry, C. N. G.			
2	"	Q. M. Sergeants,	"	"
3	"	Color	"	"
10	"	Orderly	"	"
3	"	"	"	" worn.
43	"	Sergeants,	"	"
11	"	"	"	" worn.
89	"	Corporals,	"	"
20	"	"	"	" worn.
6	"	Orderly Sergeants, Artillery, C. N. G.		
24	"	"	"	"
47	"	Corporals,	"	"
4,690	Buttons, C. N. G., small.			
3,001	"	"	large.	
468	Cap Covers.			
500	"	Bugles.		
1,732	"	Letters, large.		
595	"	"	small.	
7,344	"	Numbers.		
2,014	"	Letters, C. N. G.		
1,951	"	Numbers.	"	
108	Caps,	"		
285	"	"	old	
56	Coats, Infantry.			
36	"	"	State Button.	
163	"	"	C. N. G.	
230	"	"	"	old.
85	"	Artillery,	"	
1	"	"	old.	
2	"	Infantry,	"	sample.
1	Hat, Cavalry, with feather.			
1	"	Officer's pattern, with feather.		
1	Leggins, Rubber, pair.			
70	Overcoats, dark grey.			

[D. CONTINUED.]

- 3 Overcoats, light blue.
- 2 " " grey.
- 66 " " old.
- 1 " blue, State Button.
- 141 Pants, pairs, sky blue.
- 1 " pair, Cavalry.
- 47 " pairs, Artillery, C. N. G.
- 28 " " " " old.
- 254 " " Infantry, "
- 236 " " " " old.
- 2 " " " " sample.
- 1 Poncho.
- 1 Shirt, Flannel.
- 38 N. C. O. Sashes, worsted.

FURNITURE, IMPLEMENTS, AND MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION IN
USE AT STATE ARSENAL.

- 11 Office Chairs.
- 1 " Clock.
- 4 " Desks.
- 1 " Letter Press.
- 1 Portable Furnace.
- 1 Guard Watch.
- 1 Counter Scale and Weights.
- 1 Platform " " "
- 1 Spy Glass.
- 1 Camphor Can.
- 3 Trucks.
- 1 Watering Pot.
- 1 Fire Hydrant.
- 300 Feet large Hose with couplings.
- 456 " small " " "
- 1 Large Hose Pipe.
- 3 Small Hose Pipes.
- 6 Wheelbarrows.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 Four-fold Fall.
- 2 Hay Cutters.
- 2 Hay Forks.
- 1 Manure Fork.
- 6 Hay Rakes.
- 1 Garden Rake.
- 3 Hoes.
- 1 Set Double Harness.
- 1 Single Harness, good.
- 1 " " poor.
- 1 2-Horse Baggage Wagon.
- 1 Business Wagon.
- 1 Chaise.
- 1 Pair Team Horses.
- 3 Balls Twine.
- 6 Ink Stands.
- 4 Pen Holder Racks.
- 1 Sand Box.
- 2 Bill Stickers.
- 2 Hanging Files.
- 1 Hand Clasp File.
- 5 Tin Paper Folders.
- 2 Paper Scrapers.
- 2 Boxes, tin, for letters and papers.
- 2 Leather Receipt-book Bags.
- 1 Iron Safe.
- 3 Waste Paper Baskets.
- 1 Post Office Scale.
- 1 Date Rack.
- 3 Pair Shears.
- 1 Office Stamp.
- 1 Notarial Stamp.
- 1 Kerosene Lamp.
- 7 Paper Weights.
- 1 Lounge.
- 2 Bedsteads.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 2 Snow Shovels.
- 1 Set Sleigh Runners for business wagon.
- 1 Pair Horse Blankets.
- 1 Twine Box.
- 1 Pounce Box.
- 1 Match Safe.
- 3 Sponge Cups.
- 1 Envelope Holder, tin.
- 1 Magnifying Glass for Inspecting Cannon.
- 6 Rulers.
- 2 Book Rests.
- 3 Patent Letter Files.
- 1 Office Stool.
- 1 Buggy.

TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS AND FURNITURE OF REPAIR SHOP, STATE
ARSENAL.

- 1 Claw Hammer.
- 4 Forge Hammers.
- 10 Bench Hammers.
- 2 Hammer Wrenches.
- 3 Breech Pin “
- 1 Tap Wrench.
- 2 Half Axes.
- 1 Cooper's Adze.
- 3 Mallets.
- 5 Bit Stocks.
- 1 Set Bits.
- 2 Augers.
- 2 Gimlets.
- 2 Drills.
- 64 “ Morse Twist.
- 2 Reamers.
- 1 Belt Punch.
- 2 Steel Punches.
- 6 Tumbler Punches.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 12 Planes.
 - 1 Joiner's Plow.
 - 5 Box Scrapers.
 - 2 Musket "
 - 1 Set Brad Awls.
 - 2 Claw Chisels.
 - 2 Cold "
- 14 Joiner's "
 - 1 Draw Shave.
 - 1 Spoke "
 - 1 Wood Saw.
 - 1 Hack Saw.
 - 2 Back Saws.
 - 3 Hand "
 - 1 Panel Saw.
 - 1 Keyhole Saw.
 - 1 Circular "
 - 1 Saw Set.
- 10 " Files.
- 12 Half Round Files.
- 21 Flat Files.
 - 1 3-square File.
 - 1 Rat-tail "
 - 1 Wood Rasp.
 - 3 Squares.
 - 1 Rule.
 - 1 Level.
 - 2 Guages.
 - 1 Bench Hook.
 - 6 Box Hooks.
 - 1 Chalk Line.
 - 2 Blacksmith's Tongs, pairs.
 - 1 Forge.
 - 1 Anvil.
 - 1 Branding Iron.
 - 1 Soldering Copper.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 6 Cone Wrenches.
- 6 “ Picks.
- 2 Pliers, prs.
- 1 Gunner’s Pincers, prs.
- 2 Common “ “ .
- 8 Bench Oil Cans.
- 1 Oil Stone.
- 21 Screw Drivers.
- 1 “ Plate.
- 2 Hand Screws.
- 2 “ Vises.
- 6 Spring “
- 10 Bench, “ iron.
- 9 “ Vise Jaw Springs.
- 1 “ Vise, Wood.
- 1 Casting Ladle.
- 2 Musket Wiping Rods.
- 2 Pistol “ “
- 6 Sharps’ “ “
- 6 Whitney Wipers.
- 6 Sharps’ Bristol Wipers.
- 2 Common Shears, prs.
- 1 Tinner’s “ prs.
- 1 Marlin Spike.
- 1 Trowel.
- 1 Wire Brush.
- 1 Brush Wheel.
- 1 Polishing Lathe.
- 1 Turning “
- 2 Lathe Dogs.
- 2 “ Rests.
- 1 “ Centre.
- 2 “ Chucks.
- 2 Turning Gouges.
- 2 “ Chisels.
- 2 Male Centers.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 Female Center.
- 1 Set Taps and Dies.
- 1 Compass, pr.
- 1 Glue Brush.
- 1 “ Pot.
- 1 Marking Brush.
- 1 “ Pot.
- 1 Grindstone.
- 1 Tool Chest.
- 2 Stoves.
- 1 Clock.
- 71 Emery Cloth, Sheets.
- 7 Crocus “ “
- 7 Lbs. Emery Flour.
- 2 Lbs. Rotten Stone.
- 1 Lb. Glue.
- 1 Lb. Solder.
- 4 Lbs Cast Steel.
- 3 Gallens Neats Foot Oil.
- 3 “ Kerosine “
- 5 Tin Cans.
- 2 2-Gallon Jugs.
- 1 1-Gallon Jug.
- 1 Large Oil Can.
- 1 Wash Basin
- 1 Cup.
- 1 Broom.
- 1 Dust Pan.
- 1 Pair Shackles.
- 21 Paint Brushes.
- 5 Whitewash Brushes.
- 1 Painter's Duster.

STATEMENT E.

DESIGNATION OF COMPANIES OF GOVERNOR'S GUARDS AND ACTIVE MILITIA, CITIES, MILITARY SCHOOLS, &C., HOLDING PUBLIC MILITIA PROPERTY, MARCH 31ST, 1869, WITH A SCHEDULE OF ARTICLES HELD BY EACH.

First Company Governor's Horse Guards, Hartford.

MAJOR JAMES WATERS, Commanding.

- 69 Artillery Sabres.
- 67 Pistols.
- 70 Pistol Holsters.
- 62 Cavalry Cartridge Boxes, Patent Leather.
- 62 " Sabre Belts, Patent Leather.
- 50 " " Belt Plates.
- 2 Pistol Cases, Packing.

Second Company Governor's Horse Guards, New Haven.

MAJOR T. P. MERWIN, Commanding.

- 149 Whitney Navy Pistols.
- 149 Artillery Sabres.
- 147 " Sabre Belts.
- 141 Cavalry Cartridge Boxes.
- 142 " " Box Plates.
- 73 Ball Moulds.
- 63 Cone Wrenches.
- 5 Pistol Cases, Packing.

First Company Governor's Foot Guards, Hartford.

MAJOR H. P. BARTON, Commanding.

- 112 Springfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 112 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 109 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

Second Company Governor's Foot Guards, New Haven.

MAJOR HIRMAN CAMP, Commanding.

- 112 Springfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 112 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 97 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 6 Spare Cones.
- 2 Cone Wrenches.
- 2 Wipers.
- 1 Ball Screw.
- 2 Tumbler Punches.
- 2 Spring Vises.
- 1 Ball Mould.
- 1 Swage.
- 112 Cartridge Boxes.
- 109 " Box Plates.
- 112 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 112 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 106 Gun Slings.
- 112 C. N. G. Caps.
- 111 " Coats, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 440 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

FIRST REGIMENT C. N. G.

Infantry Company A, Farmington, CAPTAIN CHA'S F. SMITH,
Commanding.

- 69 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 69 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 66 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 70 Spare Cones.
- 65 Wipers.
- 67 Cone Wrenches.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 7 Spring Visers.
- 7 Ball Screws.
- 7 Tumbler Punches.
- 69 Cartridge Boxes.
- 69 “ Box Plates.
- 67 Cross Belts.
- 67 “ Belt Plates.
- 69 Waist Belts.
- 69 “ Belt Plates.
- 69 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 69 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 68 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “
- 1 “ Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Sling.
- 1 “ Stick Carriage.
- 1 “ Cover, linen.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 79 C. N. G. Caps.
- 67 “ Cap Letters.
- 71 “ Cap Numbers.
- 79 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 79 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corpral's “
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 “ Equipment Packing.

E.—[CONTINUED.]

Infantry Company B, Hartford, CAPTAIN J. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding.

- 98 Whitney Rifled Muskets,, Cal. 58.
- 98 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 40 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 95 Spare Cones.
- 84 Wipers.
- 89 Cone Wrenches.
- 6 Ball Screws.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 7 Spring Vises.
- 98 Cartridge Boxes.
- 96 " Box Plates.
- 98 Cross Belts.
- 98 " Belt Plates.
- 89 Waist Belts.
- 89 " Belt Plates.
- 98 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 96 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 97 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 1 " Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " "
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Cover, linen.
- 86 C. N. G. Caps.
- 4 " Cap Letters.
- 11 " " Numbers.
- 98 " Coats, Infantry.
- 86 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 4 C. N. G. Sergeant's Chevrons,
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 6 Cases Gun Packing.
- 4 " Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Balls Cartridges, Cal. 58, with caps.

*Infantry Company C, Southington, CAPTAIN RICHARD
HENNESSY, Commanding.*

- 90 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 89 " Musket Bayonets.
- 44 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 76 Spare Cones.
- 66 Wipers.
- 79 Cone Wrenches.
- 5 Ball Screws.
- 6 Tumbler Punches.
- 6 Spring Vises.
- 90 Cartridge Boxes.
- 85 " Box Plates.
- 3 Cross Belts.
- 1 " Belt Plate.
- 89 Waist Belts.
- 87 " Belt Plates.
- 90 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 85 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 90 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 82 C. N. G. Caps.
- 68 " Cap Letters.
- 77 " Cap Numbers.
- 82 " Coats, Infantry.
- 82 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 1 " Equipment Packing.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

Infantry Company D, New Britain, CAPTIAN J. O. DEMING,
Commanding.

- 100 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 100 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 98 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 5 Wipers.
- 5 Cone Wrenches.
- 1 Ball Screws.
- 100 Cartridge Boxes.
- 100 " Box Plates.
- 99 Waist Belts.
- 99 " Belt Plates.
- 100 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 100 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 98 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Cover, linen.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 60 C. N. G. Caps.
- 60 " Cap Letters.
- 60 " " Numbers.
- 60 " Coats, Infantry.
- 60 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 6 " Corporal's "

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 “ Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company E, Collinsville, CAPTAIN J. H. HOUGH,
Commanding.

- 91 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 91 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 53 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 91 Spare Cones.
- 89 Wipers.
- 89 Cone Wrenches.
- 9 Ball Screws.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 9 Spring Vises.
- 91 Cartridge Boxes.
- 90 “ Box Plates.
- 90 Cross Belts.
- 87 “ Belt Plates.
- 91 Waist Belts.
- 91 Waist Belt Plates.
- 91 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 91 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 91 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “ “
- 1 “ Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Sling.
- 1 “ Stick Carriage.
- 1 “ Cover, linen.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.

[E. —CONTINUED.]

- 94 C. N. G. Caps.
- 41 " Cap Letters.
- 70 " " Numbers.
- 93 " Coats, Infantry.
- 93 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 4 " Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company F, Wethersfield, CAPTAIN W. J. STEVENSON,
Commanding.

- 97 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 97 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 46 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 88 Spare Cones.
- 44 Wipers.
- 80 Cone Wrenches.
- 7 Ball Screws.
- 8 Tumbler Punches.
- 7 Spring Vises.
- 90 Cartridge Boxes.
- 89 " Box Plates.
- 96 Cross Belts.
- 95 " Belt Plates.
- 87 Waist Belts.
- 77 " Belt Plates.
- 88 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 87 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 87 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 3 " Waist Belts and Plates.
- 1 " Sash.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 2 Drums.
- 1 Drum Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 2 " Covers, linen.
- 2 " Sticks, pairs.
- 101 C. N. G. Caps.
- 96 " Cap Letters.
- 96 " " Numbers.
- 96 " Coats, Infantry.
- 96 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 2 " Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 3 " Corporal's "
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 " Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company G, Hartford, CAPTAIN J. H. BARNUM,
Commanding.

- 98 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 98 " Musket Bayonets.
- 95 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 11 Wipers.
- 2 Cone Wrenches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 97 Cartridge Boxes.
- 96 " Box Plates.
- 94 Waist Belts.
- 95 " Belt Plates.
- 97 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 97 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 98 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belts and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Cover, linen.
- 1 Fife.
- 98 C. N. G. Caps.
- 17 " Cap Letters.
- 22 " " Numbers.
- 8 " Coats, Infantry.
- 98 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 3 " Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company H, Avon, CAPTAIN J. C. E. HUMPHREY,
Commanding.

- 70 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 70 " Musket Bayonets.
- 62 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 70 Spare Cones.
- 68 Wipers.
- 69 Cone Wrenches.
- 6 Ball Screws.
- 6 Tumbler Punches.
- 6 Spring Vises.
- 70 Cartridge Boxes.
- 69 " Box Plates.
- 70 Cross Belts.
- 70 " Belt Plates.
- 70 Waist Belts.
- 69 " Belt Plates.
- 70 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 70 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 68 Gun Slings.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Cover, linen.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 71 C. N. G. Caps.
- 65 " Cap Letters.
- 67 " " Numbers.
- 72 " Coats, Infantry.
- 72 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 " Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company I, Unionville, CAPTAIN GEO. H. FULLER,
Commanding.

- 72 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 72 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 60 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 71 Spare Cones.
- 66 Wipers.
- 68 Cone Wrenches.
- 8 Ball Screws.
- 8 Tumbler Punches.
- 8 Spring Vises.
- 72 Cartridge Boxes.
- 99 " Box Plates.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 72 Waist Belts.
- 72 “ Belt Plates.
- 72 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 72 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 72 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “ “
- 1 “ Sash.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Sling.
- 1 “ Stick Carriage.
- 1 “ Cover, Linen.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 69 C. N. G. Caps.
- 23 “ Cap Letters.
- 27 “ “ Numbers.
- 69 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 65 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 3 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 “ Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company K, Burlington, CAPTAIN W. F. SESSIONS,
Commanding.

- 72 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 72 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 66 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 72 Spare Cones.
- 60 Wipers.
- 68 Cone Wrenches.
- 7 Ball Screws.
- 7 Tumbler Punches.
- 4 Spring Vises.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 71 Cartridge Boxes.
- 71 “ Box Plates.
- 74 Cross Belts.
- 74 “ Belt Plates.
- 71 Waist Belts.
- 71 “ Belt Plates.
- 71 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 71 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 71 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “ “
- 1 “ Sash.
- 3 Musician’s Swords.
- 3 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 “ Slings.
- 2 “ Stick Carriages.
- 1 “ Cover, linen.
- 2 “ Sticks, pairs.
- 77 C. N. G. Caps.
- 38 “ Cap Letters.
- 42 “ “ Numbers.
- 86 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 81 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant’s Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant’s.
- 8 “ Corporal’s.
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 “ Equipment Packing.

SECOND REGIMENT, C. N. G.

Infantry Company A, Waterbury, CAPTAIN GEO. W. TUCKER,
Commanding.

98 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 99 Whitney Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 46 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 91 Spare Cones.
- 75 Wipers.
- 91 Cone Wrenches.
- 8 Ball Screws.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 5 Spring Vises.
- 93 Cartridge Boxes.
- 93 " Box Plates.
- 100 Cross Belts.
- 100 " Belt Plates.
- 90 Waist Belts.
- 89 " Belt Plates.
- 93 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 92 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 100 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Cover, linen.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 98 C. N. G. Caps.
- 98 " Cap Letters.
- 98 " " Numbers.
- 98 " " Coats, Infantry.
- 98 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 C. N. G. Color Sergeant's Chevron
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 " Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridges, Cal. 58, with Caps.

Infantry Company B, New Haven, CAPTAIN F. BUCKHOLZ,
Commanding.

- 90 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 90 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 60 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 90 Spare Cones.
- 90 Wipers.
- 90 Cone Wrenches,
- 9 Ball Screws.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 9 Spring Vises.
- 90 Cartridge Boxes.
- 90 " Box Plates.
- 40 Cross Belts.
- 40 " Belt Plates.
- 90 Waist Belts.
- 90 " Belt Plates.
- 90 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 90 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 90 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 3 Musician's Swords.
- 3 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 " Slings.
- 2 " Stick Carriages.
- 2 " Covers, linen.
- 2 " Sticks, pairs.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 Fife.
- 86 C. N. G. Caps.
- 86 " Cap Letters.
- 86 " " Numbers.
- 86 " Coats, Infantry.
- 86 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 4 " Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company C, New Haven, CAPTAIN JOSEPH H. KEEFE.
Commanding.

- 95 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 95 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 58 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 91 Spare Cones.
- 76 Wipers.
- 85 Cone Wrenches.
- 7 Ball Screws.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 8 Spring Vises.
- 95 Cartridge Boxes.
- 94 " Box Plates.
- 95 Cross Belts.
- 95 " Belt Plates.
- 94 Waist Belts.
- 95 " Belt Plates.
- 95 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 95 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 94 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 96 C. N. G. Caps.
- 18 " Cap Letters.
- 22 " " Numbers.
- 98 " Coats, Infantry.
- 98 Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 C. N. G. O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 6 " Equipment Packing.
- 250 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with Caps.

Infantry Company D, Waterbury, CAPTAIN E. L. COOK,
Commanding.

- 90 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 90 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 62 Brass Tompions, Cal. 48, Willmot's Patent.
- 2 Spare Cones.
- 1 Cone Wrench.
- 1 Tumbler Punch.
- 1 Spring Vise.
- 91 Cartridge Boxes.
- 91 " Box Plates.
- 91 Waist Belts.
- 91 " Belt Plates.
- 91 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 90 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 89 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Waist Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Sash.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 3 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Cover, linen.
- 1 " Stick, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 92 C. N. G. Caps.
- 92 " Cap Letters.
- 92 " " Numbers.
- 92 " Coats, Infantry.
- 92 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 6 Cases Gun Packing.
- 4 " Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company E, New Haven, CAPTAIN RUSSELL THOMPSON, Commanding.

- 100 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 99 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 53 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 98 Spare Cones.
- 88 Wipers.
- 95 Cone Wrenches.
- 10 Ball Screws.
- 10 Tumbler Punches.
- 10 Spring Vises.
- 98 Cartridge Boxes.
- 99 " Box Plates.
- 100 Cross Belts.
- 100 " Belt Plates.
- 95 Waist Belts.
- 94 " Belt Plates.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 99 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 100 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 94 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Cover, linen.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 98 C. N. G. Caps.
- 40 " Cap Letters.
- 32 " " Numbers.
- 98 " Coats, Infantry.
- 92 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 7 " Corporal's "
- 6 Cases Gun Packing.
- 5 " Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company F, New Haven, CAPTAIN W. G. HOWARTH,
Commanding.

- 98 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 98 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 65 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 10 Spare Cones.
- 10 Wipers.
- 10 Cone Wrenches.
- 5 Ball Screws.
- 5 Tumbler Punches.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 98 Cartridge Boxes.
 - 97 Bayonet Scabbards.
 - 93 Cap Pouches and Picks.
 - 96 Gun Slings.
 - 1 N. C. O. Waist Belt and Plate.
 - 1 “ Sash.
 - 2 Musician's Cross Belts and Plates.
 - 1 Drum.
 - 1 “ Sling.
 - 1 “ Sticks, pair.
 - 92 C. N. G. Caps.
 - 49 “ Cap Numbers.
 - 98 “ Coats, Infantry.
 - 98 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
 - 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
 - 4 “ Sergeant's “
 - 8 “ Corporal's “
 - 5 Cases Gun Packing.
 - 2 “ Equipment Packing.
 - 500 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.
- Infantry Company G, Derby, CAPTAIN R. C. NARAMORE,*
Commanding.
- 73 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
 - 73 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
 - 47 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
 - 60 Spare Cones.
 - 69 Wipers.
 - 71 Cone Wrenches.
 - 7 Ball Screws.
 - 7 Tumbler Punches.
 - 7 Spring Vises.
 - 73 Cartridge Boxes.
 - 72 “ Box Plates.
 - 73 Cross Belts.
 - 72 “ Belt Plates.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 69 Waist Belts.
- 69 “ Belt Plates.
- 73 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 73 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 72 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “ “
- 1 “ Sash.
- 2 Musician’s Swords.
- 2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Stick Carriage.
- 1 “ Cover, linen.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 75 C. N. G. Caps.
- 27 “ Cap Letters.
- 33 “ “ Numbers.
- 84 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 81 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant’s Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant’s “
- 8 “ Corporal’s “
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 4 “ Equipment Packing.
- 550 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company H, Ansonia, CAPTAIN JOHN C. LAWTON,
Commanding.

- 89 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 89 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 36 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot’s Patent.
- 88 Spare Cones.
- 84 Wipers.
- 88 Cone Wrenches.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 9 Ball Screws.
- 8 Tumbler Punches.
- 8 Spring Vises.
- 89 Cartridge Boxes.
- 89 “ Box Plates.
- 90 Cross Belts.
- 80 “ Belt Plates.
- 87 Waist Belts.
- 84 “ Belt Plates.
- 89 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 90 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 87 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “ “
- 1 “ Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Stick Carriage.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 74 C. N. G. Caps.
- 14 “ Cap Letters.
- 43 “ “ Numbers.
- 82 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 81 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 “ Equipment Packing.
- 600 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58. with caps.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

Infantry Company I, Meriden, CAPTAIN J. H. BARIO,
Commanding.

- 100 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 100 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 58 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 4 Wipers.
- 6 Cone Wrenches.
- 3 Ball Screws.
- 1 Spring Vise.
- 100 Cartridge Boxes.
- 99 " Box Plates.
- 1 Cross Belt.
- 1 " Belt Plate.
- 100 Waist Belts.
- 100 " Belt Plates.
- 100 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 97 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 99 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 1 Musician's Sword.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 93 C. N. G. Caps.
- 67 " Cap Letters.
- 66 " " Numbers.
- 98 " Coats, Infantry.
- 98 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 6 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 " Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

Infantry Company K, Branford, CAPTAIN HARVEY BEACH,
Commanding.

74 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.

72 “ Musket Bayonets.

33 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.

71 Spare Cones.

40 Wipers.

61 Cone Wrenches.

6 Ball Screws.

7 Tumbler Punches.

6 Spring Vises.

74 Cartridge Boxes.

74 “ Box Plates.

74 Cross Belts.

73 “ Belt Plates.

74 Waist Belts.

74 “ Belt Plates.

74 Bayonet Scabbards.

74 Cap Pouches and Picks.

74 Gun Slings.

1 N. C. O. Sword.

1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.

1 “ Waist “ “ “

1 “ Sash.

2 Musician's Swords.

2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.

1 Drum.

1 “ Sling.

1 “ Stick Carriage.

1 “ Cover, linen.

1 “ Sticks, pair.

1 Fife.

75 C. N. G. Caps.

75 “ Cap Letters.

75 “ “ Numbers.

75 “ Coats, Infantry.

75 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 C. N. G. O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 5 " Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

THIRD REGIMENT, C. N. G.

Infantry Company A, Mystic Bridge, CAPTAIN J. YORK NILES,
Commanding.

- 50 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 50 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 25 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Wilmot's Patent.
- 41 Spare Cones.
- 37 Wipers.
- 40 Cone Wrenches.
- 5 Spare Hammers.
- 1 Ball Screw.
- 3 Tumbler Punches.
- 1 Spring Vise.
- 50 Cartridge Boxes.
- 47 " Box Plates.
- 49 Cross Belts.
- 49 " Belt Plates.
- 49 Waist Belts.
- 49 " Belt Plates.
- 49 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 49 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 48 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Waist Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 3 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 Drum Sticks, pair.
- 50 C. N. G. Caps.
- 5 " Cap Letters.
- 13 " " Numbers.
- 50 " Coats, Infantry.
- 48 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 2 Cases Gun Packing.
- 1 " Equipment Packing.
- 600 Ball Cartridges, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company B, Norwich, CAPTAIN A. D. SMITH,
Commanding.

- 94 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 94 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 94 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Wilmot's Patent.
- 6 Spare Cones.
- 2 Wipers.
- 2 Cone Wrenches.
- 94 Cartridge Boxes.
- 94 " Box Plates.
- 94 Waist Belts.
- 94 " Belt Plates.
- 94 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 94 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 94 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Waist Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 98 C. N. G. Caps.
- 98 " Cap Letters.
- 98 " " Numbers.
- 98 " Coats, Infantry.
- 98 " Pants, pairs, "

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 C. N. G. O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 6 Cases Gun Packing.
- 1 " Equipment Packing.
- 200 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with Caps.

Infantry Company C, Norwich, CAPTAIN J. O. LATHROP,
Commanding.

- 79 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 79 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 16 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Wilmot's Patent.
- 29 Spare Cones.
- 14 Wipers,
- 29 Cone Wrenches.
- 8 Spare Hammers.
- 1 Ball Screw.
- 4 Tumbler Punches.
- 80 Cartridge Boxes.
- 80 " Box Plates.
- 65 Cross Belts.
- 65 " Belt Plates.
- 76 Waist Belts.
- 76 " Belt Plates.
- 78 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 79 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 80 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.
- 1 " Cover, linen.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 80 C. N. G. Caps.
- 9 “ Cap Letters.
- 12 “ “ Numbers.
- 82 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 82 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 3 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 “ Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company D, New London, CAPTAIN GEO. HAVENS
Commanding.

- 75 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 75 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 44 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Wilmot's Patent.
- 71 Spare Cones.
- 55 Wipers.
- 50 Cone Wrenches.
- 5 Ball Screws.
- 7 Tumbler Punches.
- 1 Spring Vise.
- 73 Cartridge Boxes.
- 71 “ Box Plates.
- 75 Cross Belts.
- 75 “ Belt Plates.
- 70 Waist Belts.
- 71 “ Belt Plates.
- 71 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 70 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 71 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “ “
- 1 “ Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 79 C. N. G. Caps.
- 19 “ Cap Letters.
- 23 “ “ Numbers.
- 79 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 79 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 „ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 4 “ Equipment Packing.
- 150 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company E, Sprague, CAPTAIN C. D. WEAVER,
Commanding.

- 68 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 68 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 32 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 51 Spare Cones.
- 53 Wipers.
- 53 Cone Wrenches.
- 7 Spare Hammers.
- 3 Ball Screws.
- 4 Tumbler Punches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 68 Cartridge Boxes.
- 67 “ Box Plates.
- 67 Cross Belts.
- 67 “ Belt Plates.
- 66 Waist Belts.
- 65 “ Belt Plates.
- 68 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 68 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 67 Gun Slings.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Waist Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Sash.
- 3 Musician's Swords.
- 4 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 “ Slings.
- 2 “ Stick Carriages.
- 2 “ Covers, linen.
- 2 “ Sticks, pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 65 C. N. G. Caps.
- 24 “ Cap Letters.
- 48 “ “ Numbers
- 68 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 69 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 “ Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company F, West Killingly, CAPT. GEO. D.
 WARREN, JR., Commanding.

- 90 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 89 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 47 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 85 Spare Cones.
- 59 Wipers.
- 68 Cone Wrenches.
- 9 Ball Screws.
- 7 Tumbler Punches.
- 6 Spring Vises.
- 89 Cartridge Boxes.
- 88 “ Box Plates.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 88 Cross Belts.
- 86 “ Belt Plates.
- 87 Waist Belts.
- 87 “ Belt Plates.
- 90 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 90 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 89 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Sling.
- 1 “ Stick Carriage.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 93 C. N. G. Caps.
- 98 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 95 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 “ Equipment Packing.

Artillery Company G, Rockville, CAPTAIN JAMES F. PRESTON,
Commanding.

- 100 Whiney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 99 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 7 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 5 Spare Cones.
- 2 Wipers.
- 3 Cone Wrenches.
- 1 Ball Screw.
- 1 Spring Vise.
- 103 Cartridge Boxes.
- 104 “ Box Plates.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 104 Waist Belts.
- 102 “ Belt Plates.
- 105 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 103 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 100 Gun Slings.
 - 1 N. C. O. Sash.
 - 1 Musician's Sword.
 - 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
 - 1 Drum,
 - 1 “ Sling.
 - 1 “ Cover, linen,
 - 1 “ Sticks, pairs.
- 114 C. N. G. Caps.
 - 5 “ Cap Letters.
 - 5 “ “ Numbers.
- 115 “ Coats, Artillery.
- 111 “ Pants, pairs, Artillery.
 - 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
 - 4 “ Sergeant's “
 - 8 “ Corporal's “
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 “ Equipment Packing.

SIXTH REGIMENT, C. N. G.

Infantry Company A, Durham, CAPTAIN T. E. HAWLEY.
Commanding.

- 86 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 86 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 2 Wipers.
- 2 Cone Wrenches.
- 1 Ball Screw.
- 1 Spring Vise.
- 86 Cartridge Boxes.
- 84 “ Box Plates.
- 86 Waist Belts.
- 86 “ Belt Plates.
- 86 Bayonet Scabbards.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 86 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 82 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Waist Belt and Plate.
- 1 Sash.
- 1 Musician's Cross Belt and Plate.
- 91 C. N. G. Caps.
- 16 “ Cap Letters.
- 34 “ “ Numbers.
- 91 Coats, Infantry.
- 91 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 1 “ Equipment Packing.
- 700 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company B, Meriden, CAPTAIN ROGER M. FORD,
Commanding.

- 70 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 70 “ Musket Bayonets.
- 34 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 70 Spare Cones.
- 59 Wipers.
- 64 Cone Wrenches.
- 7 Ball Screws.
- 7 Tumbler Punches.
- 7 Spring Vises.
- 68 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 “ Box Plates.
- 70 Cross Belts.
- 68 “ Belt Plates.
- 61 Waist Belts.
- 58 “ Belt Plates.
- 69 Bayonet Scabbards.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

68 Cap Pouches and Picks.

67 Gun Slings.

1 N. C. O. Waist Belt and Plate.

1 “ Sash.

2 Musician's Swords.

2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.

1 Drum.

1 “ Sling.

1 “ Stick Carriage.

1 “ Sticks, pair.

49 C. N. G. Caps.

3 “ Cap Letters.

3 “ “ Numbers.

74 “ Coats, Infantry.

68 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.

1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.

4 “ Sergeant's “

8 “ Corporal's “

4 Cases Gun Packing.

3 “ Equipment Packing.

1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company C, New Haven, CAPTAIN T. O'BRIEN,
Commanding.

96 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.

96 “ “ Musket Bayonets.

66 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.

96 Spare Cones.

95 Wipers.

94 Cone Wrenches.

10 Ball Screws.

10 Tumbler Punches.

10 Spring Vises.

96 Cartridge Boxes.

94 “ Box Plates.

96 Cross Belts.

91 “ Belt Plates.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 96 Waist Belts.
- 96 “ Belt Plates.
- 96 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 96 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 95 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Waist Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Sash.
- 2 Musician’s Swords.
- 3 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Sling.
- 1 “ Stick Carriage.
- 1 “ Cover, linen.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 96 C. N. G. Caps.
- 17 “ Cap Letters.
- 12 “ “ Numbers.
- 97 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 98 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant’s Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant’s “
- 8 “ Corporal’s “
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 4 “ Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company D, Middletown, CAPTAIN JOHN THOMPSON,
Commanding.

- 87 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 87 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 2 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot’s Patent.
- 2 Wipers.
- 2 Cone Wrenches.
- 1 Ball Screw.
- 2 Spring Vises.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 87 Cartridge Boxes.
- 87 “ Box Plates.
- 87 Waist Belts.
- 87 “ Belt Plates.
- 87 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 87 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 87 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “ “
- 1 “ Sash.
- 3 Musician's Swords.
- 3 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 “ Slings.
- 2 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 86 C. N. G. Caps.
- 14 “ Cap Letters.
- 7 “ “ Numbers.
- 86 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 86 “ Pants, pair, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 “ Equipment Packing.
- 150 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

EIGHTH REGIMENT C. N. G.

Infantry Company A, Bethel, CAPTAIN G. S. CROFUT,
Commanding.

- 50 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 50 “ Musket Bayonets.
- 17 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 36 Spare Cones.
- 34 Wipers.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 39 Cone Wrenches.
- 4 Ball Screws.
- 3 Tumbler Punches.
- 4 Spring Vises.
- 50 Cartridge Boxes.
- 50 " Box Plates.
- 49 Cross Belts.
- 48 " Belt Plates.
- 50 Waist Belts.
- 50 " Belt Plates.
- 50 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 50 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 50 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 Sash.
- 1 Musician's Sword.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Cover, linen.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 60 C. N. G. Caps.
- 19 " Cap Letters.
- 36 " " Numbers.
- 61 C. N. G. Coats, Infantry.
- 57 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 3 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 " Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

Infantry Company B, Bridgeport, CAPTAIN R. B. FAIRCHILD,
Commanding.

- 95 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 95 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 95 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Wilmot's Patent.
- 20 Spare Cones.
- 19 Wipers.
- 10 Cone Wrenches.
- 2 Ball Screws.
- 5 Tumbler Punches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 95 Cartridge Boxes.
- 95 " Box Plates.
- 1 Cross Belt Plate.
- 94 Waist Belts.
- 94 " Belt Plates.
- 95 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 95 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 95 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Waist Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Sash.
- 1 Musician's Cross Belt.
- 1 Fife.
- 95 C. N. G. Caps.
- 46 " Cap Letters.
- 50 " " Numbers.
- 95 " Coats, Infantry.
- 95 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 4 " Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

Infantry Company C, Trumbull, CAPTAIN C. E. PLUMB,
Commanding.

- 80 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 80 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 80 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Wilmot's Patent
- 80 Spare Cones.
- 80 Wipers.
- 80 Cone Wrenches.
- 8 Ball Screws.
- 8 Tumbler Punches.
- 8 Spring Vises.
- 80 Cartridge Boxes.
- 80 " Box Plates.
- 80 Cross Belts.
- 80 " Belt Plates.
- 80 Waist Belts.
- 80 " Belt Plates.
- 80 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 80 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 80 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 4 " Waist Belts and Plates.
- 1 " Sash.
- 3 Musician's Swords.
- 3 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 " Slings.
- 2 " Stick Carriages.
- 2 " Covers, linen.
- 2 " Sticks, pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 96 C. N. G. Caps.
- 96 " Cap Letters.
- 96 " " Numbers.
- 96 " Coats, Infantry.
- 96 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

1 C. N. G. O. Sergeant's Chevrons.

4 " Sergeant's "

8 " Corporal's "

4 Cases Gun Packing.

3 " Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company D, South Norwalk, CAPT. A. J. CROSMAN,
Commanding.

77 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.

77 " " Musket Bayonets.

58 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Wilmot's Patent.

75 Spare Cones.

66 Wipers.

70 Cone Wrenches.

7 Ball Screws.

7 Tumbler Punches.

5 Spring Vises.

76 Cartridge Boxes.

77 " Box Plates.

76 Cross Belts.

75 " Belt Plates.

76 Waist Belts.

74 " Belt Plates.

76 Bayonet Scabbards.

76 Cap Pouches and Picks.

75 Gun Slings.

1 N. C. O. Sword.

1 " Cross Belt and Plate.

1 " Sash.

2 Musician's Swords.

2 " Cross Belts and Plates.

1 Drum.

1 " Sling.

1 " Stick Carriage.

1 " Cover, linen.

1 " Sticks, pair.

1 Fife.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 88 C. N. G. Caps.
- 66 “ Cap Leathers.
- 65 “ “ Numbers.
- 89 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 88 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 “ Equipment Packing.
- 455 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company E, Bridgeport, CAPTAIN E. N. GOODWIN,
Commanding.

- 98 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 98 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 30 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 95 Spare Cones.
- 94 Wipers.
- 96 Cone Wrenches.
- 5 Ball Screws.
- 10 Tumbler Punches.
- 6 Spring Vises.
- 98 Cartridge Boxes.
- 96 “ Box Plates.
- 96 Cross Belts.
- 95 “ Belt Plates.
- 97 Waist Belts.
- 96 “ Belt Plates.
- 98 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 98 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 96 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “
- 1 “ Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 2 Musician's Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 92 C. N. G. Caps.
- 98 " Coats, Infantry.
- 96 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 4 " Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company F, Greenwich, CAPTAIN ALFRED A. RUNDLE,
Commanding.

- 60 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 59 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 51 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 50 Spare Cones.
- 43 Wipers.
- 48 Cone Wrenches.
- 2 Ball Screws.
- 4 Tumbler Punches.
- 5 Spring Vises.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 59 " Box Plates.
- 50 Cross Belts.
- 48 " Belt Plates.
- 59 Waist Belts.
- 59 " Belt Plates.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 60 Gun Slings.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 3 Musician's Swords.
- 3 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 2 Drums.
- 1 " Sling.
- 2 " Stick Carriages.
- 2 " Covers, linen.
- 2 " Sticks, pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 60 C. N. G. Caps.
- 38 " Cap Letters.
- 44 " Cap Numbers.
- 60 " Coats, Infantry.
- 60 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 3 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 " Equipment Packing.
- 300 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company G, Danbury, CAPTAIN CHRISTAIN QUIEN,
Commanding.

- 63 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 63 " Musket Bayonets.
- 63 Cartridge Boxes.
- 63 " Box Plates.
- 63 Cross Belts.
- 63 " Belt Plates.
- 63 Waist Belts.
- 63 " Belt Plates.
- 63 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 63 Cap Pouches and Picks.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 63 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 3 Musician's Swords.
- 3 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 " Slings.
- 2 " Stick Carriages.
- 2 " Covers, linen.
- 2 " Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 65 C. N. G. Caps.
- 65 " Cap Letters.
- 65 " " Numbers.
- 62 " Coats, Infantry.
- 61 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 " Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company K, Stratford, CAPTAIN ALONZO GRAY,
Commanding.'

- 50 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 50 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 44 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 8 Spare Cones.
- 7 Cone Wrenches.
- 2 Ball Screws.
- 1 Tumbler Punch.
- 1 Spring Vise.
- 49 Cartridge Boxes.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 49 Cartridge Box Plates.
- 49 Waist Belts.
- 50 “ Belt Plates.
- 49 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 49 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 50 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 3 “ Waist Belt and Plates.
- 1 “ Sash.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Sling.
- 1 “ Stick Carriage.
- 1 “ Cover, linen.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 60 C. N. G. Caps.
- 26 “ Cap Letters.
- 41 “ “ Numbers.
- 61 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 61 “ Pants, pairs, “
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 3 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 202 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Battery B, Bridgeport, CAPTAIN W. S. HOTCHKISS,
Commanding.

- 2 6-pdr. Smooth Bronzed Guns, Cal. 3.67
- 2 6-pdr. Rifled “ “ “ 3.80.
- 4 6-pdr. Gun Carriages, complete.
- 4 6-pdr. “ Caissons “
- 8 Double Set Wheel Artillery Harness.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 8 Double Set Lead Artillery Harness
- 3 6-pdr. Brass Tompions, Willmot's Patent.
- 115 Artillery Sabres.
- 112 " Sabre Knots.
- 110 " " Belts and Plates.
- 7 6-pdr. Sponges and Rammers.
- 6 6-pdr. Sponge Covers.
- 3 Worms and Staves.
- 4 Sponge Buckets.
- 8 Watering Buckets, leather.
- 4 Prolonges.
- 6 Fuze Pouches.
- 1 " Reamer.
- 1 " Gouge.
- 5 Gunner's Haversacks.
- 1 " Gimlet.
- 2 " Pincers.
- 2 Tow Hooks.
- 1 Vent Punch.
- 3 Thumbstalls.
- 4 Priming wires.
- 4 Lanyards.
- 8 Handspikes.
- 1 Bristle Sponge.
- 4 Paulins, large.
- 1 Pick and Handle.
- 2 Felling Axes and Helves.
- 1 Battery Guidon.
- 8 McClellan Saddles with Equipments, complete.
- 2 Skirmishing Bugles.
- 1 " Bugle Cord and Tassel.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 120 C. N. G. Caps.
- 61 " Cap Letters.
- 123 " Coats, Artillery.
- 120 " Pants, pairs, Artillery.

[E—CONTINUED.]

- 1 C. N. G. O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 7 Cases Packing.
- 3 6-pdr. Cartridges.
- 3 6-pdr. Solid Shot for Rifled Gun.
- 13 Friction Primers.

First Section Battery C, Guilford, LIEUT. E. GRISWOLD,
Commanding.

- 2 6-pdr. Rifled Bronze Gun, Cal. 3.80
- 2 " Gun Carriages, complete.
- 2 " " Caissons,
- 4 Double Set Wheel Artillery Harness.
- 4 " " Lead " "
- 2 6-pdr. Brass Tompions, Willmot's Patent.
- 4 " Sponges and Rammers,
- 4 " Sponge Covers.
- 1 " Worm and Staff.
- 2 Sponge Buckets.
- 4 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
- 2 Fuze Pouches.
- 1 " Reamer.
- 1 " Gouge.
- 4 Gunner's Haversacks.
- 2 " Pincers
- 2 " Gimlets.
- 1 " Shears.
- 2 Vent Punches.
- 2 Tow Hooks.
- 3 Thumbstalls.
- 2 Lanyards.
- 2 Priming Wires.
- 4 Handspikes.
- 2 Paulins, large.
- 2 Prolonges.
- 1 Set Sights for 6-p dr. gun.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 37 Artillery Sabres.
- 37 “ Sabre Belts and Plates.
- 5 McClellan Saddles with Equipments, complete.
- 1 Skirmishing Bugle.
- 1 “ Bugle Cord and Tassel.
- 1 Battery Guidon.
- 38 C. N. G. Caps.
- 16 “ Cap Letters.
- 42 “ Coats, Artillery.
- 42 “ Pants, pairs, Artillery.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 2 “ Sergeant's “
- 4 “ Corporal's “
- 8 Cases Packing.
- 40 6-pdr. Hotchkiss Shell.

Battery D, Hartford, CAPTAIN JOHN L. WHITE,
Commanding.

- 149 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 148 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 123 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 145 Spare Cones.
- 149 Wipers.
- 146 Cone Wrenches.
- 22 Spare Hammers.
- 7 Ball Screws.
- 15 Tumbler Punches.
- 15 Spring Vises.
- 150 Cartridge Boxes.
- 150 “ Box Plates.
- 147 Waist Belts.
- 145 “ Belt Plates.
- 150 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 150 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 150 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 N. C. O. Waist Belt and Plate
- 1 “ Sash.
- 129 C. N. G. Caps.
- 129 “ Cap Letters.
- 129 “ Coats, Artillery.
- 129 “ Pants, pairs. Artillery.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 8 “ Sergeants’ “
- 12 “ Corporal's “
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 1 “ Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Battery E, New Britain, CAPTAIN GEORGE HADLEY,
Commanding.

- 2 12-pdr. Field Howitzers.
- 2 6-pdr. Smooth Bronze Guns, Cal. 3.67.
- 2 12-pdr. Field Howitzer Carriages, complete.
- 2 6-pdr Gun “ “
- 2 12-pdr. Field Howitzer Caissons “
- 2 6-pdr. “ “ “
- 2 12-pdr. Brass Tompions, Willmot's Patent.
- 2 6-pdr. “ “ “ “
- 8 Double Set Wheel Artillery Harness.
- 8 “ “ Lead “ “
- 11 McClellan Saddles, with Equipments, complete.
- 4 12-pdr. Sponges and Rammers.
- 4 6-pdr. “ “
- 4 12-pdr. Sponge Covers.
- 4 6-pdr. “ “
- 2 Worms and Staves.
- 4 Sponge Buckets.
- 8 Watering “ leather.
- 8 Fuze Pouches.
- 2 “ Wrenches.
- 1 “ Reamer.
- 4 “ Gouges.

[E. CONTINUED.]

- 8 Gunner's Haversacks.
- 3 " Pincers.
- 4 " Gimlets.
- 4 Vent Punches.
- 4 Tow Hooks.
- 7 Thumbstalls
- 4 Lanyards.
- 4 Priming Wires.
- 8 Handspikes.
- 2 Paulins, large.
- 4 Prolonges.
- 4 Axes and Helves.
- 2 Sights Dispart.
- 24 Solid Shot, 6-pdr.
- 24 Hotchkiss Shell, 12-pdr.
- 2 Caisson Shovels.
- 85 Artillery Sabres.
- 85 " Belts and Plates.
- 1 Battery Guidon.
- 1 Skirmishing Bugle.
- 1 " " Cord Tassel.
- 89 C. N. G. Caps.
- 89 " Cap Letters.
- 89 " Coats, Artillery.
- 89 " Pants, pairs, Artillery.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 14 Cases Packing.

Battery F, New Haven, CAPTAIN ELIZUR COOK,
Commanding.

- 108 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 109 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 18 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 2 Ball Screws.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 109 Cartridge Boxes.
- 106 “ Box Plates.
- 104 Waist Belts.
- 104 “ Belt Plates.
- 108 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 109 Cap Pouches and Picks.
 - 1 N. C. O. Sword.
 - 1 “ Cross Belt Plate.
 - 1 “ Waist Belt and Plate
 - 1 “ Sash.
 - 2 Musician's Swords.
 - 1 Drum.
 - 1 “ Sling.
 - 1 “ Stick Carriage
 - 1 “ Cover, linen.
 - 1 “ Sticks, pair.
 - 1 Fife.
- 95 C. N. G. Caps.
 - 17 “ Cap Letters.
 - 107 “ Coats, Artillery.
 - 100 “ Pants, pairs, Artillery.
 - 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
 - 4 “ Sergeant's “
 - 8 “ Corporal's “
 - 6 Cases Gun Packing.
 - 2 “ Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Regimental Band, Second Regiment, Waterbury.

- 20 C. N. G. Caps.
- 10 “ Cap Numbers.
- 20 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 20 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 20 “ Waist Belts, Officer's Pattern.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

Regimental Band, Third Regiment, Norwich.

- 18 C. N. G. Caps.
- 18 " Cap Numbers.
- 18 " Coats, Infantry.
- 18 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 19 " Waist Belts, Officer's Pattern.

Regimental Band, Eighth Regiment, Bridgeport.

- 19 C. N. G. Caps.
- 19 " Coats, Infantry.
- 19 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.

Colonel B. F. PROUTY, Hartford, Commanding First Regiment, C. N. G., for Regimental Staff, &c.

- 4 N. C. O. Swords.
- 3 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 4 " Waist " " "
- 4 Sashes.
- 1 Silk Regimental Flag.
- 2 " " Guide Flags.
- 5 C. N. G. Caps.
- 4 " Cap Numbers
- 5 " Coats, Infantry.
- 4 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " Coat, Artillery.
- 1 " Pants, pair, Artillery.
- 1 " Sergeant Major's Chevrons,
- 1 " Q. M. Sergeant's "
- 1 " Commissary " "
- 1 " Color " "

Colonel GEO. A. BASSERMAN, New Haven, Commanding Second Regiment, C. N. G., for Regimental Staff, &c.

- 4 N. C. O. Swords.
- 5 " Cross Belts and Plates.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 5 N. C. O. Waist Belts and Plates.
- 4 " Sashes.
- 1 Musician's Sword.
- 1 Silk Regimental Flag.
- 2 " " Guide Flags.
- 8 C. N. G. Caps.
- 4 " Cap Numbers.
- 9 " Coats, Infantry.
- 9 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " Sergeant Major's Chevron.
- 1 " Q. M. Sergeant's "
- 1 " Com. " "
- 1 " Hosp. Steward's "
- 1 " Drum Major's "

Colonel J. J. McCORD, Norwich, Commanding Third Regiment C. N. G., for Regimental Staff, &c.

- 4 N. C. O. Swords.
- 4 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 4 " Waist " " "
- 4 " Sashes.
- 1 Silk Regimental Flag.
- 2 " " Guide Flags.
- 5 C. N. G. Caps.
- 5 " Cap Numbers.
- 1 " " Letter.
- 5 " Coats, Infantry.
- 5 Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " Sergeant Major's Chevron.
- 1 " Q. M. Sergeant's "
- 1 " Commissary " "
- 1 " Color " "

Colonel R. B. CRAUFURD, Norwalk, Commanding Eighth Regiment C. N. G., for Regimental Staff, &c.

- 2 N. C. O. Swords.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 2 N. C. O. Cross Belts and Plates.
- 2 " Waist " " "
- 1 Silk Regimental Flag.
- 2 " " Guide Flags.
- 4 C. N. G. Caps.
- 4 " Cap Numbers.
- 4 " Coats, Infantry.
- 4 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.

WM. H. RUSSELL, *New Haven Military School.*

- 107 Cadet Muskets.
- 107 " Musket Bayonets.
- 150 Cavalry Cartridge Boxes.
- 150 " " Box Plates.
- 150 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 150 Cross Belt Plates.
- 2 6-pdr. Smooth Bronze Guns, Cal. 3.80.
- 2 " Gun Carriages, complete.
- 2 " " Caissons.
- 2 " Brass Tompions, Willmot's Patent.
- 4 " Sponges and Rammers.
- 2 Worms and Staves.
- 4 Handspikes.
- 2 Sponge Buckets.
- 2 Tar "
- 4 Watering Buckets, leather.
- 2 Prolonges.
- 4 Gunner's Haversacks
- 2 " Gimlets.
- 4 Tube Pouches.
- 2 Tow Hooks.
- 4 Thumbstalls.
- 2 Priming Wires.
- 2 Lanyards.
- 2 Paulins, small.
- 80 Bed Sacks.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 40 A Tents.
- 10 Bell “
- 10 Wall “
- 10 “ Tent Flies.
- 40 Sets A Tent Poles.
- 8 “ Bell “ “
- 10 “ Wall Tent Poles.
- 930 Tent Pins, small.
- 100 “ “ large.
- 40 Camp Stools.
- 1 Cook Stove and Appendages.
- 2 Drip Pans, large.
- 2 “ “ small.
- 2 Mess “ large.
- 8 “ “ small.
- 6 Cases Gun Packing.
- 7 “ Equipment Packing.

S. J. HORTON, *Cheshire School.*

- 65 Cadet Muskets.
- 65 “ Musket Bayonets.
- 65 Cartridge Boxes.
- 65 “ Box Plates.
- 65 Cross Belts.
- 65 “ Belt Plates.
- 65 Waist Belts.
- 65 “ Belt Plates.
- 65 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 65 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.

EMERY F. STRONG, *Bridgeport School.*

- 40 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 40 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 40 Tompions, wood.
- 40 Wipers.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 40 Spare Cones.
- 40 Cone Wrenches.
- 4 Ball Screw.
- 4 Spring Vises.
- 4 Tumbler Punches.
- 40 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 2 Cases Gun Packing.

E. B. JENNINGS, *New London School.*

- 40 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 40 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 40 Tompions, wood.
- 40 Spare Cones.
- 40 Wipers.
- 40 Cone Wrenches.
- 4 Ball Screws.
- 4 Tumbler Punches.
- 4 Spring Vises.
- 40 Cartridge Boxes.
- 40 “ Box Plates.
- 40 Cross Belts.
- 40 “ Belt Plates.
- 40 Waist Belts.
- 40 “ Belt Plates.
- 40 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 40 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 2 Cases Gun Packing.

A. S. JARVIS, *Weston School.*

- 30 Cadet Muskets.
- 30 “ Musket Bayonets.
- 30 Cartridge Boxes.
- 30 “ Box Plates.
- 30 Waist Belts.
- 30 “ Belt Plates.
- 30 Bayonet Scabbards.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

30 Cap Pouches and Picks.

2 Cases Gun Packing.

Putnam Phalanx, Hartford, MAJOR SETH E. MARSH,
Commanding.

110 Altered Muskets, Cal. 69.

110 “ Musket Bayonets.

129 Cartridge Boxes.

129 “ Box Plates.

129 Bayonet Scabbards.

City of New Haven.

2 6-pdr. Rifled Bronze Guns, Cal. 3.80.

2 “ Gun Carriages, complete.

2 “ Tompions, wood.

4 “ Sponges and Rammers.

4 “ Sponge Covers.

1 Worm and Staff.

6 Handspikes.

2 Prolonges.

5 Watering Buckets.

4 Gunner's Haversacks.

2 “ Gimlets.

4 Tube Pouches.

6 Tow Hooks.

2 Priming Wires.

4 Lanyards.

2 Felling Axes.

2 Caisson Shovels.

1 Pick Axe and Handle.

2 Fuze Gouges.

2 Paulins.

100 Rounds Ammunition.

REPORT
OF THE
STATE LIBRARIAN,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
RELATING TO THE
Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths,
AND TO DIVORCES,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1868.

MAY SESSION, 1869.

Printed by order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD, PRINTERS.
1869.

the sexes of those born in 1866 was almost identical with that in 1868.

There were born in the first quarter of the year, 3,149; in the second quarter, 3,054; in the third, 3,147; and in the fourth, 3,048. If we divide the year into two equal parts, we shall see that the number born before July 1st was 6,203, four more than one-half of the births where the sex was reported: in the six months beginning with July were born 6,195, four less than half the births of known sex. The months in which the greatest number of births occurred, were March, August, and October, respectively. Our tables show that for the past twenty-one years there have been more births in March and August than in any other months. The month in 1868 most prolific of male births was October; the month least so, June. More females were reported as born in July, and fewer in December, than in any other months. The ratio between male and female births was highest in October and lowest in June, and there was no month in which the female births preponderated.

There were 124 cases of Plurality Births, of which two instances of triplets were noted. Of the whole number, 32 were returned from Hartford County, 34 from New Haven, 17 from New London, 14 from Fairfield, 8 from Windham, 12 from Litchfield, 4 from Middlesex, and 3 from Tolland.

Of 123 births reported illegitimate, there were in the county of Hartford, 30; in New Haven, 17; in New London, 23; in Fairfield, 17; in Windham, 13; in Litchfield, 13; in Middlesex, 6; and in Tolland, 4.

The following table shows the births of colored children during the year: they amount to 16 less than in 1867, but to more than in either of five years preceding, and they count 24 more than the deaths of this class:

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Hartford, - -	18	16		34
New Haven, -	28	26	1	55
New London, -	17	14	1	32
Fairfield, - -	18	17		35
Windham, - -	12	5		17
Litchfield, -	7	13	2	22
Middlesex, - -	3	2		5
Tolland, - -	1	3		4
Total, - -	104	96	4	204

MARRIAGES.

There were 4,734 marriages in 1868, a decline of 45 from the number in 1867. The counties of New Haven, New London and Middlesex gained 129 in the aggregate, and the greatest falling off was in the counties of Litchfield, Hartford and Tolland. New Haven and New London counties never reported so many marriages in any year before, and Tolland county has not returned so few since 1849.

There were 4,040 marriages between parties of whom both were residents of Connecticut; 533 where the husband was a non-resident, and 126 where neither was a resident.

Of the 4,616 marriages where the nativity of the parties was returned, 3,051 were between native Americans; 1,145 where the groom and bride were of foreign birth; 149 where the man was American born and the wife foreign; and 271 where a foreign born male was united to a female of American birth.

There were 101 marriages between colored persons,—18 more than in the year before,—and two mixed marriages, both in the county of Hartford. Of the former class, Hartford county returned 27; New Haven, 19; New London, 30; Fairfield, 4; Windham, 11; Litchfield, 9; Middlesex, 0; and Tolland, 1.

A new blank for the declaration of intention of marriage, to conform to the act passed at the session of May, 1868, has been issued. It is believed that this will be found an improvement on the form previously used.

DEATHS.

During the year 1868, there were 7,549 deaths registered; 206 more than in 1867, 29 more than in 1866, but 1,560 fewer than in 1864, in which year the account rose to the maximum. Of 7,442 decedents of known sex, 3,729 were males, and 3,713 were females; that is, in the proportion of 100.43 males to 100 females, or, out of 100 deaths, 50.11 were males, and 49.89 females. There were three deaths of persons above the age of infancy where the sex was not given; one of these was a person between forty and fifty in the town of Meriden; another between twenty and thirty, in East Lyme; and the third, between thirty and forty, in Woodbury.

The following table shows the number of deaths of colored persons which took place in each county within the year: the sum is four less than in 1867.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Hartford, - -	21	15	1	37
New Haven, - -	25	30		55
New London, - -	10	10		20
Fairfield, - -	19	19		38
Windham, - -	8	5		13
Litchfield, - -	4	5		9
Middlesex, - -	4	2		6
Tolland, - -		2		2
Total, - -	91	88	1	180

The mortality of infants less than a year old was unusually large in 1868, particularly in New Haven county.

I subjoin a table which shows the proximate age of those who have died in Connecticut since the beginning of the year 1854:

YEAR.	Age under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	80 to 90 years.	90 to 100 years.	Over 100 years.	Age not stated.	Total.
1854	874	774	209	347	588	516	370	428	438	471	317	65	5	244	5,646
1855	1104	929	320	264	644	437	322	379	451	534	332	85	7	286	6,094
1856	1300	1021	297	363	608	447	385	375	437	517	365	84	2	118	6,324
1857	1302	1019	306	361	607	485	425	420	485	609	369	76	6	115	6,585
1858	1282	967	282	361	645	472	388	462	496	621	383	85	4	170	6,618
1859	1221	895	296	400	589	524	439	452	584	610	377	75	4	67	6,533
1860	1584	1217	391	418	630	568	485	497	558	625	422	95	7	105	7,602
1861	1515	1125	430	476	705	583	451	503	563	682	452	106	4	140	7,785
1862	1477	1572	616	560	697	619	527	503	566	711	444	90	8	151	8,541
1863	1425	1404	595	550	778	608	566	507	651	699	502	63	4	90	8,442
1864	1397	1490	548	635	853	713	610	620	724	760	518	76	2	163	9,119
1865	1425	1091	384	511	773	623	544	583	663	689	424	84	6	150	7,950
1866	1453	862	279	429	659	626	519	568	639	755	469	82	7	173	7,520
1867	1567	843	317	397	610	601	501	485	626	755	445	87	2	107	7,343
1868	1747	869	314	416	625	580	492	487	639	731	467	96	5	81	7,549
Total.....	20673	16078	5584	6493	19011	8402	7024	7269	8520	9769	6286	1249	73	2160	109,591
Average.....	1378	1072	372	433	667	560	468	484	568	651	419	83	5	144	7,306

The percentage of deaths from zymotic diseases was lower than for any year since 1859, except the years 1866 and 1867. It exceeded the percentage of deaths from this class in 1867 by 1.8, and that of the year 1866 by 0.9.

The number of deaths from cholera infantum amounted to 429,—6.49 out of each one hundred deaths from known causes, which is a higher rate per cent. than in any of the past fifteen years. In New Haven and Fairfield counties the average number of deaths from this cause was more than doubled, and in Hartford county the average was largely exceeded.

Scarlet fever was also unusually prevalent in the counties of Hartford and New Haven.

DIVORCES.

There were during the past year 478 divorces granted, which is the largest number procured in any year, with the exception of 1866, since 1860, for which year statistics of

divorce were first returned to this office. The number in New Haven county is largely in excess over former years. In the whole State there was at the rate of one divorce to every 9.9 marriages.

Upon the petition of the wife were granted 318 divorces, and 160 on the petition of the husband; that is, there were about double the number on the petition of the former than on that of the latter.

The following table shows the number of divorces granted in each county, and how many of them on the petition of either party :

County.	Divorces granted.	Husband Petitioner.	Wife Petitioner.
Hartford, - - -	78	30	48
New Haven, - - -	180	66	114
New London, - - -	59	22	37
Fairfield, - - -	54	10	44
Windham, - - -	43	8	35
Litchfield, - - -	22	6	16
Middlesex, - - -	15	8	7
Tolland, - - -	27	10	17
Total, - - -	478	160	318

I subjoin a table of the alleged causes for which the foregoing divorces were granted, as they were returned by the clerks of the superior court; premising, however, that the table is little to be relied on, because the true cause, and that only, is not always disclosed by the record. This is particularly true of the counties of Hartford and New Haven, in the former of which for 78 divorces there were 193 grounds assigned, being on an average 2.47 for each divorce. In the counties of Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex and Tolland, the table of causes enumerated corresponds more nearly to the number of divorces granted. If these statistics are to have further value than to shew merely the number procured, pro-

vision must be made by law that every decree should state the true cause and ground of the divorce, and every ground found by the court, in direct language and by its legal name.

CAUSE.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.
Absence, not heard of.....	24	42	27	17	18	13	2	9
Adultery.....	27	30	12	12	14	4	2	
Bestiality.....	56	76	16	16	4		3	1
Cruelty.....			1					
Desertion.....								
Fraudulent contract.....	26	37	13	11	11	5	4	7
Intemperance.....	60	97	11	27	10	3	7	10
Misconduct.....				1				
Sentence to life imprisonment.....								

Under the act of 1867, I have supplied during the year with blank record books the following towns: Hartford, Avon, Hartland, Rocky Hill, New Haven, Prospect, Franklin, Lyme, Darien, Sherman, Weston, Ashford, Killingly, Thompson, Cornwall, Morris, North Canaan, Essex, Portland, Saybrook, Westbrook, and Stafford.

Respectfully submitted by

CHARLES J. HOADLY,

State Librarian.

STATE LIBRARY,

HARTFORD, May 5th, 1869.

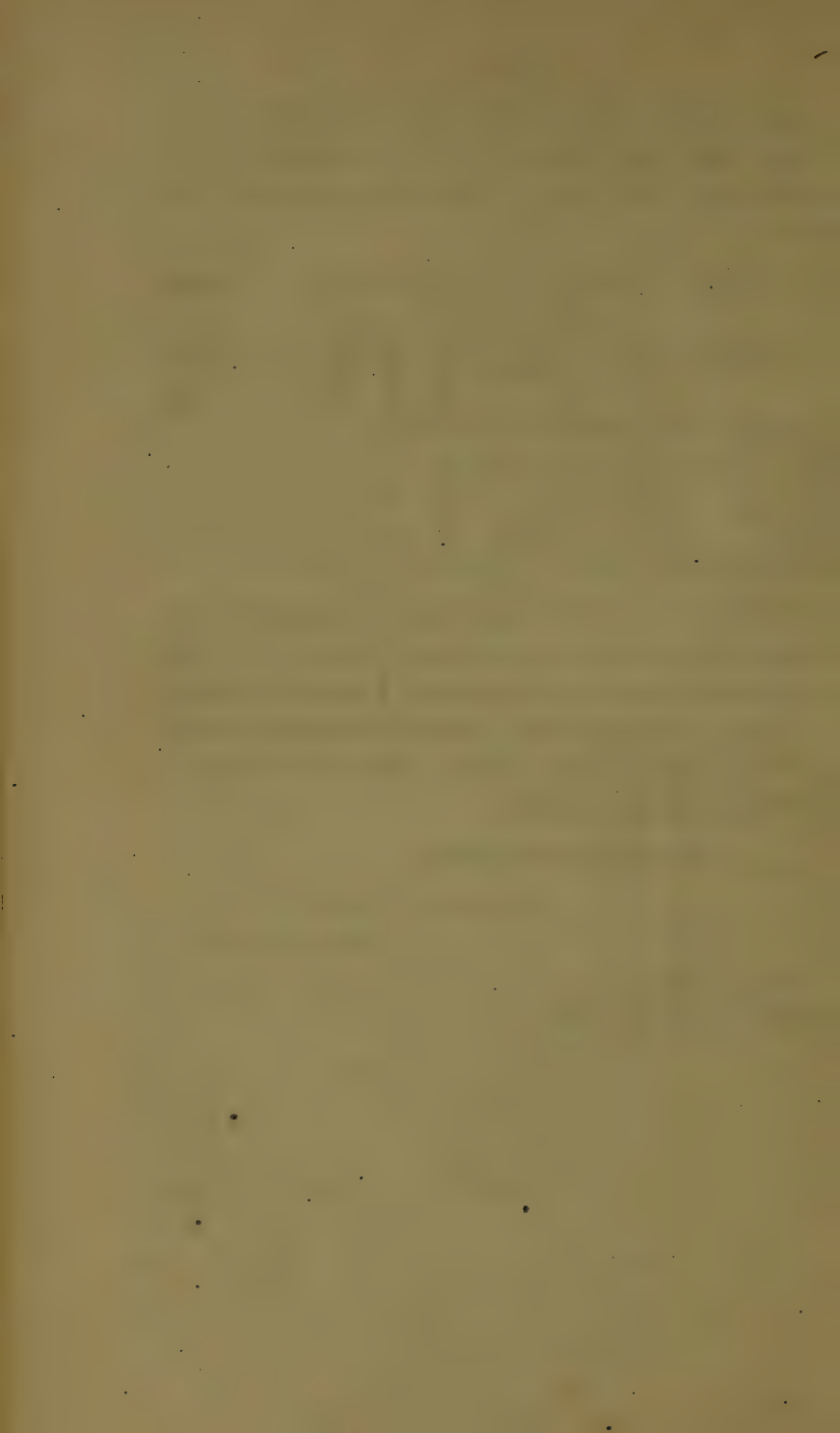


TABLE I.

Births, Marriages and Deaths in the several Towns for the year ending December 31st, 1868.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWN.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
HARTFORD,	29,152	460	397	4	861	317	38	25		380	219	116	17	26	2	236	261		497
Avon,	1,059	2	6	1	9				1	10	8					10	7		17
Berlin,	2,146	38	24	5	67	12	1			13	11					21	13	2	38
Bloomfield,	1,401	15	18		33	7				7	6					9	7		16
Bristol,	3,436	30	32		62	30	6			36	20	14	1	2		20	27	5	52
Burlington,	1,031	23	25		46	3				3	3					10	9		14
Canton,	2,373	47	33		80	33				33	17	15		1		28	15		43
East Granby,	833	9	12		21	6	1			7	7					10	9		19
East Hartford,	2,951	29	30		59	22	3	1		26	23	2			1	16	34	2	52
East Windsor,	2,580	45	34		79	17	1			18	10	3	1	4		15	11		26
Enfield,	4,997	69	63		132	41	5	6		52	22	21	2	7		37	39	7	83
Farmington,	3,144	40	27		67	31	1			32	28	2	1	1		18	21		39
Glastenbury,	3,363	43	37		80	25	4			29	25	3		1		19	23		42
Granby,	1,720	15	17		32	9	1			10	10					11	11		22
Hartland,	846	3	8		11	2	2			6	5			1		7			7
Manchester,	3,294	62	44		106	37	1			38	24	9	2	3		31	24		55
Marlborough,	682	5	4		9	7	1			8					8	3	4		7
New Britain,	5,212	146	134		280	85	5			90	34	44	1	11		64	71		135
Rocky Hill,	1,102	17	7		24	8				8	8					9	4		13
Simsbury,	2,410	22	28		50	11				11	9	2				8	11		19
Southington,	3,315	59	56	1	116	32	1			33	19	10	1	3		25	25	4	54
South Windsor,	1,789	23	22		45	10	2			12	12					9	11		20
Suffield,	3,260	19	24		43	6	5	4		15	14	1				13	16	2	31
West Hartford,	1,296	14	12		26	2	1			3						5	9		14
Wethersfield,	2,705	27	28		55	11	1			12	11		1			37	16		53
Windsor,	2,278	51	29		80	4				4				4		15	25		40
Windsor Locks,	1,587	22	40		62	26	3	1		30	12	14	4			12	26		38
Totals,	89,962	1335	1189	11	2535	803	83	39	1	926	560	258	31	62	15	697	723	24	1444

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWN.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
NEW HAVEN,	39,267	776	670	2	1448	459	66	5	1	531	273	184	21	37	16	454	436		890
Bethany,	974	12	20		13	13				13	9	2	1	1		12	9		21
Branford,	2,123	40	38		78	15			1	16	13	3				23	17		40
Cheshire,	2,407	30	40		70	17				17	8	7	1	1		19	20		39
Derby,	5,443	140	161	1	302	88			1	91	42	41	3	5		59	77		136
East Haven,	2,292	41	29		70	12	5			17	17					15	16		31
Guilford,	2,624	37	22		59	20	1			21	17	1	1	2		14	22		36
Hamden,	2,725	25	37		62	14				14	11	2	1			14	25		39
Madison,	1,865	27	18		45	7	1			8	7	1				12	15		27
Meriden,	7,426	206	158		364	99	9	5	11	124	66	49	4	9	5	90	76	9	175
Middlebury,	664	4	5		9	5				5	5					7	4		11
Milford,	2,828	31	22		53	16	1	1		18	18					27	24	2	53
Naugatuck,	2,590	27	22	1	50	18	2		1	21	14	6			1	20	11		31
North Branford,	1,050	5	5		10	3				3					3	4	9		13
North Haven,	1,499	9	8		17	6				6	6					4	10		14
Orange,	1,974	20	24	3	47	14	3	1		18	18					14	18	2	34
Oxford,	1,269	10	11		21	9	1			10	9		1			13	9		22
Prospect,	574	1	5		6	4				4	4					2	5		7
Seymour,	1,749	23	14		37	18	1			19	16	2		1		17	12		29
Southbury,	1,346	10	5		15	12	1			13				13		10	7		17
Wallingford,	3,206	43	29		71	37	5	2		44	28	15		1		26	34		60
Waterbury,	10,004	205	181		386	123	5			128	52	49	11	16		95	95	10	200
Woodbridge,	872	9	2	1	12	8	2			10	10					9	6	1	16
Wolcott,	574	7	7		14	5				5	5					2	4		6
Totals,	97,345	1734	1524	8	3266	1022	105	14	15	1156	648	353	44	73	38	962	961	24	1947

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWN.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.					
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
NEW LONDON,	10,115	113	97	2	212	108	27	3		138	100	19	4	15		91	71		162
Norwich,	14,047	218	187		405	208	22	4		234	144	69	7	14		167	181		348
Bozrah,	1,217	7	11		18	13				13	13					3	7		10
Colchester,	2,862	25	32		57	22	1			23	11	10	2			23	24		47
East Lyme,	1,506	13	17		30	16				16	16					8	9	3	20
Franklin,	2,358	4	6		10	2	1			3	3					4	4		8
Griswold,	2,217	27	28		55	17	2			19	14	2	2	1		13	12		25
Groton,	4,450	40	33	7	80	34	6	2		42	36	2		4		23	25	4	52
Lebanon,	2,174	17	13		30	14	2			16	16					11	10	1	22
Ledyard,	1,615	11	13	1	25	11	1			12	10			1	1	9	9		18
Lisbon,	1,262	4	4		8	6	1			7	6	1				1	3		4
Lyme,	1,246	15	15		30	9	2			11	11					6	4		10
Montville,	2,141	21	23		44	15	1			16	12	1	1	2		9	11		20
North Stonington,	1,913	15	13		28	16	3	1		20	19		1			6	8		14
Old Lyme,	1,304	24	17	5	46	9	3			12	12					5	8	3	11
Preston,	2,092	10	13	1	24	16	1			17	17					8	14	1	23
Salem,	830	5	1		6	4				4	4					2	8		10
Sprague,*		56	58		114	28	3			31	5	23	1	2		14	17		31
Stonington,	5,827	65	67		132	38	13	1		59	48	5	1	5		31	24		55
Waterford,	2,555	21	13		34	13	2			15	14			1		14	6		20
Totals,	61,731	711	661	16	1388	599	96	13		708	511	132	19	45	1	448	450	12	910

* Incorporated in 1861; population included with that of Lisbon and Franklin.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWN.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
DANBURY,	7,234	130	110	2	242	78	15	1	2	96	54	33	2	7		74	63	2	139
Bridgeport,	13,299	341	321		662	152	38	11		201	129	48	11	13		130	127		257
Bethel,	1,711	23	21		44	15	8			18	15	2		1		15	13		28
Brookfield,	1,224	19	8		27	4	3	1		8	8					9	8		17
Darien,	1,705	9	20		29	13	1	2		16	14		1	1		9	13		22
Easton,	1,350	9	10		19	4	2			6	6					8	12		20
Fairfield,	4,379	31	36		67	26	4			30	24	8	2	1		31	30	1	62
Greenwich,	6,522	36	39		75	16	4			20	15	5				31	16		47
Huntington,	1,477	10	11	1	22	12				12	11			1		12	8		20
Monroe,	1,332	9	10	2	21	13				13	13					6	5		11
New Canaan,	2,771	21	23		44	11	4			15	14			1		13	13		26
New Fairfield,	915	8	9		17	1	2			3	2		1			2	6	1	9
Newtown,	3,578	51	47		98	24	1	1		26	12	14				31	32	1	64
Norwalk,	7,582	164	142	4	310	77	14	3	3	97	56	26	2	12	1	113	103	8	219
Reading,	1,652	16	14		30	7	1			8	8					15	12		27
Ridgefield,	2,213	11	16		27	10	3			13	11			2		16	16		32
Sherman,	911	8	8		16	6				6	6					5	12		17
Stamford,	7,135	83	87		170	58	10	8		76	40	23	7	6		40	26		66
Stratford,	2,294	19	19		38	9	1			10	8	1		1		17	18		35
Trumbull,	1,474	18	8		26	8	1			9	8			1		12	13		25
Weston,	1,117	10	9		19	5				5				5		13	11		24
Westport,	3,293	18	32		50	18	3	1		22	14	5		3		20	15	1	36
Wilton,	2,208	22	15	1	38	13	4			17	17					19	12	1	32
Totals,	77,476	1066	1015	10	2091	580	114	23	5	727	485	160	26	50	6	641	584	10	1235

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWN.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.					
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
BROOKLYN,	2,136	18	11		29	11	5			16	14	1		1		13	8		21
Ashford,	1,231	18	19		37	6	3			9	7					10	12		22
Canterbury,	1,591	12	10		22	11	4			15	15			2		7	4		11
Chaplin,	781	13	11		24	10				10	10					7	6		13
Eastford,	1,005	10	11		21	4	1			5	5					6	8		14
Hampton,	836	8	4		12	1				1	1					8	3		16
Killingly,	4,926	85	73		158	23	6	1		70	48	14	4	4		46	33		79
Plainfield,	3,665	64	52		116	51	5			56	27	23	8	3		30	32		62
Pomfret,	1,673	11	21		32	9	4			13	12	1				12	9		21
Putnam,	2,722	74	74		148	52	10	7		63	37	32				40	49		89
Scotland,	720	5	5		10	0	2			11	11					8	5	1	14
Sterling,	1,051	10	14		24	2				2	2					8	10		18
Thompson,	3,259	40	51		91	12	6	3		21	21					22	17		39
Voluntown,	1,055	5	8		13	10	3	2		15	10	2	1	2		11	9		20
Windham,	4,711	76	72		148	70	6	1		77	35	30	1	2	9	42	32	7	81
Woodstock,	3,285	40	29		69	18	6			25	24	1				21	23	1	45
Totals,	34,747	489	465		954	340	61	13	1	415	279	104	9	14	9	291	265	9	565

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWN.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.					Both parties American.					Both foreign.			
						Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.		Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.						
LITCHFIELD,	3,200	23	21		49	18	1	1	20	13	4	2	1	11	15			26	
Barkhamsted,	1,272	13	15	1	29	8	1		9	9				13	9			22	
Bethlehem,	875	7	4		11	3			3	3				5	5			10	
Bridgewater,	1,048	7	16		23	4			4	2		2		5	6			11	
Canaan,	1,407	7	8		13	8	3		11	3	8			1	1	1		2	
Colebrook,	1,375	14	6		20			9	9				9	7	9			16	
Cornwall,	1,953	15	15		30	11			11	11				6	5			11	
Goshen,	1,381	16	7	3	26	11	1		12	10	2			12	4			16	
Harwinton,	1,044	10	9		19	9			9	9				9	10			19	
Kent,	1,855	16	17		33	6	1		7	7				10	7			17	
Morris,	769	4	10		14	7			7	7				4	5			9	
New Hartford,	2,758	43	29		72	13	1		14	7	6	1		13	8			21	
New Milford,	3,535	39	33	1	73	23	5		28	25	2	1		25	37			62	
Norfolk,	1,803	14	11	1	26	7	1		8	7	1			13	14			27	
North Canaan,	1,427	16	16		32	11	3	4	18	16	2			9	14			23	
Plymouth,	3,244	61	53		114	32	2	2	36	27	8	1		32	35	7		74	
Roxbury,	992	11	3		14	6			6	6				7	6			13	
Salisbury,	3,100	44	35	2	82	12	5		17	14	2	1		15	23	8		41	
Sharon,	2,556	28	23	5	56	8	5	1	15	13	1	1		9	9			18	
Torrington,	2,278	34	33		67	28	2		30	24	6			29	24			53	
Warren,	710	10	8		18	4	1		5				5	5	3			8	
Washington,	1,659	18	13		31	13	1		14				14	9	14			23	
Watertown,	1,587	18	15		33	8			8	8				11	12	1		24	
Winchester,	3,513	51	46		117	30	2	3	35	20	9	3	3	23	20	1		49	
Woodbury,	2,037	20	10		30	11			11	11				7	11	1		19	
Totals,	47,318	544	474	14	1032	291	34	10	347	254	45	7	10	294	306	14		614	

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.					
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
MIDDLETOWN,	8,620	97	90	2	189	119	5			127	64	59	1	3		95	85	1	181
Haddam,	2,307	18	16		34	10				10	10					13	8	1	22
Chatham,	1,766	28	16		44	10				10	7	1	2			15	18		33
Chester,	1,015	12	14		26	4				4	4					4	7		11
Clinton,	1,427	12	15		27	2	1			10	10					6	6		12
Cromwell,	1,617	17	12	1	30	8				8	6	1	1			8	10	1	19
Durham,	1,130	13	12		25	11				11			1	10		10	9	1	20
East Haddam,	3,056	22	33	3	58	35	2			37	32	2	1	2		23	19	5	50
Essex,	1,764	21	12		33	16	3			19	19					14	9		23
Killingworth,	1,126	7	7		14	4				4	4					6	5		11
Middlefield,*		9	7		16	6	2			8	6		1	1		3	3		6
Old Saybrook,	1,105	6	12		18	7	2	1		10	7	2	1			8	11		19
Portland,	3,657	60	65		125	8	2			10	6	1	1	2		27	22	2	51
Saybrook,	1,213	12	13		25	7	1			8					5	2	6		8
Westbrook,	1,056	5	6		11	6				6	6					2	6		9
Totals,	30,859	339	330	6	675	260	21	1		282	181	66	6	11	18	237	224	14	475

* Made a town in 1866; population included with that of Middletown.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWN.	Population in 1880.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.													
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.				Husband a non-resident.		Both non-residents.		Residence not stated.		Total.	Both parties American.		Both foreign.		Am. male and for. female.		For. male and Am. female.		Nativity not stated.		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
TOLLAND,	1,310	18	19		37	5	1			7	7															12	8		20
Andover,	517	4	9		13	4				4	3														2	4		6	
Bolton,	683	7	8		15	3				3	3														4	6		10	
Columbia,	832	6	6		12	2	1			3	3														8	2		10	
Coventry,	2,085	20	18		38	13	1			14	13		1												12	14		26	
Ellington,	1,510	7	11		18	6				6	6														12	17		29	
Hebron,	1,425	12	16		28	9	1			10	9														13	11		24	
Mansfield,	1,697	21	24		45	15	3			18	17														18	19		37	
Somers,	1,517	15	17		32	10	2			12	12														9	14		23	
Stafford,	3,897	53	35		88	19	8	2		29	27		2												11	23		34	
Union,	732	7	6		13	2	1	1		4	4														9	12		21	
Vernon,	3,838	83	86		169	46	5	1		52	18		25	6	3										39	55		94	
Willington,	1,166	11	9		20	10	1			11	11														10	15		25	
Totals,	20,709	264	264		528	145	19	8	1	173	133		27	7	6										159	200		359	

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.				
	Population in 1860.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.										Total.			
						Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.		Females.	Sex not stated.	
Hartford,	89,962	1335	1189	11	2535	803	83	39	1	926	560	258	31	62	15	697	723		24,144
New Haven,	97,345	1734	1524	8	3266	1022	105	14	15	1156	648	353	44	73	38	962	961		24,1947
New London,	61,731	711	661	16	1388	599	96	13		708	511	132	19	45	1	448	450		12,915
Fairfield,	77,476	1066	1015	10	2091	680	114	28	5	727	485	160	26	50	6	641	584		10,1235
Windham,	34,747	489	465		954	340	61	13	1	415	279	104	9	14	9	291	265		9,565
Litchfield,	47,318	544	474	14	1032	291	34	10	12	347	254	85	7	10	31	294	306		14,614
Middlesex,	30,859	339	330	6	675	260	21	1		282	181	66	6	11	18	237	224		14,475
Tolland,	20,709	264	264		528	145	19	8	1	173	133	27	7	6		159	200		359
Totals,	480,147	6482	5922	65	12469	4040	538	128	35	4734	3051	1145	149	271	118	3729	3713		107,7549

TABLE II.

Exhibiting the number of Births in the several Counties for each month of the year ending December 31st, 1868.

COUNTY.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	Total.
Hartford,	Males,	113	120	124	104	97	106	121	130	104	117	109	87		1,332
	Females,	109	103	94	91	102	98	107	88	207	102	99	81		1,181
	Not stated,		1		3	1	1	2	12	3	1		3	5	22
New Haven,	Males,	134	140	165	143	153	125	145	137	146	154	147	122	23	1,734
	Females,	125	118	122	130	142	125	125	140	125	114	126	113	19	1,524
	Not stated,	1			1	1					1	1	1	2	11
New London,	Males,	60	63	65	50	64	49	50	66	55	73	44	72	1	711
	Females,	59	60	56	47	49	56	45	59	72	51	51	56		661
	Not stated,	1			1	3	3				1	4	3		16
Fairfield,	Males,	62	64	86	89	80	98	79	84	93	75	88	101	5	1,066
	Females,	68	88	80	74	86	91	101	71	84	95	96	80	1	1,015
	Not stated,		1	2		1				1	1			4	10
Windham,	Males,	44	27	36	44	47	35	38	35	40	49	44	50		489
	Females,	49	46	53	44	29	33	31	34	35	38	43	30		465
	Not stated,														
Litchfield,	Males,	53	47	40	55	43	32	54	50	45	39	45	53	3	544
	Females,	60	35	51	39	42	33	41	44	34	41	41	36	1	474
	Not stated,	1			1			2	3				1	6	14
Middlesex,	Males,	16	25	27	41	29	26	24	35	37	31	24	24		339
	Females,	23	31	26	29	21	25	29	34	31	26	22	30		330
	Not stated,				1	1	1	1		1		1			6
Tolland,	Males,	27	29	19	23	18	18	22	21	18	26	26	17		264
	Females,	17	19	21	28	28	22	31	23	12	21	20	21	1	264
	Not stated,														
Total,	Males,	544	547	562	549	531	488	533	558	538	564	527	506	32	6,479
	Females,	486	500	503	482	499	486	510	493	500	488	498	447	22	5,914
	Not stated,	3	2	2	7	7	5	5	5	5	4	6	8	17	76
Grand Total.		1033	1049	1067	1033	1037	979	1048	1056	1043	1056	1031	961	71	12,469

TABLE III.

Exhibiting the number of Deaths in each County, classified according to the proximate Age of either sex.

COUNTY.	SEX.	Age under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	80 to 90 years.	90 to 100 years.	100 and upwards.	Age not stated.	Total.
Hartford,	Males,	163	58	29	35	69	47	54	50	62	59	36	3	2		697
	Females,	136	104	31	52	70	64	44	48	56	75	51	9	3		723
	Not stated,	17	4											2		24
New Haven,	Males,	267	133	53	42	59	75	58	79	70	69	37	7	112		962
	Females,	259	127	52	48	74	73	71	53	64	65	54	14	7		961
	Not stated,	13	6					1						4		24
New London,	Males,	108	39	13	25	34	38	39	35	41	34	30	5	1	6	448
	Females,	89	43	20	28	38	44	26	30	38	53	27	8	8		450
	Not stated,	11				1										12
Fairfield,	Males,	148	72	30	30	48	41	46	37	58	75	42	8	6		641
	Females,	116	89	21	35	56	60	34	36	52	52	36	16	1		584
	Not stated,	9												1		10
Windham,	Males,	69	42	8	11	22	16	21	15	27	38	16	4	2		291
	Females,	54	28	13	22	28	21	19	20	16	27	12	4	1		265
	Not stated,	9														9
Litchfield,	Males,	61	27	6	16	30	18	11	17	32	34	32	3	1	6	294
	Females,	31	24	8	28	33	19	20	31	35	39	26	4	2	8	306
	Not stated,	11	1				1							1		14
Middlesex,	Males,	51	15	7	21	22	17	11	13	24	43	11	2			237
	Females,	41	18	8	15	13	19	14	11	29	30	23	2	1		224
	Not stated,	5												9		14
Tolland,	Males,	42	20	8	5	8	8	8	9	16	15	16	3	1		159
	Females,	37	9	9	13	20	19	15	13	19	23	18	4	1		200
	Not stated,															
Total,	Males,	909	436	154	185	292	260	248	255	330	367	220	35	3	35	3729
	Females,	763	422	160	231	332	319	243	232	309	364	247	61	2	28	3713
	Not stated,	75	11			1	1	1						18		107
Grand Total,		1747	869	314	416	625	580	492	487	639	731	467	96	5	81	7549

TABLE IV.

Classification of the Causes of Death in the several Counties, for the year ending with December 31st, 1868, and the percentage of known causes.

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES, OR EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC, AND CONTAGIOUS.										
Cholera	7	10		5	2		1	1	26	.39
Cholera Infantum	90	160	36	79	20	12	16	16	429	6.49
Croup	19	20	9	9	7	4	2	4	74	1.12
Diarrhoea	17	27	6	19	11	4	1	4	89	1.35
Diphtheria	29	22	23	19	4	4	8	1	110	1.66
Dysentery	20	27	16	31	9	7	11	8	129	1.95
Erysipelas	17	15	5	6	4	7	2	4	60	.91
Fever	16	7	5	3	14	9	1	1	56	.84
“ Intermittent	1	1		2		1			5	.08
“ Remittent	1	1		2					4	.06
“ Typhus	81	104	32	33	31	30	30	25	366	5.54
Hooping Cough	4	9	3	12	4	8		3	38	.57
Influenza	2		1	1			1		5	.08
Measles		5		17	8	13	1		44	.67
Scarletina	73	64	16	17	19	8	8	5	210	3.18
Small Pox				4		3			7	.11
Syphilis	3		1						4	.06
Thrush	1	1	2			2	2	1	9	.14
Total	381	473	155	259	133	107	84	73	1665	25.20

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
II. OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.										
Abscess.....	5	4	2	4		7	1	2	25	.38
Atrophy.....	28	43	10	12	5	3	3	7	111	1.68
Cancer.....	19	20	11	16	10	16	16	6	114	1.72
Debility.....	21	31	16	36	27	4	11	3	149	2.25
Dropsy.....	24	37	17	34	8	21	13	7	161	2.44
Gout.....				3					3	.05
Hemorrhage.....	5	8	17	12	5	5	5		45	.68
Infantile.....	19	11	14	1	3	7	2	1	58	.88
Inflammation.....	2	5	5	3	1	4		3	23	.35
Malformation.....	3	3	4	4	1	2	4	3	24	.36
Mortification.....	6	5	2	3	3	3		3	25	.38
Scrofula.....	0	11	6	1		5	7	2	38	.57
Suddenly.....	6	1	1	2	2	1	5	2	20	.30
Tumor.....	7	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	21	.32
Total.....	151	181	98	133	67	79	68	40	817	12.36
III. NERVOUS ORGANS.										
Apoplexy.....	25	25	10	31	8	20	6	4	129	1.95
Cephalitis.....	12	19	7	21	10	2	3	5	79	1.20
Chorea.....	2								2	.03
Convulsions.....	43	68	12	37	10	8	6	3	187	2.83
Delirium Tremens.....	2	2	3	3			1	1	12	.18
Epilepsy.....	4	6	4	3	2	1	3	2	25	.38
Hydrocephalus.....	11	32	6	14	4	7	5	6	85	1.29
Insanity.....	1	17	2	1	1	4			16	.24
Paralysis.....	19	44	19	28	7	12	23	8	160	2.42
Tetanus.....	3	7		2					12	.18
Brain, Diseases of.....	48	46	19	19	11	14	16	13	186	2.81
Total.....	170	256	82	159	53	68	63	42	833	13.51

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
IV. RESPIRATIVE ORGANS.										
Asthma.....	3	1	1	1	1	1			8	.12
Bronchitis.....	4	19	2	5	6	6	1		43	.65
Consumption.....	185	283	139	190	99	75	72	47	1090	16.49
Hydrothorax.....	3	8	1	5	2	4	7	1	31	.47
Laryngitis.....		3	1				2		6	.09
Pleurisy.....		2		3			1		6	.09
Pneumonia.....	72	99	45	57	37	36	12	31	389	5.89
Quinsy.....				1					1	.02
Disease of Organs.....	15	18	5	19	5	6	2	2	72	1.09
Total.....	282	433	194	281	150	128	97	81	1646	24.91
V. CIRCULATIVE ORGANS..										
Aneurism.....		1	2			4	1		8	.12
Pericarditis.....	7	2	10	5	15	2	1	2	44	.67
Disease of Organs.....	23	66	35	26	6	8	17	12	193	2.92
Total.....	30	69	47	31	21	14	19	14	245	3.71

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
VI. DIGESTIVE ORGANS.										
Ascites.....		3	1					1	5	.07
Colic.....		2		1	1	2	1		7	.11
Dentition.....	2	11			1	1			15	.23
Dyspepsia.....	1			2					3	.04
Enteritis.....	5	7	5	8	7	7	2	4	45	.68
Gastritis.....	9	6	2	8	2	4	3	3	37	.56
Hepatitis.....	2	6	2	4	1	1	6	3	25	.38
Hernia.....	1	3	1	4		2	2	1	14	.21
Intussusception.....	1		1	4				1	7	.10
Jaundice.....	2			2	1	1	3	2	11	.17
Peritonitis.....	7	11	3	16	4	6	3	2	52	.79
Ulceration.....	1		3	3	1	1		3	12	.18
Worms.....		3			1				4	.06
Disease of Liver.....	6	15	4	6	3	3	5	4	46	.70
“ Spleen.....	2				1	1			4	.06
“ Organs.....	1	1	8	2	2	4	1		19	.29
Total.....	40	68	30	60	25	33	26	24	306	4.63
VII. URINARY ORGANS.										
Diabetes.....	5	2		6	2	3	3		21	.32
Cystitis.....	4	3	3	2	2				14	.21
Gravel.....	3		1	1			1		6	.09
Disease of Organs.....	13	12	8	7	2	7	5	4	58	.88
Total.....	25	17	12	16	6	10	9	4	99	1.50

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
VIII. GENERATIVE ORGANS.										
Child-birth.....	15	9	3	12	3	3	3	3	51	.77
Paramenia.....			1				1		2	.03
Puerperal Fever.....	6	6		8	2		1	1	25	.38
Disease of Organs.....	7	9	1	1	3	2		1	24	.36
Total.....	28	24	5	21	9	5	5	5	102	1.54
IX. LOCOMOTIVE ORGANS.										
Rheumatism.....	4	8		3		2	2	3	22	.33
Disease of Hip.....			1	1					2	.03
“ of Spine.....		4	6	3	2		1	2	18	.27
“ of Joints, &c.....	1		1	2				1	5	.08
Total.....	5	12	8	9	2	2	3	6	47	.71
X. INTEGUMENTIVE ORGANS.										
Anthrax.....	1		1						2	.03
Fistula.....		1							1	.02
Purpura.....	1	2							3	.05
Ulcers.....			1						1	.01
Disease of Skin.....	1				1				2	.03
Total.....	3	3	2		1				9	.14
XI. OLD AGE.....	67	102	72	35	23	52	27	21	449	6.80

DISEASES.		Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
XII. VIOLENCE.											
Accidents.....	21	31	19	32	16	5	6			130	1.97
Burns and Scalds.....	11	10	5	2	3	2	1		1	35	.53
Drowning.....	14	18	8	10	3	4	8		2	67	1.01
Execution.....											
Exposure.....		2	1							3	.05
Freezing.....	1	1			1	1				4	.06
Heat.....	2	1			1	1	2			7	.11
Homicide.....		3	3	1		1				8	.12
Hydrophobia.....											
Intemperance.....	3	3		2	1	1				10	.15
Lightning.....		1		3						4	.06
Malpractice.....	1									1	.01
Poison.....	6	3	3		2		1	1	1	16	.24
Starvation.....	1					1			1	3	.04
Suffocation.....	1	3			2		3			9	.14
Suicide.....	2	2	2	3	1	4	1	5	20	.30	
Wounds.....	2	2	2	4		1	1	1	13	.20	
Total.....	65	80	43	57	30	21	23	11	330	4.99	
XIII. UNKNOWN.....	128	102	108	82	18	61	25	19	543		
XIV. STILLBORN.....	69	127	54	42	27	34	26	19	398		
Grand Total.....	1444	1947	910	1235	565	614	475	359	7549		

RECAPITULATION.

DISEASES.	Percentage of known causes.							
	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.
I. Zymotic.....	381	473	155	289	133	107	84	73
II. Of Uncertain Seat.....	151	181	98	133	67	79	68	40
III. Of the Nervous Organs.....	170	256	82	159	53	68	63	42
IV. Of the Respirative Organs.....	282	433	194	281	150	128	97	81
V. Of the Circulative Organs.....	30	69	47	31	21	14	19	14
VI. Of the Digestive Organs.....	40	68	30	60	25	33	26	24
VII. Of the Urinary Organs.....	25	17	12	16	6	10	9	4
VIII. Of the Generative Organs.....	28	24	5	21	9	5	5	4
IX. Of the Locomotive Organs.....	5	12	8	9	2	2	3	6
X. Of the Integumentive Organs.....	3	3	2	85	23	52	27	21
XI. Old Age.....	67	102	72	57	30	21	23	11
XII. Violence.....	65	80	43	57	30	21	23	11
XIII. Unknown.....	1,247	1,718	743	1,111	520	519	424	321
XIV. Stillborn.....	128	102	108	82	18	61	25	19
	69	127	54	42	27	34	26	19
Total.....	1,444	1,947	910	1,235	565	614	475	359
								7,549
								100.00
								6,608
								19
								543
								398

TABLE V.

Whole number of Births, Marriages and Deaths for thirteen years.

BIRTHS.

COUNTIES.	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868
Hartford, - -	2311	2268	2409	2247	2383	2476	2274	2156	2085	2084	2241	2501	2535
New Haven, -	2503	2740	2504	2455	2872	2869	2495	2234	2285	2648	3076	3200	3266
New London, -	1391	1460	1583	1574	1497	1487	1516	1422	1348	1363	1411	1427	1388
Fairfield, - -	1901	1830	1748	1998	2052	1021	1717	1496	1498	1566	1832	2008	2091
Windham, - -	747	807	770	768	795	856	700	656	646	684	849	778	954
Litchfield, -	1059	1020	1066	1024	1012	1007	957	803	849	812	1001	944	1032
Middlesex, - -	730	769	776	773	785	747	697	643	617	599	712	668	675
Tolland, - -	497	461	443	520	477	521	447	475	456	446	501	503	528
Total, - -	11139	11355	11299	11259	11873	11934	10803	9885	9734	10202	11623	12029	12469

MARRIAGES.

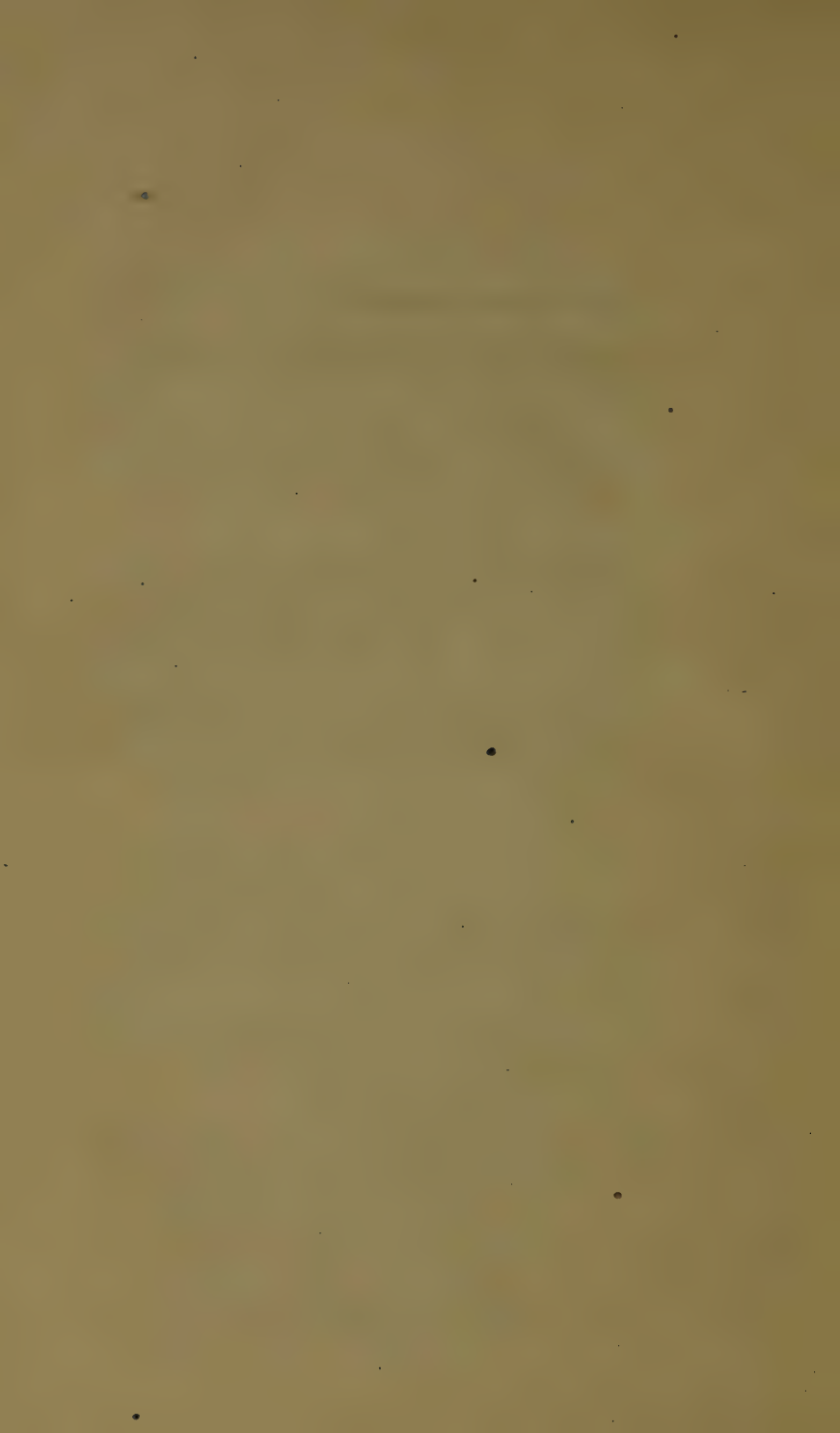
COUNTIES.	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868
Hartford, - -	911	764	806	821	818	771	809	737	876	956	1050	975	926
New Haven, -	811	807	785	764	888	829	773	728	978	1047	1112	1093	1156
New London, -	608	603	547	556	566	556	569	561	616	634	676	643	708
Fairfield, - -	597	541	543	566	592	518	494	488	561	621	740	742	727
Windham, - -	333	276	304	290	299	336	274	275	302	308	460	422	415
Litchfield, -	409	332	353	355	359	324	327	305	336	3-3	434	418	317
Middlesex, - -	242	228	225	249	307	223	251	190	212	286	282	281	282
Tolland, - -	178	196	174	177	207	195	204	183	206	225	224	205	173
Total, - -	4089	3747	3737	3768	4036	3757	3701	3467	4107	4460	4978	4779	4734

DEATHS.

COUNTIES.	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868
Hartford, - -	1161	1318	1396	1331	1530	1452	1732	1810	1672	1458	1653	1493	1444
New Haven, -	1588	1457	1505	1418	1718	1931	2207	1928	2208	1988	1757	1782	1947
New London, -	777	831	840	841	1037	951	1031	1277	1424	1143	1001	952	910
Fairfield, - -	892	916	968	1007	1129	1191	1299	1046	1361	1167	1119	1131	1235
Windham, - -	443	489	450	467	542	497	507	542	623	581	556	520	565
Litchfield, -	672	582	632	626	735	744	785	761	847	715	568	593	614
Middlesex, - -	498	577	505	523	601	578	595	679	557	553	541	506	475
Tolland, - -	293	335	322	320	310	361	385	399	417	345	325	366	359
Total, - -	6324	6585	6618	6533	7602	7735	8541	8442	9109	7950	7520	7348	7549

DIVORCES FOR NINE YEARS.

COUNTIES.	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868
Hartford, - -	52	57	56	69	89	64	82	74	78
New Haven, -	67	63	50	59	126	95	105	131	180
New London, -	66	30	33	59	52	73	74	78	59
Fairfield, - -	36	35	35	36	44	56	81	56	54
Windham, - -	29	39	19	19	34	38	53	39	43
Litchfield, -	32	25	30	24	46	39	32	41	22
Middlesex, - -	8	10	7	8	15	13	31	13	15
Tolland, - -	20	16	17	17	20	21	30	27	27
Total, - -	310	275	257	291	426	404	488	459	478



[From the General Statutes of 1866.

LAWS RELATING TO REGISTRATION.

TITLE VII. CHAPTER II.

REGISTRARS.

SECTION 71. Every registrar shall make oath or affirmation that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, and he shall hold his office for the period of one year from the first Monday in January next succeeding his appointment, and until another is appointed in his stead.

SEC. 72. If the registrar of any town shall die or resign, the selectmen of the town shall, without unnecessary delay, appoint another person registrar in his place, who shall hold his office until the first Monday in January next succeeding his appointment, and until another is appointed in his stead.

SEC. 73. The registrar shall ascertain, as accurately as he can, by actual inquiry, and in the manner prescribed by law, all the births, marriages and deaths occurring in his town, and shall make record of the same in a book or books kept by him for that purpose, in such form and with such particulars relating to such births, marriages and deaths, as shall be prescribed by law. He shall also give licenses to marry, according to the provisions of the first section of the act concerning domestic relations.

SEC. 74. His record of births shall state, in separate columns, the date of each birth, the child's name (if it have any), its sex, the names, ages, color and residence of its parents, and the occupation of its father.

SEC. 75. His record of marriages shall state, in separate columns, the date of each marriage solemnized in his town, the name, age, color, occupation, and birth-place, of each of the parties; the residence of each prior to, and at the time of marriage; the condition of each (whether single or widowed), immediately prior to the marriage; and the name and residence of the minister or magistrate by whom the parties were joined in marriage.

SEC. 76. His record of deaths shall state, in separate columns, the date of each death, the disease or other cause producing such

death; the name, age, color, sex, birth-place, last occupation, residence, and condition (whether single, married, or widowed), of the deceased.

SEC. 77. Every registrar shall amend his records, from time to time, as he may discover omissions or mistakes therein; and annually on or before the twenty-fifth day of January, after having made his records as perfect as by diligent inquiry he can do, he shall send the librarian an abstract of said records for the year next preceding the first day of said January; which abstract shall be made in such form as shall be prescribed by said librarian, and shall be duly attested by said registrar; and he shall deposit with the town clerk a true copy of the abstract, by him sent to the State librarian.

SEC. 78. The registrar of each town shall receive from its treasury, for ascertaining and recording in manner aforesaid, each birth, ten cents; each marriage, ten cents; each death, ten cents; and for making and sending to the State librarian the annual abstract, two dollars; and when said abstract is of a record that, in the aggregate, contains more than two hundred names, the registrar shall receive two cents for each name over said two hundred, in addition to the sum herein before given.

SEC. 79. Every physician or midwife, who shall have professional charge of the mother, at the birth of any child, and every nurse, or other attendant, who may act as midwife at such a time, in a case where no physician or midwife is employed, shall, during the first week of the calendar month next succeeding such births, furnish the registrar of the town wherein such births may have taken place, a certificate signed by such physician, midwife, nurse or other attendant, stating, from the best information which the signer of said certificate can obtain, the date of such birth, the child's name (if any it have), its sex, the names, ages, color and residence of its parents, and the occupation of its father.

SEC. 80. Every sexton or person, having charge of any public or private burial place, shall, during the first week of each calendar month, deliver to the registrar of the town in which such burial place is situated, a list of the names and dates of burial of the persons buried in such burial place, during the month next preceding.

SEC. 81. The physician who shall attend any deceased person shall, during the first week of the calendar month next succeeding such decease, leave with the registrar a certificate signed by him, and containing all the particulars relating to said deceased required by the seventy-sixth section of this act, and in case no physician attended such deceased person, the nearest of kin shall procure such certificate from some other physician, or substantial inhabitant of the town, and shall leave it with the registrar within fifteen days thereafter.

SEC. 82. Each physician, midwife, sexton, or other person, who shall perform the duties required by the three preceding sections, shall receive as compensation for each certificate so given the sum of twenty-five cents, to be paid from the treasury of the town in which such birth or death may occur.

SEC. 83. Every certificate given under the provisions of the eightieth and eighty-first sections of this act, shall be in the following form :

I certify, from the best information which I can obtain, that
died at on the day of A. D. 18 , aged
years months, and days. Condition, ; born in
 ; residence at the time of death, ; disease, or cause
of death, ; occupation, ; color,
Dated at this day of A. D. 18
 Attending physician, or inhabitant of said town,
as the case may be.

SEC. 84. The registrar of each town shall distribute in such town, to all persons who in his judgment are likely to need the same, blank forms for the certificates and returns required by this act.

SEC. 85. No person shall take the body of any deceased person out of the town wherein such deceased person died, without having first left with the registrar of that town a certificate, similar in all particulars to the one prescribed in the eighty-first section; and the registrar shall give a permit for the removal of such body, when said certificate shall have been so left with him.

SEC. 86. Every person who shall violate any of the foregoing provisions relating to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, shall pay for every such offence a fine of ten dollars, to the use of the town wherein such offence is committed.

SEC. 87. The State librarian shall annually prepare, and furnish to the registrars of the several towns, a sufficient number of blank forms for all the certificates and returns of births, marriages, and deaths required by the provisions of this act, *also blank books for the records of all registrars*; he shall accompany the same with such instructions and explanations as he may think necessary; shall receive said returns, and prepare or cause to be prepared therefrom, such tabular statements as will render them of practical utility, and exhibit their results in convenient form, and shall make report thereof annually to the general assembly, and do whatever may be necessary to carry said provisions into effect.

SEC. 88. Any town or city may enact municipal laws, more effectually to attain the objects contemplated by the foregoing provisions, relating to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, if the same do not conflict with the main and specific objects of said provisions, to wit: to procure the most perfect registration of the facts therein required; and the registrars of towns where such municipal laws may be enacted, shall comply with and execute them under the same oath and penalties, as are required by the previous provisions of this act.

SEC. 89. Whenever, in any town, any birth or death may happen, concerning which no certificate shall be returned to the registrar of said town, according to the previous provisions of this act, the registrar shall obtain the information required by law respecting such birth or death, for which service he shall be entitled to the compensa-

tion, herein given to physicians, midwives, and other persons, for similar services.

SEC. 90. The registrar of each town, on or before the first day of March of each year, shall record the name of every boy and girl made orphan, or half-orphan, before the first day of the preceding January, by the death of a parent enlisted from his precincts in the military or naval service of the United States, since the outbreak of the rebellion, tabulated in a book, with such items of patriotic devotion of the deceased, as the said registrar may deem of public interest; and on the first Tuesday in March of each year, he shall place the same with the town clerk, to be by him deposited among the public archives of the town.

SEC. 91. The registrar shall receive for the recording of the name of each child, twenty-five cents, to be paid from the treasury of the state, on the certificate of such registrar.

[*In Addition, July 24th, 1868.*]

SEC. 1. That registrars of marriages, births, and deaths, in the several towns in this state, be and they are hereby authorized and required to make and perfect all records of the births of any child or children which have been or shall hereafter be born in their respective towns, upon the affidavit of the father or mother of such child or children, sworn to before any proper officer authorized by law to administer oaths; *provided*, that such affidavit shall state the date of birth, the name and sex of such child or children, also, the names, ages, color, and residence of the parents, and the occupation of the father.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, July 24th, 1868.

TITLE XIII. CHAPTER I.

OF MARRIAGE.

[SECTION 1. Supplied by an act approved, July 24th, 1868.]

SEC. 1. That no persons shall be joined in marriage until the parties or one of them shall make application to the registrar of the town in which such marriage is to be solemnized, or, in case of his absence or inability, to the town clerk of said town, and shall give such registrar or town clerk information respecting the name, age, color, occupation, birth-place, residence, condition of each of them, (whether single or widowed). Such registrar or town clerk on receiving such information, and a fee of fifty cents, shall issue his certificate that the parties therein named have complied with the provisions of this act, which certificate shall be a license for any person authorized

by the laws of this state to join persons in marriage, to unite in marriage within said town, and that only, the parties therein named; but no such certificate shall be issued in case the persons applying, or either of them, are minors, and under the control of parents or guardians, until such parent or guardian shall give to the registrar or town clerk a written certificate of his consent to such marriage; and any registrar or town clerk who shall knowingly issue any such certificate without such consent first obtained, shall forfeit to the treasury of this State the sum of sixty-seven dollars.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 24th, 1868.

SEC. 2. Any person authorized by the laws of this state to join persons in marriage, who shall unite any person in marriage, without having first received the certificate provided in the next preceding section, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. Every person, who shall unite any person in marriage, shall indorse the fact upon the license certificate, stating the time and place of such marriage, with his signature thereto, and shall return the same to the registrar of the town in which it was issued, before or during the first week of the calendar month, next succeeding such marriage, and upon failure thereof shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars.

SEC. 4. The certificates required by the preceding sections of this act, shall be deemed, and taken, as sufficient prima facie evidence of the facts therein contained.

SEC. 5. All the penalties, which shall accrue from any violations of the second and third sections of this act, shall be for the use of the town within which the offence is committed, and the registrar shall sue for and prosecute the same before any proper tribunal.

SEC. 6. The judges of the supreme court of errors, judges of the superior court, justices of the peace, ordained ministers belonging to this state or any other state, so long as they continue in the work of the ministry, and any clergyman, regularly licensed according to the forms and usages of the denomination to which he belongs, and located in any society in this state, upon an engagement to continue as minister of such society, for a term of time not less than six months, and having charge thereof, may join persons in marriage, and all marriages attempted to be celebrated by any other persons shall be void; but all marriages, which shall be solemnized according to the forms and usages of any religious denomination in this state, shall be valid.

SEC. 9. Whoever undertakes to join persons in marriage, knowing that he is not authorized so to do, shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in a common jail not exceeding one year, or shall pay such fine and suffer such imprisonment both.

TITLE XIII. CHAPTER III.

DIVORCE.

SECTION 42. The clerks of the superior court in the several counties shall, at the close of each term of said court in their respective counties, make return to the State librarian of the number of divorces granted at said term, and the cause for which they were severally granted, which information shall be tabulated by the librarian, and published in the report on the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

REPORT

OF THE

BANK COMMISSIONER

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1869.

Printed by order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN:

THOMAS J. STAFFORD, STATE PRINTER.

1869.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BANK COMMISSIONER
OF CONNECTICUT.

To the General Assembly of the State :

The undersigned, having visited the several Savings Banks and Banks not organized under the National system, now submits his annual report.

The Banks of Discount and Deposit now in the State that have not organized under the National Banking Law, are as follows, viz. :

City Bank of New Haven,
Connecticut River Banking Co. of Hartford,
East Haddam Bank of East Haddam,
Mechanics Bank of New Haven,
Norfolk Bank of Norfolk,
State Bank of Hartford.

An abstract of the condition of these Banks will be found in this Report, showing the amount of their capital, together with the resources and liabilities of these institutions. The City Bank and Mechanics Bank of New Haven, the Connecticut River Banking Company and the State Bank of Hartford, are paying dividends and are managed with prudence and fidelity.

The Norfolk Bank has not yet recovered from losses sus-

tained and still remains not paying dividends, with its capital impaired.

The East Haddam Bank has not settled up its affairs, although it has done but little business for the year past, and what assets remain should, as soon as practicable, be divided among the stockholders. I am informed by the President that the Directors of the Bank will, as soon as possible, settle up the affairs of the Bank.

The affairs of the Stonington Bank are in the hands of receivers, but not yet settled on account of suits still pending in the courts and an unsettled claim of the Providence and Stonington Railroad Company, which the receivers inform me they hope to adjust and settle this spring. The receivers also inform me that the circulation has been redeemed and the depositors will be paid in full and that the stockholders will ultimately receive a dividend.

SAVINGS BANKS.

During the last session of the General Assembly one additional Savings Bank was chartered at Wolcottville, making fifty-five Savings Banks in the State.

These Savings Banks have deposits amounting, January 1st, 1869, to	\$41,803,681.45
Increase of deposits for the year,	5,520,220.64
Number of depositors, January 1st, 1869,	149,919
Average amount of deposit for each person,	278.84

The investments are as follows :

Loans on Real Estate,	\$21,031,619.39
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	2,507,551.82
Loans on Personal Security,	2,062,652.23
Bank Stocks owned by Savings Banks,	2,878,458.48
Railroad Stocks and Bonds,	799,615.00
United States Bonds,	10,585,029.60
Real Estate,	307,578.52
Market value of assets,	\$44,549,466.42
Excess over deposits,	2,745,784.97
State Tax,	340,332.95
United States Tax,	61,516.09

From this statement it will be seen that the condition of the Savings Banks in the State have much improved during the year past.

January 1st, 1868, the deposits were \$36,283,460.81.

The loans on real estate were \$16,787,715.33—much less than one half.

January 1st, 1869, the deposits amount to \$41,803,681.45.

The loans on real estate are \$21,031,619.39—more than one half of the deposits.

While the increase of deposits has been \$5,520,220.64, of that amount \$4,243,904.06 have been invested in loans secured on real estate. This is the first time in the history of Savings Banks in this State for many years that the loans secured by real estate have amounted to more than one half of the deposits. There is no reason why this should not continue hereafter. The applications for loans on real estate are now greater than the Savings Banks in the State can supply.

These institutions have all complied with the law passed at the last session of the General Assembly in having their accounts audited, a copy of which audit has been duly forwarded to the Commissioner.

There is some complaint from some of the Savings Banks that the auditing of the accounts, as provided in the act, has been attended with a large bill of expense, and many of them would much prefer to have their accounts examined by their own trustees, in place of persons not connected with the institutions. The Commissioner does not see the necessity of any change in the law of last year.

By this law the investments of Bank deposits are guarded against loss, and although restricted within certain limits, are proportionably safe, and little or no advantage would accrue from a repeal of the act, while the inconvenience and trifling expense attending the operation of the law, are more than balanced by the security afforded to depositors.

In the opinion of the Commissioner no further legislation is required in regard to these institutions during the present session of the General Assembly.

The Savings Bank at Collinsville, which last year failed to make a report in consequence of the embarrassed state of its affairs, has this year made its report. It is now under efficient management, and I trust will receive, as it deserves, the confidence of the community in which it is located.

A few of the Savings Banks in the State continue to pay seven per cent., against the uniform recommendation of the Commissioner.

Several new and commodious buildings have been erected by the Savings Banks in the State during the year.

The Connecticut Savings Bank, at New Haven, have just

completed a safe and commodious building for their use, as have also the Norwalk Savings Society at Norwalk. The Middletown Savings Bank have now in the process of erection a fine banking house in Middletown, and the Willimantic Savings Institute are about to erect a building of the same class at Willimantic, so that most of our Savings Banks will soon be located and doing business in safe and commodious banking houses.

The Commissioner can state in conclusion, that from the examination of these institutions during the past year, that they are managed with great prudence and fidelity, and it is proper to say that, in his official relations to these institutions he has, during his term of office, been treated with uniform courtesy and kindness.

THOMAS COWLES, *Bank Commissioner.*

BANKS OF DISCOUNT.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT
OF THEIR CONDITION.

CITY BANK, NEW HAVEN.

EZRA C. READ, *President.*GEORGE W. CURTIS, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1831.

LIABILITIES.	July, 1868.	October, 1868.	January, 1869.	April, 1869.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	13,819.00	13,494.00	12,856.00	12,645.00
Due to Banks in this State,	60,408.74	25,566.33	19,382.20	
Due to Banks out of this State,	222,603.83	237,759.83	131,329.53	119,008.30
Deposits not bearing interest,	306,305.58	289,063.94	249,162.14	223,988.82
Dividends unpaid,	21,261.89	908.00	21,368.63	792.00
Surplus funds,	14,800.00	14,800.00	17,431.58	17,300.00
Profit and Loss,	17.22	18,434.00	30.76	20,002.34
Total Liabilities,	\$ 1,189,216.26	1,100,026.10	951,560.84	893,736.46
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Other Real Estate,	13,259.61	13,638.61	14,925.77	14,925.77
Specie in the Bank,	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,713.00	6,100.00
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender Notes,	22,684.00	31,747.00	38,714.00	43,574.00
Due from Banks,	422,012.25	396,104.12	260,381.28	198,317.92
Due from Brokers and Agents,	17,130.17	22,048.81	10,987.14	9,977.15
United States Securities,	170,000.00	170,000.00	170,000.00	170,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds or Securities,	4,832.75	4,832.75	4,832.75	4,832.75
Expenses,		2,227.38		2,141.04
Checks and cash items immediately available	38,106.82	50,023.72	35,339.79	12,198.42
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	357,095.06	305,436.70	338,035.19	374,901.88
Discounted for parties out of this State,	64,399.27	71,217.00	34,436.11	24,873.37
Discounted for Directors,	3,696.33	6,750.00	18,195.81	11,894.16
Total Resources,	\$ 1,129,216.26	1,100,026.10	951,560.84	893,736.46

Highest amount of circulation during last quarter, \$12,853.

Daily average of circulation during the last quarter, \$12,755.

Daily average of specie during the last quarter, \$6,000.

Daily average of current funds deposited in Banks and with Bankers in New York and Boston, during the last quarter, \$141,695.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$7,219.90.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 707 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, nothing.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, January 1, 1869.

Par value of Stock, \$100. Market value, \$115.

United States license and tax paid last nine months, \$4,171.54.

Directors.—Ezra C. Read, Wm. Johnson, N. A. Bacon, S. D. Pardee, Atwater Treat, Wooster A. Ensign, Frederic Ives, R. S. Fellows, John W. Mansfield.

CONNECTICUT RIVER BANKING COMPANY, HARTFORD.

JOHN A. BUTLER, *President.*MILES W. GRAVES, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1824.

LIABILITIES.	July, 1868.	October, 1868.	January, 1869.	April, 1869.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	2,588.00	2,204.00	2,000.00	1,764.00
Due to Banks in this State,	9,286.06	11,489.93	22,733.30	12,254.86
Due to Banks out of this State,	39,644.52	44,223.19	42,564.11	45,932.56
Deposits,	274,729.87	249,694.17	160,769.06	283,908.55
Dividends unpaid,	10,252.50	465.50	15,365.00	626.00
Surplus funds,	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Profit and Loss,	11,624.65	14,671.97	21,320.92	24,557.06
Total Liabilities,	648,125.60	622,748.76	564,752.39	669,043.03
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Other Real Estate,	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
Specie in the Bank,	600.00	600.00	591.50	600.00
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender Notes,	5,275.00	6,018.00	10,573.00	8,709.00
Bills of other solvent Banks,	3,190.99	18,065.70	12,965.99	11,323.74
Due from Banks,	54,382.32	93,055.45	115,800.54	49,498.87
Due from Brokers and Agents,				34,481.86
Other Stocks, Bonds or Securities,	8,000.00	8,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Over Drafts,	7,889.58	2,928.73	9,466.34	1,597.23
Suspense Account,	1,842.98	1,792.98	1,609.26	1,608.51
Checks and cash items immediately available,		6,887.63	68.83	5,485.38
Loans and Discounts.				
Discounted for parties in this State,	872,802.59	340,998.56	269,456.13	402,645.54
Discounted for parties out of this State,	170,242.14	117,501.68	101,320.80	104,692.90
Discounted for Directors,	15,500.00	18,500.00	16,500.00	22,000.00
Total Resources,	648,125.60	622,748.76	564,752.39	669,043.03

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$2,000.

Daily average of circulation during the last quarter, \$1,850.

Daily average of specie during the last quarter, \$600.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 283 shares.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 6 per cent.

When paid or payable, January 1st, 1869.

Par value of stock, \$50. Market value, \$75.

United States license and tax paid last nine months, \$2,876.15.

Directors—John A. Butler, Joseph Church, John P. Ford, Charles H. Dexter, John C. Parsons, Sylvester G. Farnham, Jr., Richard W. H. Jarvis, Frank W. Cheney, Samuel E. Elmore.

EAST HADDAM BANK, EAST HADDAM.

SAMUEL ARNOLD, *President.*FREDERIC C. ARNOLD, *Acting Cashier.*

Incorporated 1831.

LIABILITIES.	July, 1868.	October, 1868.	January, 1869.	April, 1869.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . .	942.00	935.00	925.00	901.00
Deposits not bearing interest,	2,980.57	2,980.57	2,915.57	2,915.57
Dividends unpaid,	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00
Earnings since last dividend,	3,300.00	3,300.00	3,300.00	3,300.00
Total Liabilities,	\$ 67,294.57	67,287.57	67,212.57	67,188.57
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00
Other Real Estate,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Specie in the Bank,	650.00	650.00	650.00	650.00
Due from Brokers and Agents,	1,466.29	1,459.29	1,372.29	1,360.29
United States Securities,	1,030.00	1,030.00	1,030.00	1,030.00
Other Stocks, Bonds or Securities, . .	1,575.00	1,575.00	1,575.00	1,575.00
Profit and Loss,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Non-resident Tax,			12.00	
Over drafts,	9,780.06	9,780.06	9,780.06	9,780.06
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	35,592.22	35,592.22	35,592.22	35,592.22
Discounted for parties out of this State, .	8,866.00	8,866.00	8,866.00	8,866.00
Discounted for Directors,	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Total Resources,	\$ 67,294.57	67,287.57	67,212.57	67,188.57

Amount of suspended paper, meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$38,500.00.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$925.

Daily average of circulation during the last quarter, \$915.

Daily average of specie during the last quarter, \$650.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$135.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 433 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, 40 per cent.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, March, 1865.

Par value of stock, \$80. Market value, \$30.

Connecticut State tax paid last year, \$12.

MECHANICS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

N. F. THOMPSON, *President.*GEORGE R. CURTISS, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1824.

LIABILITIES.	July, 1868.	October, 1868.	January, 1869.	April, 1869.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . .	10,121.00	9,861.00	9,707.00	9,520.00
Due to Banks in this State,	16,967.67	11,544.74	21,686.42	36,194.82
Due to Banks out of this State,	100,159.85	52,153.23	59,436.17	61,632.90
Deposits not bearing interest,	180,360.00	225,596.59	163,007.56	165,950.10
Dividends unpaid,	16,007.00	1,236.00	15,588.00	969.00
Surplus funds,	50,710.18	50,710.18	50,928.96	50,928.96
Earnings since last dividend,		12,418.49		12,200.78
Profit and Loss,	1,174.27		520.62	
Total Liabilities,	\$ 675,499.97	663,520.23	620,874.73	637,396.56
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Specie in the Bank,	2,047.88	1,811.18	1,566.81	931.17
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender Notes, .	6,100.00	12,400.00	11,200.00	2,500.00
Bills of other solvent Banks,	31,249.96	22,316.24	24,737.78	17,118.60
Due from Banks,	26,523.64	71,336.92	34,282.94	88,989.07
United States Securities,	82,000.00	82,000.00	82,000.00	82,000.00
United States Monthly Tax,	574.27	352.02	520.62	337.30
United States License Tax,	600.00			
Over Drafts,	134.81	166.36	142.75	267.53
Expenses since last Dividend,		124.19		
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, .	483,457.79	442,861.05	429,213.83	410,084.42
Discounted for Directors,	28,811.62	16,152.27	23,210.00	21,168.47
Total Resources,	675,499.97	663,520.23	620,874.73	637,396.56

Highest amount of circulation the last quarter, \$9,707.00

Semi-weekly average of circulation during the last quarter, \$9,601.00.

Semi-weekly average of specie during the last quarter, \$1,390.14.

Semi-weekly average of current funds deposited in Banks and with Bankers in New York and Boston, during the last quarter, \$46,185.16.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$15,000.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 323 shares.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 5 per cent.

When paid or payable, January 1, 1869.

Par value of stock, \$60. Market value, \$84.

U. S. License and Tax paid last nine months, \$2,168.70.

Directors.—N. F. Thompson, Henry White, Thomas R. Trowbridge,, Edwin Marble, Charles S. Leete, Henry L. Cannon, Samuel E. Barney, John P. Tuttle.

NORFOLK BANK, NORFOLK.

J. H. WELCH, *President.*J. N. COWLES, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1856.

LIABILITIES.	July, 1868.	October, 1868.	January, 1869.	April, 1869.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . .	910.00	758.00	724.00	714.00
Due to Banks in this State,	1,549.93	2,645.94	606.64	
Due to Banks out of this State,				410.00
Deposits not bearing interest,	15,026.15	7,777.50	8,482.34	11,482.57
Surplus funds,		3,978.36	5,052.81	7,058.41
Earnings since last dividend,	20,088.81			
Total Liabilities,	137,574.89	115,159.80	114,815.79	119,664.98
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	3,535.21	3,535.21	3,535.21	3,535.21
Specie in the Bank,	277.13	271.86	414.11	260.00
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender Notes, .	3,000.00	3,000.00	4,515.00	3,000.00
Bills of other solvent Banks,	1,374.00	1,701.00		1,314.00
Due from Banks,	16,364.74	12,298.24	9,333.82	12,711.15
Stock of the Bank owned by the same, .	5,600.00			
United States Securities,	3,836.40	831.51	777.51	1,829.01
Other Stocks, Bonds or Securities, . .	15,352.00	20,796.00	14,461.00	16,180.00
United States Monthly Tax,	977.45	214.87	347.04	609.13
Non-resident Tax,	451.60	451.60	603.85	603.85
Expenses since last dividend,	1,130.22	155.82	411.22	599.71
Checks and cash items immediately available	1,345.55	970.06	510.69	2,211.84
Loans and Discounts.				
Discounted for parties in this State, .	70,265.59	50,833.63	62,806.34	52,311.08
Discounted for parties out of this State,	7,500.00	15,000.00	10,500.00	18,000.00
Discounted for Directors,	6 566.00	5,100.00	6,600.00	6,500.00
Total Resources,	\$ 137,574.89	115,159.80	114,815.79	119,664.98

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$724.

Daily average of circulation during the last quarter, \$720.

Daily average of specie during the last quarter, \$260.

Daily average of current funds deposited in Banks and with Bankers in New York and Boston, during the last quarter, \$6,800.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$4,500.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, \$8,000.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, uncertain.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, August, 1864.

Par value of stock, \$100. Market value, \$60.

United States tax and license, last six months, \$609.13.

STATE BANK, HARTFORD.

C. H. BRAINERD, *President.*GEO. F. HILLS, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1849.

LIABILITIES.	July, 1868.	October, 1868.	January, 1869.	April, 1869.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	12,863.00	12,381.00	12,004.00	11,793.00
Due to Banks in this State,	5,370.69	21,613.05	6,252.67	12,682.18
Due to Banks out of this State,	93,955.17	118,444.23	146,879.16	99,341.96
Deposits,	457,950.74	451,756.65	417,796.56	555,505.17
Dividends unpaid,	702.00	702.00	14,705.00	948.50
Profit and Loss,	617.47	9,352.26	14,100.75	26,980.33
Total Liabilities,	\$971,459.07	1,014,149.19	1,011,738.14	1,107,251.14
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Specie,	10,236.45	10,001.68	10,098.52	10,363.58
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender Notes, } Bills of other solvent Banks, }	17,870.18	29,589.06	29,834.73	14,392.65
Due from Banks,	208,038.05	194,930.51	214,622.54	171,269.70
Revenue Stamps,	543.21	359.71	511.48	204.80
Non-resident Tax,	142.24	115.33	202.33	24.01
Over drafts,	505.51	458.38	1,126.49	678.28
Checks and cash items immediately available	2,397.32	1,574.49	4,181.47	414.59
Loans and Discounts.				
Discounted for parties in this State,	586,207.73	617,876.25	610,889.69	734,201.71
Discounted for parties out of this State,	60,606.76	73,432.28	45,209.41	68,640.34
Discounted for Directors,	34,911.62	35,711.50	45,061.48	57,061.48
Total Resources,	\$971,459.07	1,014,149.19	1,011,738.14	1,107,251.14

Amount of suspended paper, meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$1,800.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$11,975.

Daily average of circulation during the last quarter, \$11,889.

Daily average of specie during the last quarter, \$10,138.67.

Daily average of current funds deposited in Banks and with Bankers in New York and Boston, during the last quarter, \$83,874.44

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 861 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, none.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, January, 1869.

Par value of Stock, \$100. Market value, \$108.

United States license and tax paid last year, \$6,494.10.

Directors.—C. H. Brainard, Asa S. Porter, Wm. Gay, Joseph Toy, Chas. I. Hills, A. C. Hotchkiss, Henry Kellogg, P. Jewell, Jr., N. Hollister.

ABSTRACT OF THE STATEMENTS OF THE STATE BANKS, APRIL 1st, 1869.

BANKS.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Specie.	United States Bonds.	Loans to persons out of the State.	Total Loans and Discounts.	Total Resources.	United States Tax.	Conn. State Tax.
City Bank, New Haven, -	- \$ 500,000.00	12,645.00	223,988.82	893,736.46	6,100.00	170,000.00	24,873.37	411,669.41	893,736.46	4,171.54	
Conn. River Banking Co., Hartford,	250,000.00	1,764.00	283,908.55	669,043.03	6,000.00		104,692.90	529,338.44	669,043.03	2,876.15	
East Haddam Bank, -	60,000.00	901.00	2,915.57	67,188.57	650.00	1,030.00	8,866.00	44,593.22	67,188.57		
Mechanics Bank, New Haven,	300,000.00	9,520.00	165,950.10	637,396.56	931.00	82,000.00		431,252.89	637,396.56	2,168.70	12.00
Worfolk Bank, -	100,000.00	714.00	11,482.57	119,664.98	260.00	1,829.01	18,000.00	76,811.08	119,664.98	609.13	
State Bank, Hartford, -	400,000.00	11,793.00	555,505.17	1,107,251.14	10,363.58		68,640.84	859,903.53	1,107,251.14	6,494.10	
	\$ 1,610,000.00	37,337.00	1,243,750.78	3,454,280.74	24,304.75	254,859.01	225,078.21	233,568.57	3,494,280.74	16,319.62	12.00

SAVINGS BANKS.



QUARTERLY STATEMENT
OF THEIR CONDITION.

BETHEL SAVINGS BANK, BETHEL.

HORACE R. NORTHROP, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1863.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$18,948.77
Balance of Interest Account,	377.99
Surplus Fund,	318.88
Total Liabilities	\$19,645.64

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	15,240.00	15,240.00	15,240.00
Loans on Personal Security,	1,286.40	1,286.40	1,286.40
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Deposit in First National Bank, Bethel,	1,857.57	1,857.57	1,857.57
Cash on hand,	389.36	389.36	389.36
Expenses,	872.31	872.31	872.31
Total Assets, \$	19,645.64	19,645.64	19,645.64

Present number of Depositors, 163.

Largest amount to one person, \$800.14.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$11,527.52.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$13,876.16.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$1,857.57.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, \$450.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$872.31.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$1,416.70.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$128.22.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$1.74.

BRIDGEPORT SAVINGS BANK, BRIDGEPORT.

GEORGE STERLING, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1842.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$2,006,574.66
Surplus Fund,	75,582.70
All other Liabilities,	8,500.00
Total Liabilities,	\$2,090,657.36

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	\$ 1,030,941.00	1,030,941.00	1,030,941.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	116,250.00	116,250.00	116,250.00
Loans on Personal Security,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Banking House,	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00
Land in Wisconsin,	6,000.00	6,000.00	9,000.00
20 shares Park National Bank, New York,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,800.00
20 shares Metropolitan National Bank, N. York,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,600.00
20 shares Hanover National Bank, New York,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,120.00
40 shares Galatin National Bank, New York,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,160.00
40 shares American Exchange Bank, New York,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,500.00
100 shares National Bank of Commerce, N. York,	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,500.00
20 shares National Bank of State of N. Y., N. Y.,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,200.00
140 shares Chatham National Bank, New York,	3,500.00	3,500.00	4,500.00
93 shares Phoenix National Bank, New York,	1,860.00	1,860.00	1,860.00
52 shares Man. and Merchants Nat. B'k, N. Y.,	5,200.00	5,200.00	5,200.00
20 shares Continental National Bank, New York,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
100 shares Merchants National Bank, New York,	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00
30 shares Aetna National Bank, Hartford,	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,250.00
30 shares Importers and Traders Nat. B'k, N. Y.,	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,700.00
20 shares Shoe and Leather National B'k, N. Y.,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00
70 shares Conn. National Bank, Bridgeport,	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,500.00
10 shares City National Bank, Bridgeport,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,100.00
45 shares First National Bank, Bridgeport,	4,500.00	4,500.00	5,000.00
20 shares Pequonnock Nat. Bank, Bridgeport,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
United States 5-20 Bonds,	172,400.00	172,400.00	181,000.00
United States 5 Bonds of 1881,	44,200.00	44,200.00	48,600.00
United States 10-40 Bonds,	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,300.00
United States 5-20 Regular Bonds,	407,000.00	407,000.00	427,000.00
United States 5-20 Regular Bonds of 1881,	45,000.00	45,000.00	49,500.00
United States 10-40 Regular Bonds,	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Connecticut State Bonds,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Bridgeport City Bonds,	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00
Bridgeport Town Bonds,	59,000.00	59,000.00	59,000.00
Hartford City Bonds,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00

BRIDGEPORT SAVINGS BANK, BRIDGEPORT,

(Continued.)

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Danbury Bonds, \$	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
New York City Bonds,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien R. R. Bonds,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Harlem R. R. Bonds,	6,280.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Housatonic R. R. Bonds,	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Naugatuck R. R. Bonds,	9,500.00	9,500.00	10,000.00
Bridgeport School District,	5,362.00	5,362.00	5,362.06
Cash on hand,	24 164.86	24,164.36	24,164.30
Total Assets, \$	2,090,657.86	2,090,657.36	2,141,107.36

Present number of Depositors, 5,969.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,177.49.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$597,775.28.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$374,520.18.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$223,255.10.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 7 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$4,718.59.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$140,664.43, and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$12,877.37.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$2,075.72.

CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK, NORWICH.

CHARLES M. COIT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$1,047,259.95
Balance of interest account,	19,142.93
Surplus Fund,	5,546.81
All other Liabilities,	700.00
Total Liabilities,	\$1,072,649.69

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	426,736.66	426,736.66	426,736.66
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	185,203.85	185,203.85	185,203.85
Loans on Personal Security,	64,900.00	64,900.00	64,900.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Real Estate, Griswold, Conn.,	723.59	723.59	723.59
Banking House,	20,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00
Fourth National Bank, New York,	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,780.00
Ninth National Bank, New York,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,600.00
Central National Bank, New York,	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00
Importers and Traders Bank, New York,	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,900.00
Nassau National Bank, New York,	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,210.00
Corn Exchange Bank, New York,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,300.00
American Exchange Bank, New York,	10,000.00	11,500.00	11,500.00
Second National Bank, Norwich,	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,675.00
Uncas National Bank, Norwich,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
United States Sixes of 1881,	12,000.00	12,000.00	13,740.00
United States 5-20 of 1865,	25,300.00	25,300.00	27,292.34
United States 5-20, new,	68,200.00	70,178.13	75,531.50
United States 5-20, of 1867,	134,150.00	134,150.00	148,906.50
Norwich Water Fund Bonds,	44,000.00	44,000.00	44,000.00
Joliet & Chicago R. R. Bonds, 8 per cent.,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,300.00
Expense account,	890.47	890.47	890.47
Heating account,	340.39	340.39	340.39
Cash on hand,	22,726.60	22,726.60	22,726.60
Total Assets,	1,069,171.56	1,072,649.69	1,106,256.90

Present number of Depositors, 2,580.

Largest amount to one person, \$8,745.27.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$44,686.25.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$204,462.94.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$240,223.31.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$723.59.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK, NORWICH, (*Continued.*)

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 7 per cent.

When were they payable? March and September.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,882.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$62,758.08.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$11,591.81.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$1,412.03.

CITY SAVINGS BANK, BRIDGEPORT.

S. M. MIDDLEBROOK, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1859.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$959,465.63
Balance of Interest Account,	28,474.50
Total Liabilities,	\$987,940.13

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	\$ 418,015.00		
Loans on Stocks, Bonds and Personal Security,	44,500 00		
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Fourth National Bank, New York,	20,000.00		
Ninth National Bank, New York,	10,000.00		
Tenth National Bank, New York,	10,000.00		
Central National Bank, New York,	10,000.00		
Phoenix National Bank, New York,	10,000.00		
St. Nicholas National Bank, New York,	10,000.00		
National Bank of North America, New York,	10,000.00		
Manufacturers and Merchants Nat. Bank, N. Y.,	10,000.00		
Bridgeport City National Bank,	5,000.00		
United States 5-20 Bonds,	175,000.00		
United States Bonds of 1881,	75,000.00		
New York State and County Bonds,	40,000.00		
Brooklyn Public Park Bonds,	50,000.00		
Bridgeport City and Town Bonds,	16,000.00		
Danbury Town and Water Bonds,	10,000.00		
Tax Account,	3,383.77		
Office Expenses,	1,623.79		
Cash on hand,	59,417.57		
Total Assets,	\$ 987,940.13		

Present number of Depositors, 4,000.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,150.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$384,551.46.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$233,242.04.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$151,309.42.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$10,000.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$3,050.79.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$71,008.15.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased; either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$14,880.36.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$340.12.

COLLINSVILLE SAVINGS BANK, COLLINSVILLE.

SAMUEL N. CODDING, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1853.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$99,861.33
Balance of interest account and Surplus Fund,	8,980.55
Total Liabilities,	\$108,841.88

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans,</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	37,540.48	37,540.48	37,540.48
Loans on Stocks, Bonds and Personal Security,	30,859.99	30,859.99	30,859.99
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
United States Sixes, 1881,	100.00	100.00	114.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862,	10,600.00	10,600.00	11,236.00
United States 15-40 Bonds,	500.00	500.60	500.00
Deposited with the Collins Company,	15,745.16	15,745.16	15,745.16
Deposited with G. P. Bissell & Co.,	5,155.68	5,155.68	5,155.68
Deposited with the N. E. Bank of Hartford,	6,806.03	6,806.03	6,806.03
Cash on hand,	65.74	65.74	65.74
Due from sundry persons for interest,	1,468.80	1,468.80	1,468.80
Total Assets, \$	108,841.88	108,841.88	109,491.88

Present number of Depositors, 656.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,025.62.

Amount deposited during the last six months, \$4,435.75.

Amount withdrawn during the last six months, \$14,151.15.

Decrease of Deposits the last six months, \$9,714.37.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past six months, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of the last dividend? 6 per cent.

When was it payable? July, 1868.

Total expenses of last six months, \$198.48.

Total amount received for interest during last six months, \$3,357.67.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. ?

6 per cent. and legal taxes?

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

JOHN W. MANSFIELD, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1857.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$1,514,840.44
Balance of Interest Account,	48,128.47
Surplus Fund,	8,567.49
Total Liabilities,	\$1,571,536.40

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	791,075.00	791,075.00	791,075.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	10,400.00	10,400.00	10,400.00
Loans on Personal Security,	145,000.00	145,000.00	145,000.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Real Estate,	8,425.00	8,425.00	12,000.00
240 shares Second National Bank, New Haven,	24,000.00	24,000.00	28,800.00
150 shares Yale National Bank, New Haven,	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,250.00
37 shares Tradesmen's Nat'l B'k, New Haven,	3,700.00	3,700.00	4,810.00
150 shares Nat'l B'k of Commerce, New York,	15,000.00	15,000.00	18,300.00
150 shares National B'k of Republic, New York,	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,500.00
150 shares Continental National B'k, New York,	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,900.00
150 shares Ocean National Bank, New York,	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,500.00
100 shares American Exchange Bank, New York,	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,500.00
30 shares Manufacturers Bank, New York,	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,300.00
United States 5-20 Bonds of 1865,	105,000.00	105,000.00	115,500.00
United States Bonds of 1881,	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,400.00
United States 5-20 Bonds of 1867,	113,000.00	113,000.00	124,300.00
United States 10-40 Bonds,	50,000.00	50,000.00	52,500.00
Middletown Town Bonds,	41,000.00	41,000.00	41,000.00
Ridgefield Town Bonds,	11,500.00	11,500.00	11,500.00
New Haven Town Bonds,	53,000.00	53,000.00	53,000.00
New Britain Town Bonds,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
New Haven Water Bonds,	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00
Cash on hand,	49,334.18	49,334.18	49,334.18
Expense Account,	3,102.22	3,102.22	3,102.22
Total Assets,	\$ 1,571,536.40	1,571,536.40	1,619,971.40

Present number of Depositors, 4,528.

Largest amount to one person, \$8,398.39.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$553,751.78.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$385,233.44.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$168,518.29.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum on deposits, 6 per cent.

Interest on deposits, 6 per cent. per annum.

Total expenses of the year, \$1,100.00.

CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANK, N. HAVEN, (*Continued.*)

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$106,520.68.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and portion of tax.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$9,229.32.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$4,988.73.

DEEP RIVER SAVINGS BANK, DEEP RIVER.

SEDLEY SNOW, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$192,145.41
Balance of interest account,	1,156.37
Surplus Fund,	3,514.00
All other Liabilities,	360.50
Total Liabilities,	\$197,176.28

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	99,992.00	99,992.00	99,992.00
Loans on Personal Security,	11,150.00	11,150.00	11,150.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
20 shares National Bank of Commerce, N. York,	2,000.00	1,970.00	2,405.00
87 shares Deep River National Bank, Conn.,	8,700.00	8,700.00	10,005.00
12 shares Saybrook National Bank, Essex, Conn.,	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,380.00
40 shares Continental National Bank, N. Y.,	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,920.00
25 shares Mechanics Banking Association, N. Y.,	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,475.00
40 shares Fourth National Bank, New York,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,100.00
30 shares Shoe and Leather National Bank, N. Y.,	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,780.00
80 shares Ocean National Bank, New York,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,240.00
20 shares Central National Bank, New York, .	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,110.00
20 shares Ninth National Bank, New York,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,160.00
20 shares St. Nicholas National Bank, New York,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,200.00
United States 5.20 Coupon Bonds,	47,500.00	47,500.00	51,418.75
United States Bonds of 1881,	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,330.00
3 Beloit, Wisconsin, Bonds,	1,500.00	1,414.28	1,500.00
Total Assets, \$	197,292.00	197,176.28	205,165.75

Present number of Depositors, 984.

Largest amount to one person, \$6,257.43.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$45,897.26.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$27,613.59.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$18,283.67.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? May and November.

Total expenses of last year, \$516.77.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$11,860.22.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$1,115.76.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$256.38.

DERBY SAVINGS BANK, DERBY.

THADDEUS G. BIRDSEYE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1846.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$488,460.50
Balance of Interest Account,	32,177.27
Total Liabilities,	\$520,637.77

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	275,731.53		
Loans on Personal Security,	25,844.18		
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Metropolitan National Bank, New York,	5,000.00	5,800.00	
Union National Bank, New York,	3,000.00	3,510.00	
Fourth National Bank, New York,	5,000.00	5,237.50	
Citizens National Bank, Waterbury,	4,000.00	3,500.00	
Yale National Bank, New Haven,	7,000.00	7,010.00	
Birmingham National Bank, Birmingham,	13,500.00	13,900.00	15,525.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862,	64,000.00	66,071.25	
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867,	10,000.00	10,875.00	
United States 5-20 Bonds, registered,	70,000.00	70,000.00	
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1868,	5,000.00	5,362.50	
United States 6's, of 1881,	13,000.00	13,000.00	
United States 10-40 Bonds,	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Connecticut State Bonds,	7,000.00	6,720.00	
Sixth School District, Derby, Bonds,	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Profit and Loss,	2,793.05		
Cash on hand,	5,769.01		
Total Assets, \$	520,637.77		

Present number of Depositors, 1,894.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,222.70.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$179,599.11.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$126,819.53.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$52,779.58.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent. and taxes.

When were they payable? July 1st and January 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,685.92.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$38,288.31.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$3,175.76.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$430.50.

ESSEX SAVINGS BANK, ESSEX.

EDWARD W. REDFIELD, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$265,485.97
Surplus Fund,	7,957.36
All other Liabilities,	14.64

Total Liabilities, \$273,457.97

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	104,668.00	104,668.00	104,668.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	9,058.45	9,058.45	9,058.45
Loans on Personal Security,	26,008.34	26,008.34	26,008.34
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
56 shares Bank of Commerce, New York,	5,600.00	5,600.00	6,664.00
20 shares Marine Bank, New York,	1,000.00	1,000.00	900.00
30 shares American Exchange Bank, New York,	3,000.00	3,257.50	3,375.00
15 shares Continental Bank, New York,	1,500.00	1,586.25	1,500.00
10 shares Bank of America, New York,	1,000.00	992.50	1,500.00
20 shares Park Bank, New York,	2,000.00	2,062.50	2,900.00
18 shares Del. and Hudson Canal Co., New York,	1,800.00	1,792.50	2,340.00
70 shares Ocean Bank, New York,	3,500.00	3,590.00	3,885.00
30 shares Chatham Bank, New York,	750.00	635.62	1,050.00
15 shares Bank of New York, New York,	1,500.00	1,507.50	2,010.00
30 shares Union Bank, New York,	1,500.00	1,471.87	1,875.00
20 shares Phoenix Bank, Hartford,	2,000.00	1,979.00	2,600.00
16 shares Second National Bank, New Haven,	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,760.00
25 shares Ninth National Bank, New York,	2,500.00	2,600.00	2,700.00
25 shares Shoe and Leather Nat. B'k, New York,	2,500.00	2,800.00	2,975.00
United States 1881 Bonds,	6,000.00	5,918.75	6,845.00
United States 5-20 Bonds,	57,000.00	57,350.00	63,603.00
United States 10-40 Bonds,	10,000.00	9,987.50	10,525.00
Ohio State Bonds,	4,000.00	3,620.00	4,040.00
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bonds,	9,000.00	8,675.00	9,000.00
New Jersey Central Railroad Bonds,	2,000.00	1,960.00	2,040.00
Galena and Chicago Railroad Bonds,	3,000.00	2,970.00	3,000.00
Hudson River Railroad Bonds,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Railroad Bridge Bonds,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,200.00
Office Furniture and Safe,	445.85	445.85	445.85
Cash on hand and in Bank,	6,118.24	6,118.24	6,118.24
Sundry Book Accounts,	2.60	2.60	2.60
Total Assets, \$	273,351.48	273,457.97	287,588.48

Present number of Depositors, 1,305.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,222.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$63,735.38

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$48,176.95.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$15,558.43.

ESSEX SAVINGS BANK, ESSEX, (*Continued.*)

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends! 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,216.71.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$20,149.76

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$2,819.43.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$368.39.

FALLS VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK, FALLS VILLAGE.

A. C. RANDALL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1854.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$223,096.33
Balance of Interest Account,	7,678.72
Surplus Fund,	5,750.00
Total Liabilities,	\$236,525.05

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	80,821.56	80,821.56	80,821.56
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	25,971.00	25,971.00	25,971.00
Loans on Personal Security,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
National Iron Bank Stock,	19,250.00	19,250.00	22,137.50
Fourth National Bank Stock, New York,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,050.00
Ocean National Bank Stock, New York,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,200.00
Continental National Bank Stock, New York,	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,900.00
New York State Bounty Loan,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,400.00
United States Currency Bonds,	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Connecticut Bonds,	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
Housatonic Railroad Bonds,	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Expense Account,	30.00	30.00	30.00
Cash on hand,	38,452.49	38,452.49	38,452.49
Total Assets, \$	236,525.05	236,525.05	239,962.55

Present number of Depositors, 741.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,426.08.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$81,852.01.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$49,672.45.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$32,179.56.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$743.85.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$16,094.19.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent per annum? No.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$1,534.34.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$562.91.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, MIDDLETOWN.

O. VINCENT COFFIN, *Treasurer*.

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$1,139,387.07
Balance of interest account,	27,003.58
Total Liabilities,	\$1,166,390.65

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	\$ 458,680.00	458,680.00	458,680.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	21,652.66	21,652.65	21,652.66
Loans on Personal Security,	19,200.00	19,200.00	19,200.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
300 shares Fourth National Bank, New York,	30,000.00	30,000.00	31,750.00
250 shares Continental National Bank, New York,	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,500.00
500 shares Ocean National Bank, New York, . .	25,000.00	25,000.00	27,500.00
200 shares Commerce National Bank, New York,	20,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00
150 shares Central National Bank, New York,	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,500.00
100 shares Commonwealth National Bank, N. Y.,	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,500.00
300 shares Phoenix National Bank, New York,	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,450.00
70 shares Shoe and Leather National Bank, N. Y.	7,000.00	7,000.00	8,750.00
100 shares Ninth National Bank, New York,	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,200.00
10 shares Metropolitan National Bank, N. Y.,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,450.00
28 shares Home National Bank, West Meriden,	2,800.00	2,800.00	3,050.00
15 shares Charter Oak National Bank, Hartford,	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,875.00
13 shares Citizens National Bank, Waterbury,	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,350.00
10 shares Central National Bank, Middletown,	750.00	750.00	850.00
8 shares Merchants National Bank, Boston,	800.00	800.00	850.00
United States 5-20 per cent. Regular Bonds, 1864,	20,000.00	20,000.00	21,200.00
United States 6-20 Regular Bonds, new, . . .	200,000.00	200,000.00	916,000.00
United States 5-20 Regular Bonds, 1868, . .	115,000.00	115,000.00	134,000.00
United States Sixes Regular Bonds, 1868, . .	115,000.00	115,000.00	115,000.00
New York State 7 per cent. Bonds,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,500.00
Kentucky 6 per cent. Bonds,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
New York County Bonds,	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Town of Middletown Bonds,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures,	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Premium Account,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Cash on hand,	17,207.99	17,207.99	17,207.99
Total Assets,	\$ 1,166,390.65	1,166,390.65	1,210,515.65.

Present number of Depositors, 2,970.

Largest amount to one person, \$11,500.00.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$563,360.51.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$277,511.73.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, MID- DLETOWN, (*Continued.*)

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$285,848.78.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 7 per cent.

When were they payable? February 1st and August 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$3,898.41.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$68,619.31.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$11,345.95.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$597.94.

FARMINGTON SAVINGS BANK, FARMINGTON.

SAMUEL S. COWLES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$817,042.79
Balance of Interest Account,	25,541.62
Surplus Fund,	20,000.00
Total Liabilities,	<u>\$862,584.41</u>

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	527,098.00	527,098.00	527,098.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	12,820.00	12,820.00	12,820.00
Loans on Personal Security,	67,075.00	67,075.00	67,075.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Banking House,	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Cairns Property, Farmington,	1,890.46	1,890.46	1,890.46
50 shares Charter Oak National Bank, Hartford,	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,150.00
80 shares Farmers and Mechanics Nat. B'k, H'tfd,	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,960.00
20 shares City National Bank, Hartford,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,160.00
40 shares State National Bank, Hartford,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,160.00
20 shares Phoenix National Bank, Hartford,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,700.00
10 shares Mercantile National Bank, Hartford,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,110.00
20 shares Aetna National Bank, Hartford,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,420.00
10 shares First National Bank, Hartford,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,400.00
22 shares New Haven National Bank, New Haven,	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,750.00
20 shares Merchants National Bank, New Haven,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,160.00
30 shares Meriden National Bank, Meriden,	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,240.00
80 shares Home National Bank, Meriden,	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,320.00
25 shares Merchants National Bank, New York,	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,500.00
25 shares American Exchange Nat. B'k, N. York,	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,825.00
8 shares New Haven and Northampton Co.,	800.00	440.00	440.00
United States 6's of 1881,	40,000.00	40,000.00	45,700.00
United States 5-20's,	145,500.00	145,500.00	157,113.00
Rock Island County Bond,	1,000.00	862.89	1,000.00
Galena and Chicago Railroad Bonds,	5,000.00	4,506.49	4,880.00
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Bonds,	1,500.00	1,376.74	1,365.00
Illinois Central Railroad Bonds,	1,000.00	713.75	1,100.00
Two Iron Safes and Furniture,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Cash on hand,	18,351.08	18,351.08	18,351.08
Total Assets, \$	862,584.54	862,584.41	886,687.54

Present number of Depositors, 2,278.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,891.18.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$264,283.51.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$155,374.47.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$108,909.04.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

FARMINGTON SAVINGS BANK, FARMINGTON,

(Continued.)

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July, 1868.

Total expenses of last year, \$3,593.50.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$59,691.17.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$10,463.57.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$1,578.46.

FREESTONE SAVINGS BANK, PORTLAND.

WILLIAM W. COE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1865.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$132,214.61
Balance of Interest Account,	4,760.41
Total Liabilities,	\$136,975.02

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	\$ 43,172.00	43,172.00	43,172.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
First National Bank, Portland,	2,300.00	2,325.00	2,576.00
First National Bank, Middletown,	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,575.00
Continental National Bank, New York,	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,180.00
Ocean National Bank, New York,	3,000.00	3,060.00	3,150.00
Tenth National Bank, New York,	3,000.00	3,030.00	3,000.00
Bank of North America, New York,	4,000.00	4,280.00	4,320.00
Ninth National Bank, New York,	2,000.00	2,070.00	2,180.00
Nassau National Bank, New York,	3,000.00	3,154.00	3,180.00
Fourth National Bank, New York,	12,000.00	12,610.00	12,610.00
Shoe and Leather National Bank, New York,	10,000.00	12,100.00	12,500.00
United States 5-20 Coupon Bonds,	17,000.00	17,345.00	18,500.00
Union Pacific Railroad Bonds,	10,000.00	9,586.67	10,000.00
Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad Bonds,	4,000.00	3,850.00	4,000.00
Cash on hand,	4,229.32	4,229.32	4,229.32
Taxes,	454.88	454.88	454.88
Expenses,	208.15	208.15	208.15
Total Assets,	\$ 133,864.35	136,975.02	139,835.35

Present number of Depositors, 513.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,060.90.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$88,209.39.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$60,800.55.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$27,408.84.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. of two last dividends? 7 per cent.

When were they payable? February 1st and August 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$450.90.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$7,869.89.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$652.74.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$121.75.

GROTON SAVINGS BANK, GROTON.

H. R. NOYES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1854.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$366,384.64
Balance of interest account,	6,390.74
Surplus Fund,	8,354.75
Total Liabilities,	\$381,234.53

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,		206,321.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,		3,000.00	
Loans on Personal Security,		5,200.00	
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Real Estate,		4,330.09	
40 shares Union Bank, New York,		2,000.00	
20 shares Corn Exchange Bank, New York,		2,000.00	
50 shares Importers and Traders Bank, N. Y.,		5,000.00	
100 shares Ocean Bank, New York,		5,000.00	
72 shares Marine Bank, New York,		12,000.00	
60 shares Central Bank, Brooklyn, New York,		3,000.00	
20 shares Nassau Bank, New York,		2,000.00	
20 shares Hanover Bank, New York,		2,000.00	
50 shares Pacific Bank, New York,		2,500.00	
30 shares Central Bank, New York,		3,000.00	
30 shares Fourth Bank, New York,		3,000.00	
14 shares Mechanics Bank, St. Louis,		1,300.00	
8 shares Exchange Bank, St. Louis,		800.00	
5 shares Bank of Commerce, New London,		500.00	
15½ shares Union Bank, New London,		775.00	
123 shares Mystic River Bank,		6,670.00	
United States Regular Bonds of 1881,		50,000.00	
United States Coupon Bonds of 1881,		20,000.00	
United States 5-20 Bonds,		5,000.00	
Groton Town Bonds and Orders,		22,000.00	
Fifth School Dist. of Groton,		4,977.07	
Expense account,		301.00	
Cash on hand,		8,560.37	
Total Assets,	\$	381,234.53	

Present number of Depositors, 1,438.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,283.77.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$95,593.34.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$67,995.70.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$27,597.64.

GROTON SAVINGS BANK, GROTON, (*Continued.*)

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$10.50.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 7 per cent.

When were they payable? April and October 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,156.75.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$28,968.21.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$2,517.50.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$639.26.

LITCHFIELD SAVINGS SOCIETY, LITCHFIELD.

HENRY R. COIT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1850.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$282,003.51
Balance of Interest Account,	20,834.09
Total Liabilities,	<u>\$302,837.60</u>

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$		112,762.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,		10,100.00	
Loans on Personal Security,		6,570.00	
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Waterbury National Bank Stock,	5,500.00	5,850.00	
Birmingham National Bank Stock,	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Citizens National Bank Stock, Waterbury,	12,000.00	12,070.00	
Mercantile National Bank Stock, Hartford,	12,500.00	12,500.00	
Phoenix National Bank Stock, Hartford,	7,900.00	7,852.00	
National Bank of Commerce Stock, New York,	2,000.00	2,022.50	
Continental National Bank Stock, New York,	3,000.00	3,047.50	
National Park Bank Stock, New York,	3,000.00	3,222.50	
National Bank of Commonwealth Stock, N. Y.,	2,000.00	2,000.00	
American Exchange National Bank Stock, N. Y.,	2,000.00	2,132.50	
Saint Nicholas National Bank Stock, New York,	2,000.00	1,957.50	
Metropolitan National Bank Stock, New York,	2,500.00	2,741.25	
Importers and Traders National B'k Stock, N. Y.,	2,000.00	2,127.50	
Merchants National Bank Stock, New York,	1,500.00	1,591.23	
National Bank of Republic Stock, New York,	3,000.00	2,977.50	
National Union Bank Stock, New York,	2,500.00	2,526.25	
Fourth National Bank Stock, New York,	2,000.00	2,085.25	
United States 1881 Bonds,		30,000.00	
United States 5-20 Bonds,		22,000.00	
United States 10-40 Bonds,		15,000.00	
Connecticut Bonds,		24,500.00	
New York and Harlem 7 per cent. Mortgage Railroad Bonds,		2,000.00	
Cash on hand,		12,202.12	
Total Assets,		<u>302,837.60</u>	

Present number of Depositors, 1,430.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,174.15.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$50,296.83.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$35,141.57

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$15,155.26.

LITCHFIELD SAVING SOCIETY, LITCHFIELD, (*Continued.*)

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$200.00

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? .3 per cent. 1st January, 3 per cent. and 2 per cent. extra, 1st July, 1868.

When were they payable? 1st January and 1st July.

Total expenses of last year. \$1,044.63.

Total amount received for interest during the last year, \$22,279.41.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 7 per cent. to cover taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$3,365.36.

MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK, MANCHESTER.

MOSES SCOTT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1861.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$9,899.49
Total Liabilities,	\$9,899.49

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	3,419.00		
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	2,750.00		
United States 10-40 Bonds,	1,500.00		
United States 5-20 Bonds,	1,500.00		
Expense account,	17.22		
Cash on hand,	713.27		
Total Assets, \$	9,899.49		

Present number of Depositors, 89.

Largest amount to one person, \$561.70.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$3,899.56.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, 2,933.77.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$965.79.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent, per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? July and January 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$78.51.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$486.56

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Add 1 per cent. for taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$62.29.

MARINERS SAVINGS BANK, NEW LONDON.

CHARLES BUTLER, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1867.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$77,053.22
Balance of Interest Account,	1,436.81
Surplus Fund,	19.12
Total Liabilities,	\$78,509.15

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	34,800.00	34,800.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	8,750.00	8,750.00	
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Central National Bank Stock,	2,000.00	2,144.00	
American Exchange National Bank Stock,	4,000.00	4,805.00	
National Bank of Commerce Stock,	1,000.00	1,050.00	1,090.00
United States 5-20 Bonds,	8,500.00	9,255.40	
Cleveland, P. and Ashtabula 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds,	1,500.00	1,425.00	
Toledo and Wabash Railroad Bonds,	4,000.00	3,650.68	
New London Northern Railroad Bonds,	9,000.00	9,108.89	
Expenses,		12.32	
Cash on hand,		3,507.86	
Total Assets, \$		78,509.15	1,090.00

Present number of Depositors, 292.

Largest amount to one person, \$835.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$73,048.11.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$7,055.35.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$65,992.76.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 7 per cent.

When were they payable? March and September.

Total expenses of last year, \$307.89.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$3,731.87.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$153.13.

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, HARTFORD.

HAYNES L. PORTER, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1861.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$392,241.16
Surplus Fund,	11,213.79
Total Liabilities,	\$403,454.95

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	228,100.00	228,100.00	228,100.00
Loans on Personal Security,	7,100.00	7,100.00	7,100.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
10 shares Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, Hartford,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,310.00
146 shares Aetna National Bank, Hartford,	14,600.00	14,600.00	17,520.00
22 shares First National Bank, Hartford,	2,200.00	2,200.00	3,080.00
44 shares Charter Oak National Bank, Hartford,	4,400.00	4,400.00	5,324.00
100 shares Mercantile National Bank, Hartford,	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00
United States Coupon Bonds, 1881,	7,000.00	7,000.00	8,015.00
United States 5-20 Coupon Bonds,	73,500.00	73,500.00	80,205.00
Chicago City 6 per cent. Bonds,	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,850.00
Chicago City 7 per cent. Bonds,	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Toledo City 7 3-10 per cent. Bonds,	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds,	15,000.00	15,000.90	13,950.00
Indiana and Cincinnati Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds,	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,800.00
Cash on hand,	2,554.95	2,554.95	2,554.95
Total Assets, \$	403,454.95	403,454.95	415,808.95

Present number of Depositors, 1,339.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,175.71.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$174,330.93.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$82,610.82.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$91,729.11.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? July, 1868, and January, 1869.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,342.90.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$27,826.29.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$2,215.81.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$206.93.

MECHANICS SAVINGS SOCIETY OF SOUTH NORWALK.

WINFIELD S. HANFORD, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$59,258.85
Balance of interest account,	1,976.61
Surplus Fund,	930.72
Total Liabilities.	\$62,166.18

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	39,522.00	39,522.00	39,522.00
Loans on Personal Security,	5,265.17	5,265.17	5,265.17
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
34 shares First National Bank of South Norwalk,	3,400.00	3,400.00	3,910.00
10 shares National Bank of Norwalk,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,100.00
5 shares First National Bank of New Canaan,	500.00	500.00	500.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865,	4,600.00	4,600.00	4,968.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, new,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,110.00
Westport Town Order,	700.00	700.00	700.00
Cash on hand,	6,179.01	6,179.01	6,179.01
Total Assets,	62,166.18	62,166.18	63,254.18

Present number of Depositors, 426.

Largest amount to one person, \$1,538.40.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$33,603.63.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$35,582.01.

Decrease of Deposits the last year, \$1,978.23.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of the last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$999.52.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$4,463.04.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes, 1 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State tax paid last year. \$435.38.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$34.77.

MERIDEN SAVINGS BANK, MERIDEN.

A. H. CURTIS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$549,577.34
Balance of interest account,	18,207.00
Total Liabilities,	\$567,784.34

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	310,988.00	310,988.00	310,988.00
Loans on Personal Security,	40,191.58	40,191.58	40,191.58
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Meriden National Bank Stock,	14,000.00	14,000.00	15,400.00
Home National Bank Stock, Meriden,	14,800.00	14,800.00	15,984.00
New Britain National Bank Stock,	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,450.00
First National Bank, West Meriden,	23,000.00	23,000.00	24,380.00
Fourth National Bank, New York,	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,120.00
United States 5-20 Bonds,	123,300.00	123,300.00	134,397.00
Town of Meriden Bonds,	29,500.00	29,500.00	29,500.00
Cash on hand,	4.76	4.76	4.76
Total Assets, \$	567,784.34	567,784.34	583,415.34

Present number of Depositors, 2,296.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,055.00,

Amount deposited during the last year, \$211,569.43.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$181,619.03.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$29,950.40.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends ? 6 per cent.

When were they payable ? January and July 15th.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,379.03.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$38,419.12.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum ? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly ? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$5,533.04.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$702.04.

MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK, MIDDLETOWN.

DANIEL W. CAMP, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1825.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$2,897,054.69
Balance of Interest Account,	10,063.33
Suplus Fund,	52,743.55
All other Liabilities,	22,520.26
Total Liabilities,	\$2,982,381.83

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	\$ 1,382,605.00	1,382,605.00	1,382,605.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	170,432.00	170,432.00	170,432.00
Loans on Personal Security,	38,880.00	38,880.00	38,880.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Real Estate,	29,217.60	29,217.60	34,217.60
New York and Harlem Railroad Bonds,	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
New York Central Railroad Bonds,	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Housatonic Railroad Bonds,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Naugatuck Railroad Bonds,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Bonds,	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Bonds,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Bonds,	6,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Illinois Great Western Railroad Bonds,	10,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
City of Middletown Bonds,	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
City of Dubuque Bonds,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
City of Hartford Bonds,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Town of Meriden Bonds,	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
State of Connecticut Bonds,	28,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00
Ohio State Stock,	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
66 shares Columbus, Cleveland & Cincinnati R. R.,	6,600.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
221 shares Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark R. R.,	10,050.00	1,000.00	2,500.00
12 shares Indianapolis and Madison R. R.,	600.00	400.00	400.00
30 shares Housatonic (Preferred) R. R.,	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
33 shares Hartford and New Haven R. R.,	3,300.00	5,500.00	7,095.00
100 shares National Bank, State of New York,	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,300.00
150 shares Continental National Bank, New York,	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
62 shares Middlesex County National Bank,	6,200.00	6,200.00	7,192.00
150 shares American Exchange Nat'l Bank, N. Y.,	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,250.00
150 shares National Bank of Commerce, N. Y.,	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,700.00
200 shares National Park Bank, N. Y.,	20,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00
75 shares National Bank North America, N. Y.,	7,500.00	7,500.00	8,100.00
120 shares Merchants National Exchange, N. Y.,	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,900.00
100 shares Metropolitan National Bank, N. Y.,	10,000.00	10,000.00	13,800.00
100 shares Nassau National Bank, N. Y.,	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00
200 shares Ocean National Bank, N. Y.,	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,100.00
35 shares People's National Bank, N. Y.,	875.00	875.00	9 00 00
34 shares Yale National Bank, New Haven,	3,400.00	3,400.00	3,8 8 00
250 shares Shoe and Leather National Bank, N. Y.,	25,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00

MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK, MIDDLETOWN,

(Continued.)

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
67 shares Central National Bank, N. Y., . . . \$	5,025.00	5,025.00	5,605.00
250 shares Fourth National Bank, N. Y., . . .	35,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
60 shares First National Bank, Middletown, . . .	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,500.00
500 shares Middletown Na't Bank, Middletown, . . .	37,500.00	37,500.00	47,500.00
69 shares Hartford Carpet Co.,	6,900.00	15,498.05	17,940.00
United States 6's, of 1881,	91,500.00	91,500.50	102,480.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1864,	361,600.00	361,600.00	390,528.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865,	221,000.00	221,000.00	243,000.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, new,	95,450.00	95,450.00	104,995.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867,	117,300.00	122,975.00	129,030.00
Cash in Banks,	24,408.56	24,408.56	24,408.56
Cash on hand,	9,313.23	9,315.23	9,313.23
Other assets,	13,052.39	13,052.39	13,052.39
Total Assets, \$	2,979,708.78	2,982,381.83	3,110,531.78

Present number of Depositors, 7,558.

Largest amount to one person, \$15,087.00.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$860,618.05.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$482,650.14.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$377,967.91.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$11,400.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 7 per cent.

When were they payable? May and November.

Total expenses of last year, \$5,893.94.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$238,540.56.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 1 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$39,511.26.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$4,311.05.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

HODLEY B. IVES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1866.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$220,747.97
Balance of Interest Account,	5,565.06
Surplus Fund,	4,157.62
Total Liabilities,	\$230,470.65

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	200,900.00	200,900.00	200,900.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
Loans on Personal Security,	5,900.00	5,900.00	5,900.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
13 shares Mechanics Bank,	780.00	1,066.25	1,105.25
New Haven City Bonds,	10,000.00	9,740.00	9,980.00
Cash on hand,	10,064.40	10,064.40	10,064.40
Total Assets, \$	230,444.40	330,470.65	230,749.65

Present number of Depositors, 755.

Largest amount to one person, \$1,270.65.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$219,358.13.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$104,525.12.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$114,833.01.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,435.44.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$8,517.69.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$624.07.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$23.73.

NEW CANAAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW CANAAN.

S. Y. ST. JOHN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1859.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$149,220.32
Balance of Interest Account,	6,080.47
Total Liabilities,	\$155,300.79

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	72,046.04	72,046.04	72,046.04
Loans on Personal Security,	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
150 shares First National Bank, New Canaan, .	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,750.00
United States 5-20 Bonds,	45,000.00	48,353.00	48,487.00
Expense account,	912.17	912.17	912.17
Premium account,	857.37	857.37	857.37
Cash on hand,	2,480.46	2,480.46	2,480.46
Book of Norwalk Saving Society,	1,004.75	1,004.75	1,004.75
Total Assets,	\$ 155,300.79	158,653.79	159,537.79

Present number of Depositors, 600.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,278.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$49,131.00.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$36,959.00.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$20,543.00.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? July and January.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,949.48.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$11,256.00.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$906.57.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$78.91.

NEW HAVEN SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

STEPHEN D. PARDEE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1838.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$2,606,559.48
Balance of Interest Account,	82,028.90
Surplus Fund,	73,513.25
All other Liabilities,	9,482.89
Total Liabilities,	\$2,771,584.47

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	\$ 1,608,925.00	1,608,925.00	1,608,925.00
Loans on Stock and Bonds,	97,225.00	97,225.00	97,225.00
Loans on Personal Security,	152,093.00	152,093.00	152,093.00
Loans to Towns and City,	31,850.00	31,850.00	31,850.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Banking House,	6,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00
350 shares Merchants Bank Stock, New Haven,	17,500.00	17,500.00	19,950.00
400 shares Bank of Commerce, New York,	40,000.00	40,000.00	47,600.00
20 shares Waterbury Bank Stock, New York,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,150.00
40 shares Tradesmen's Bank Stock, New Haven,	4,000.00	4,000.00	5,200.00
137 shares New Haven County Bank Stock,	1,370.00	1,507.00	1,507.00
United States 5-20 Bonds,	482,000.00	481,975.00	513,330.00
United States 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881,	128,500.00	128,025.00	142,635.00
United States 10-40 Bonds,	80,000.00	79,680.00	84,400.00
Connecticut State Bonds,	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Alton City Bonds,	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,600.00
Hartford City Bonds,	1,000.00	920.00	1,000.00
New Haven and Northampton Company Bonds,	27,000.00	} 21,202.68	30,400.00
Chicago and Alton Railroad Company Bonds,	5,000.00		
Balance Tax account,	4,161.60	4,161.60	4,161.60
Expenses for the past 6 months,	3,562.34	3,562.34	3,562.34
Cash on hand,	67,957.85	67,657.85	67,957.85
Total Assets,	\$2,783,144.79	2,771,584.47	2,846,546.79

Present number of Depositors, 9,565.

Largest amount to one person, \$9,184.51.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$868,213.24.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$650,541.79.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$217,671.45.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$1,850.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 7 per cent.

When were they payable? 1st January and 1st July, 1868.

Total expenses of last year, \$7,182.69.

NEW HAVEN SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN,

(Continued.)

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$161,432.25.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$32,050.81.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$3,662.03.

NEW MILFORD SAVINGS BANK, NEW MILFORD.

JOHN S. TURRILL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$151,499.91
Balance of Interest Account,	2,680.85
Surplus Fund,	4,004.87
Total Liabilities,	\$158,185.13

ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	\$ 66,808.75		
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	8,259.89		
Loans on Personal Security,	26,900.00		
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
20 shares City National Bank of Bridgeport,	2,000.00		
12 shares First National Bank of New Milford,	1,200.00		
United States Bonds of 1881,	10,500.00		
United State 5-20 Bonds,	29,250.00		
Connecticut State Bonds,	1,000.00		
New Milford War Bonds,	3,900.00		
Danbury Water Bonds,	2,000.00		
Cash on hand,	6,866.49		
Total Assets,	\$ 158,185.13		

Present number of Depositors, 835.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,347.78.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$59,530.87.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$33,916.14.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$25,714.73.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$26.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent, per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,228.32.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$9,714.20.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$1,672.23.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$23.55.

NEWTOWN SAVINGS BANK, NEWTOWN.

HENRY BEERS GLOVER, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1855.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$150,531.15
Balance of Interest Account,	7,688.59
Total Liabilities,	\$158,219.74

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	67,986.00	67,986.00	
Loans on Personal Security,	6,556.45	6,556.45	
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Metropolitan Bank Stock, New York,	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Bank of Commerce Bank Stock, New York,	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Importers and Traders Bank Stock, New York,	2,000.00	2,000.00	
American Exchange Bank Stock, New York,	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Merchants Exchange Bank Stock, New York,	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Bank of State of New York Stock, New York,	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Mechanics Bank Stock, New York,	500.00	500.00	
United States Taxes of 1881,	13,000.00	13,000.00	
United States 10-40 Bonds,	8,000.00	8,000.00	
United States 5-20 Bonds,	42,500.00	42,500.00	
Illinois, 6 per cent. Bonds,	2,000.00	1,500.00	
Housatonic Railroad Bonds,	2,000.00	4,300.00	
Mechigan Southern Railroad Bonds,	2,000.00		
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Bonds,	1,000.00		
Cash on hand,	4,877.29	4,877.29	
Total Assets, \$	159,419.74	158,219.74	

Present number of Depositors, 750.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,127.29

Amount deposited during the last year, \$55,990.65.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$31,823.24.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$24,167.41.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 3 per cent. each.

When were they payable? April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$380.20.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$10,815.29.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$916.66.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$69.25

NORFOLK SAVINGS BANK, NORFOLK.

JOSEPH N. COWLES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1869.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$72,092.67
Balance of Interest Account,	1,732.54
Surplus Fund,	1,244.49
Total Liabilities,	\$75,069.70

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	\$ 23,664.30	23,664.30	23,664.30
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	500.00	500.00	500.00
Loans on Personal Security,	2,083.83	2,083.83	2,083.83
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Norfolk Bank Stock,	500.00	500.00	250.00
Merchants Bank Stock, New York,	500.00	500.00	500.00
United States Bonds of 1881 registered,	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,950.00
United States 5-90 Bonds, registered,	21,000.00	21,000.00	23,100.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, registered,	2,000.00	2,137.50	2,137.50
United States 5-20 Coupon Bonds,	5,150.00	5,150.00	5,665.00
United States 10-40 Registered Bonds,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,125.00
Pacific Railroad Bonds,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Connecticut State Bonds,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Cash on hand,	2,749.92	2,749.92	2,749.92
Taxes,	229.15	229.15	229.15
Expenses,	55.00	55.00	55.00
Total Assets,	\$ 74,932.20	75,069.70	78,009.70

Present number of Depositors, 376.

Largest amount to one person, \$1,625.33

Amount deposited during the last year, \$33,021.66.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$16,444.27.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$16,577.39.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$500.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$.

When were they payable? July and January.

Total expenses of last year, \$174.69.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$4,725.49.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$458.30.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY, NORWALK.

JOSEPH W. HUBBELL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1849.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$748,947.82
Balance of Interest Account,	25,943.53
Surplus Fund,	30,797.30
Total Liabilities,	\$808,688.65

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	370,658.12	370,658.12	370,658.12
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	22,100.00	22,100.00	22,100.00
Loans on Personal Security,	76,147.00	76,147.00	76,147.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Real Estate in Norwalk,	39,721.32	39,721.32	39,721.32
40 shares Metropolitan National Bank, New York,	4,000.00	4,150.00	4,520.00
40 shares Market National Bank, New York,	4,500.00	4,670.00	5,265.00
60 shares Merchants Exchange National B'k, N. Y.,	3,000.00	3,167.25	3,600.00
30 shares Shoe and Leather National Bank, N. Y.,	3,000.00	3,120.00	3,810.00
40 shares Continental National Bank, New York,	4,000.00	4,140.75	4,080.00
46 shares Fairfield County National Bank,	4,600.00	4,922.00	5,520.00
35 shares Norwalk National Bank,	3,500.00	3,530.00	3,450.00
30 Pahquoque National Bank,	3,000.00	3,120.00	uncertain
50 shares Danbury National Bank,	5,500.00	5,830.00	6,325.00
United States 5-20 Bonds,	167,600.00	167,600.00	184,360.00
United States Bonds, 1881,	21,000.00	21,000.00	23,520.00
United States 10-40 Bonds,	21,000.00	21,000.00	21,000.00
Norwalk War Bonds,	9,000.00	9,900.00	no sales
Danbury War Bonds,	5,000.00	480.00	"
New York and New Haven Railroad Bonds,	500.00	500.00	480.00
Junction Railroad Bond,	1,000.00	1,000.00	no sales
Norwalk Borough Bonds,	4,469.09	4,469.09	4,469.09
Expenses,	3,564.61	3,564.61	3,564.61
Taxes,		1,219.47	
Interest on Loans returned,		2,954.56	
Loss on Railroad Bonds sold,		1,116.81	
Notes Discounted,	9,113.57	9,113.57	9,113.57
Cash on hand,		19,494.10	
Total Assets, \$		808,688.65	

Present number of Depositors, 2,738.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,049.03.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$227,064.03.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$148,169.58.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$78,894.45.

NORWALK SAVING SOCIETY, NORWALK, (*Continued.*)

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$11,000.00.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,268.29.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$54,392.27.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$5,154.24.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$910.68.

NORWICH SAVINGS SOCIETY, NORWICH.

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON. *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1824.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$6,086,160.00
Balance of Interest Account,	168,678.28
Total Liabilities,	\$6,254,838.28

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	\$ 2,341,378.97	2,341,378.97	2,341,378.97
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	372,351.76	372,351.76	372,351.76
Loans on Personal Security,	100,187.85	100,187.85	100,187.85
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Banking House, Norwich,	24,895.46	24,895.46	24,895.45
500 shares Thames National Bank, Norwich,	50,000.00	50,000.00	58,500.00
180 shares First National Bank, Norwich,	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
172 shares Norwich National Bank, Norwich,	17,200.00	17,200.00	19,264.00
450 shares Merchants National Bank, Norwich,	18,000.00	18,000.00	20,250.00
65 shares Bank of Commerce, New York,	6,500.00	6,500.00	7,410.00
50 shares Bank of State of New York,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,350.00
400 shares Merchants National Bank, New York,	20,000.00	20,000.00	23,000.00
200 shares People's National Bank, New York,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,400.00
50 shares Hanover National Bank, New York,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,500.00
200 shares Broadway National Bank, New York,	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
375 shares Phoenix National Bank, New York,	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,800.00
100 shares Metropolitan National Bank, N. Y.,	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,800.00
50 shares Seventh Ward National Bank, N. Y.,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,500.00
27 shares City National Bank, Boston,	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
133 shares Boston National Bank, Boston,	13,300.00	13,300.00	13,300.00
Norwich Water Power Stock,	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
United States 6 per cent. Registered Bonds, 1881,	632,000.00	615,200.00	688,090.00
United States Coupon Bonds, 1881,	368,000.00	363,725.00	422,280.00
United States Registered 5-20 Bonds,	500,000.00	500,000.00	527,500.00
United States Coupon 5-20 Bonds,	50,000.00	50,000.00	55,500.00
United States 5 per cent. Coupon Bonds,	100,000.00	87,537.50	105,500.00
Connecticut State Stock,	429,000.00	429,000.00	429,000.00
Connecticut State Stock Exempt,	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
Ohio State Stock,	55,382.00	55,382.00	55,382.00
Washington County Ohio Bonds,	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Wheeling, West Virginia, Bonds,	12,000.00	10,200.00	6,000.00
New London City Bonds,	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00
Hartford City Bonds,	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Virgennes, Vermont, Bonds,	15,200.00	15,200.00	15,200.00
Groton War Debt Bonds,	10,300.00	10,300.00	10,300.00
Norwich War Debt Bonds,	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Norwich Town Debt Bonds,	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Norwich Town Orders,	42,218.19	42,218.19	42,218.19
Center School District, Danbury, Bonds,	32,500.00	25,500.00	32,500.00

NORWICH SAVINGS SOCIETY, NORWICH, (*Continued.*)

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value,
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Middletown Water Loan Bonds, \$	10,540.00	10,540.00	10,540.00
Norwich Water Loan Bonds,	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
New York and New Haven Railroad Bonds,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Bonds,	20,000.00	18,390.00	20,000.00
Cleveland, Painsville & Ashtabula R. R. Bonds,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Little Miami Railroad Bonds,	3,000.00	2,484.00	3,000.00
Cash on hand,	245,252.77	245,252.77	245,252.77
Insurance,	1,492.87	1,492.87	1,492.87
Expenses for 1868,	9,901.91	9,901.91	9,901.91
Total Assets,	\$ 6,292,301.78	6,254,838.28	6,461,745.78

Present number of Depositors, 13,909.

Largest amount to one person, \$14,186.43.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$1,169,965.80.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$593,961.03.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$576,004.77.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cent.

When were they payable? 15th January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$9,901.91.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$429,240.07.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. interest and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$31,950.69.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$12,142.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, BRIDGEPORT.

EGBERT MARSH, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$378,999.81
Balance of Interest Account,	12,309.17
Surplus Fund,	11,544.30
Total Liabilities,	\$402,853.28

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	\$	171,400.00	171,400.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,		30,197.75	30,197.75
Loans on Personal Security,		200.00	200.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Real Estate,		6,000.00	6,000.00
60 shares City National Bank,	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,900.00
United States Sixes of 1881,	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,330.00
United States 5-20 Bonds,	145,150.00	145,150.00	159,665.00
United States 10-40 Bonds,	32,000.00	32,000.00	34,560.00
Cash on hand,		8,506.22	8,506.22
Personal accounts, good,		499.31	399.31
Total Assets,	\$	402,853.28	421,158.28

Present number of Depositors, 1,085.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,999.329.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$50,595.35.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$93,095.35.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$57,500.00.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,129.37.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$27,570.96.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and the taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$2,415.74.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$34.12.

PUTNAM SAVINGS BANK, PUTNAM.

JOHN A. CARPENTER, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1862.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$458,602.46
Balance of Interest Account,	9,574.76
Total Liabilities,	\$468,177.22

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	178,551.90	178,561.90	178,551.90
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	21,455.00	24,455.00	21,455.00
Loans on Personal Security,	86,305.63	86,305.63	86,305.63
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
First National Bank, Putnam,	13,800.00	14,362.00	14,904.00
Hanover National Bank, New York,	3,000.00	3,270.00	3,360.00
Thames Bank, Norwich,	7,000.00	8,015.00	8,260.00
Fourth National Bank, New York,	10,000.00	10,268.00	10,500.00
Continental Bank, New York,	10,400.00	10,700.00	10,700.00
Ninth National Bank, New York,	3,000.00	3,150.00	3,270.90
Central National Bank, New York,	5,000.00	5,150.00	5,450.00
Thompson National Bank,	1,050.00	1,000.00	1,050.00
American Exchange National Bank, New York,	5,000.00	5,700.00	5,700.00
Uncas National Bank, Norwich,	4,950.00	4,825.00	4,950.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, New,	55,100.00	57,855.00	59,232.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1864,	6,000.00	6,300.00	6,480.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1881,	5,000.00	5,450.00	5,750.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862,	5,000.00	5,400.00	5,500.60
United States 10-40 Bonds,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,200.00
Connecticut State Bonds,	100.00	100.00	105.00
Rhode Island State Bonds,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,080.00
Vermont State Bonds,	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,060.00
Joliet and Chicago Railroad Bonds,	5,000.00	5,110.00	5,200.00
Piona and Oquka Railroad Bonds,	10,000.00	10,400.00	10,500.00
Cash on hand,	13,809.69	13,809.69	13,809.69
Total Assets, \$	460,522.22	468,177.22	472,373.22

Present number of Depositors, 2,050.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,095.65.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$255,026.65.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$104,922.82.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$150,103.83.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? April and October 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,259.60.

PUTNAM SAVINGS BANK, PUTNAM, (*Continued.*)

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$28,337.84.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes, 1 per cent.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$2,062.30.

SAVINGS BANK OF ANSONIA.

SYLVESTER BARBOUR, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1862.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$136,571.40
Balance of Interest Account,	3,825.95
Total Liabilities,	\$140,397.35

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	99,873.00	99,873.09	99,873.00
Loans on Personal Security,	10,525.46	10,525.46	10,525.46
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Ansonia National Bank Stock,	6,000.00	6,639.00	6,720.00
United States 5-20 Bonds of 1867,	5,000.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Central Pacific Railroad Bonds,	5,000.00	4,750.00	5,150.00
Union Pacific Railroad Bonds,	11,000.00	9,900.00	11,000.00
Cash on hand,	2,998.89	2,998.89	2,998.89
Total Assets, \$	140,397.35	140,186.35	141,767.35

Present number of Depositors, 624.

Largest amount to one person, \$1,894.38.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$81,324.98.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$53,632.44.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$27,692.54.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? 1st January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$653.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$9,607.74.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? None.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$760.65.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$144.68.

SAVINGS BANK OF DANBURY.

WILLIAM JABINE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1849.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$886,884.38
Balance of Interest Account,	22,113.49
Surplus Fund,	46,107.91
Total Liabilities,	\$905,105.78

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	402,844.50	402,844.50	402,844.50
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	30,050.00	30,050.00	30,050.00
Loans on Personal Security,	147,703.22	147,703.22	147,703.22
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Banking House,	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
Danbury National Bank Stock,	11,600.00	12,000.00	12,760.00
Norwalk National Bank Stock,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,100.00
Metropolitan National Bank Stock,	2,300.00	2,300.00	3,174.00
Central National Bank Stock,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,500.00
Fourth National Bank Stock,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,750.00
Manufacturers and Merchants National B'k Stock,	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,785.00
Bank of North America,	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,200.00
Tenth National Bank Stock,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,700.00
Continental National Bank Stock,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,050.00
Ocean National Bank Stock,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,800.00
Merchants National Bank Stock,	5,000.00	5,400.00	6,200.00
Bank of Commonwealth,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,250.00
United States Sixes, 1881 Bonds,	29,500.00	29,612.50	32,450.00
United States 5-20 Bonds,	138,500.00	138,343.01	149,580.00
United States 10-40 Bonds,	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,840.00
Danbury War Bonds,	3,000.00	2,993.92	3,000.00
Borough of Danbury Water Bonds,	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Town Bonds,	500.00	500.00	500.00
Danbury and Norwalk Railroad Bonds,	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds,	1,000.00	650.00	1,000.00
Expenses,	141.79	141.79	141.79
Taxes,	2,881.66	2,881.66	2,881.66
Cash on hand,	22,185.18	22,185.18	22,188.18
Total Assets, , \$	904,706.35	905,105.78	927,445.35

Present number of Depositors, 3,274.

Largest amount to one person, \$7,031.75.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$342,369.64.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$313,214.14.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$73,769.18.

SAVINGS BANK OF DANBURY, (*Continued.*)

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends! 6 per cent.

When were they payable? April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,294.83.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$67,372.18.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$5,763.32.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$1,313.61.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEW BRITAIN.

SAMUEL ROCKWELL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1862.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$255,569.62
Balance of Interest Account,	2,092.68
Surplus Fund,	1,284.10
All other Liabilities,	1,026.63
Total Liabilities,	\$259,973.03

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	143,825.00	143,825.00	143,825.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	11,800.00	11,800.00	11,800.00
Loans on Personal Security,	8,550.00	8,550.00	8,550.00
Borough Society and School District Loans,	38,400.00	38,400.00	38,400.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
70 shares New Britain National Bank Stock,	7,000.00	7,225.00	7,700.00
United States 5-20 Bonds,	32,000.00	32,214.02	34,560.00
United States 10-40 Bonds,	6,500.00	6,485.00	7,020.00
United States Revenue Stamps,	100.00	100.00	100.00
Suspense account,	42.36	42.36	42.36
Cash on hand,	11,331.65	11,331.65	11,331.65
Iron Safe and Office Furniture,			650.00
Total Assets, \$	259,549.01	259,973.03	263,979.01

Present number of Depositors, 2,130.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,922.91.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$145,625.62.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$88,411.21.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$57,214.41.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,469.45.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$16,406.02.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$1,703.90.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$324.32.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEW LONDON.

FRANCIS C. LEARNED, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1861.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$2,019,694.57
Surplus Fund,	94,804 52
Total Liabilities,	<u>\$2,114,499.09</u>

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	736,262.67		736,262.67
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	18,135.00		18,135.00
Loans on Personal Security,	20,000.00		20,000.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Banking House,	7,518.46		10,000.00
Bishop Property,	15,000.00		20,000.00
Bank of North America, New York,	14,500.00		18,125.00
Metropolitan Bank, New York,	22,000.00		28,600.00
Middletown Bank, Middletown,	1,350.00		1,580.00
New London Bank, New London,	10,125.00		13,162.50
Union Bank, New London,	16,500.00		21,450.00
Fulton Bank, New York,	5,190.00		8,823.00
Seventh Ward Bank, New York,	5,000.00		6,500.00
Phoenix Bank, New York,	10,800.00		11,340.00
Mechanics Bank, New York,	13,900.00		16,680.00
Leather Manufacturers Bank, New York,	1,500.00		2,250.00
Whaling Bank, New London,	1,700.00		2,040.00
Bank State of New York, New York,	10,000.00		11,000.00
Merchants Exchange Bank, New York,	4,500.00		5,175.00
Albany City Bank, Albany,	7,000.00		12,600.00
Thames Bank, Norwich,	40,000.00		52,000.00
Union Bank, New York,	9,500.00		12,350.00
Bank of Commerce, New York,	28,000.00		33,600.00
Bank of America, New York,	15,000.00		21,000.00
Merchants Bank, New York,	10,000.00		12,500.00
Corn Exchange Bank, New York,	4,000.00		4,800.00
Continental Bank, New York,	13,300.00		14,330.00
City Bank, New York,	5,000.00		9,500.00
Bank of Commerce, New London,	8,500.00		9,350.00
American Exchange Bank, New York,	20,100.00		24,300.00
Uncas Bank, Norwich,	5,000.00		5,250.00
North River Bank, New York,	2,000.00		2,400.00
Union Bank, Albany,	5,000.00		5,250.00
Commonwealth Bank, New York,	5,000.00		5,250.00
Nassau Bank, New York,	5,000.00		5,500.00
United States Trust Company, New York,	7,300.00		13,870.00
United States Sixes, 1881, Coupon,	50,000.00		55,500.00
United States Sixes, 1881, Registered,	50,000.00		55,000.00
United States Fives, 1874,	10,000.00		11,000.00
United States Fives, 1871,	20,000.00		22,000.00

SAVINGS BANK OF NEW LONDON, (*Continued.*)

ASSETS.	Per Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Investment as follows:</i>			
United States 10-40 Coupon Bonds,	\$ 10,000.00		10,500.00
United States 5-20 Registered Bonds,	40,000.00		43,200.00
United States 5-20 Consols,	85,000.00		89,250.00
United States 5-20 Coupon Bonds, 1865,	161,000.00		173,880.00
United States Currency Sixes,	20,000.00		20,000.00
State of Connecticut Bonds,	46,500.00		48,825.00
State of Vermont Bonds,	10,000.00		10,500.00
State of Rhode Island Bonds,	25,000.00		26,250.00
Ohio Sixes, 1881,	5,000.00		5,100.00
Ohio Sixes, 1886,	5,000.00		5,100.00
Maine Bonds, 1881,	13,000.00		13,260.00
Maine Bonds, 1886,	2,000.00		2,040.00
New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan,	15,000.00		15,750.00
City of Cincinnati Bonds,	10,000.00		10,500.00
New London Bonds,	50,000.00		52,500.00
Brooklyn Water Bonds,	10,000.00		10,200.00
Brooklyn 7th Street Loan Bonds,	25,000.00		26,250.00
Brooklyn Street Improvement Bonds,	9,000.00		9,450.00
Jersey City Bonds,	3,000.00		3,150.00
Town of New London Bonds,	39,000.00		40,950.00
Town of Stamford Bonds,	20,000.00		20,400.00
Michigan Central Railroad Bonds,	6,000.00		6,600.00
New York and Erie, Railroad Bonds,	7,000.00		7,350.00
Hudson River 1st Mortgage Bonds,	31,000.00		32,550.00
Hudson River 2d Mortgage Bonds,	10,000.00		10,200.00
Morris and Essex 1st Mortgage Bonds,	15,000.00		15,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Bonds,	20,000.00		19,000.00
New York Central 6 per cent. Railroad Bonds,	25,000.00		23,750.00
Hartford and New Haven Railroad Bonds,	19,000.00		20,900.00
New London Northern Railroad Bonds,	29,000.00		30,450.00
Central Pacific Railroad Bonds,	20,000.00		20,000.00
New York and New Haven Railroad Stock,	8,400.00		11,760.00
New York Central Railroad Stock,	7,000.00		11,200.00
New York Central Scrip Stock,	5,600.00		5,600.00
Boston and Lowell Railroad Stock,	2,500.00		3,000.00
Boston and Albany Railroad Stock,	3,700.00		5,180.00
Cash on hand,	68,117.96		68,117.96
Total Assets,	\$ 2,114,499.09		2,266,186.13

Present number of Depositors, 5,000. Largest amount to one person, \$8,500.80.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$269,950.67.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$248,432.54.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$148,038.07.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none. Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? Six and eight.

When were they payable? January, and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$4,567.06.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$140,981.25.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$14,759.70.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$3,347.65.

SAVINGS BANK OF ROCKVILLE.

LEBBEUS BISSELL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$312,822.04
Balance of Interest Account,	12,552.88
Total Liabilities,	\$325,374.92

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	\$ 182,865.00	182,865.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Loans on Personal Security,	56,432.00	56,432.69	
Town of Vernon Notes,	26,000.00	26,000.00	
<i>Investment as follows:</i>			
First National Bank, Rockville,	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Rockville National Bank, Rockville,	8,500.00	8,500.00	
38 shares Etna Fire Insurance Company,	3,800.00	7,220.00	
United States 5-20 Bonds,	6,200.00	6,200.00	
Cash on hand,	8,157.23	8,157.23	
Total Assets,	\$ 321,954.92	325,374.92	

Present number of Depositors, 1,327.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,788.01.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$100,495.67.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$91,273.69.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$9,221.98.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, \$495.00.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? 1st January and 1st July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,368.09.

Total amount received for interest during the last year, \$21,939.74.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$2,102.88.

Amount of United States taxes paid last year, \$694.03.

SAVINGS BANK OF STAFFORD SPRINGS.

S. NEWTON, *Treasurer*.

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$219,202.11
Balance of Interest Account,	17,773.03
Total Liabilities,	\$236,975.14

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	\$44,800 00	44,800.00	44,800.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	26,900.00	26,900.00	26,900.00
Loans on Personal Security,	109,117.43	109,117.43	109,117.43
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Stafford National Bank Stock,	12,000.00	12,400.00	13,000.00
United States 5-20 Bonds,	28,000.00	28,000.00	30,000.00
Middletown Water Bonds,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Cash on hand,	10,757.71	10,757.71	10,757.71
Total Assets,	\$236,575.14	236,975.14	239,575.14

Present number of Depositors, 922.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,890.39.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$71,444.24.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$36,713.58.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$34,730.66.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,077.65.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$15,206.06.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$1,198.25

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$419.00.

SAVINGS BANK OF TOLLAND.

CHARLES A. HAWKINS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1841.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$302,924.45
Balance of Interest Account,	7,530.68
Surplus Fund,	2,535.40
Total Liabilities,	\$312,990.53

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	\$		208,955.97
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,			45,500.00
Loans on Personal Security,			27,100.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
70 shares Rockville National Bank,			7,00.00
119 shares Tolland County National Bank,			11,900.00
10 shares Stafford Bank,			1,000.00
United States Registered 6 per cent. Bonds,			1,000.00
Expense account,			831.21
Dividend,			8,506.76
Tolland County National Bank,			900.00
Cash on hand,			296.59
Total Assets,	\$		312,990.53

Present number of Depositors, 890.

Largest amount to one person, \$17,151.20.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$66,955.63.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$59,302.50.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$14,603.13.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$4,574.47.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent, per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? 15th January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,498.44.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$19,448.42.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$2,144.09.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$968.49.

SALISBURY SAVINGS SOCIETY.

GEORGE B. BURRALL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1848.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$247,428.60
Balance of Interest Account,	3,711.42
Surplus Fund,	5,907.94
All other Liabilities,	955.04
Total Liabilities,	\$258,003.00

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	70,438.95	70,438.95	70,438.95
Loans on Stocks, Bonds and Personal Security,	51,910.66	51,910.66	51,910.66
<i>Investments as follows .</i>			
Real Estate,	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
11 shares National Iron Bank,	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,265.00
10 shares Metropolitan National Bank, N. Y.,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,380.00
United States 5-20 Bonds,	105,800.00	105,800.00	112,776.25
Connecticut Sixes,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,240.00
Central Pacific 1st Mortgage Bonds,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,150.00
Cash on hand,	12,753.99	12,753.99	12,753.99
Total Assets, \$	258,003.00	258,003.00	265,914.25

Present number of Depositors, 852.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,237.92.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$96,479.27.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$55,426.08.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$41,053.19.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year? Small.

Estimated loss upon all the assets? None.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? 1st April and 1st October.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,235.96.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$16,202.35.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$1,537.94.

SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS, HARTFORD.

OLCOTT ALLEN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1819.

LIABILITIES, December 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$5,614,719.84
Balance of Interest Account,	162,979.86
Total Liabilities,	\$5,777,699.70

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	\$ 3,811,144.00	3,811,144.00	3,811,144.00
Loanson Stocks and Bonds,	435,440.00	435,440.00	435,440.00
Loans on Personal Security,	256,766.00	256,766.00	256,766.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking House,	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
150 shares Hartford National Bank, Hartford,	15,000.00	15,000.00	21,600.00
225 shares Phoenix National Bank, Hartford,	22,500.00	22,500.00	30,150.00
290 shares City National Bank, Hartford,	29,000.00	29,000.00	30,450.00
200 shares Farmers and Mechanics N't B'k, Htf'd,	20,000.00	20,000.00	26,000.00
300 shares Aetna National Bank, Hartford,	30,000.00	30,000.00	35,400.00
239 shares Charter Oak National Bank, Hartford,	23,900.00	23,900.00	29,158.00
125 shares First National Bank, Massilon,	12,500.00	12,500.00	13,125.00
120 shares Second National Bank, Cleveland,	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,600.00
38 shares Bank of Commerce, Boston,	3,800.00	3,800.00	4,484.00
80 shares Hide and Leather Nat'l Bank, Boston,	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,120.00
20 shares Eliot National Bank, Boston,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,300.00
45 shares City National Bank, Boston,	4,500.00	4,500.00	5,175.00
14 shares Washington National Bank, Boston,	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,750.00
143 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad,	14,300.00	14,300.00	30,316.00
90 United States Bonds, 6's, 1881,	90,000.00	90,000.00	101,700.00
500 United States 5-20 Bonds,	500,000.00	500,000.00	550,000.00
155 Connecticut State Bonds,	155,000.00	155,000.00	155,000.00
7 Hartford City Bonds,	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
7 Town of Chatham Bonds,	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.90
4 Town of Middletown Bonds,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
32 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Bonds,	32,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00
6 Galena and Chicago Railroad Bonds,	6,000.00	5,650.00	6,000.00
4 Indiana Central Railroad Bonds,	4,000.00	3,800.00	4,000.00
20 Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds,	20,000.00	17,525.00	18,400.00
24 Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Bonds,	24,000.00	21,700.00	22,560.00
30 Michigan South. & N. Indiana R. R. Bonds,	30,000.00	30,000.09	29,100.00
20 Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Bonds,	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Cash on hand,	94,591.28	94,591.28	94,591.28
Deposit with Bank of New York,	27,183.42	27,183.42	27,183.42
50 Atlantic Dock Company Bonds,	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Total Assets,	\$ 5,783,024.70	5,777,699.70	5,892,512.70

SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS, HARTFORD, (*Continued.*)

Present number of Depositors, 23,777.

Largest amount to one person, \$9,898.60.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$986,290.43.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$889,252.30.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$97,038.13.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? June and December.

Total expenses of last year, \$13,521.27.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$390,857.45.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$38,725.83.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$11,273.72.

SOUTHINGTON SAVINGS BANK, SOUTHINGTON.

FRANCIS D. WHITTLESEY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$76,644.73
Balance of Interest Account,	4,044.10
Total Liabilities,	<u>\$80,688.83</u>

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$		48,825.00	
Loans on Personal Security,		2,168.00	
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
23 shares First National Bank, West Meriden,		2,300.00	
21 shares Charter Oak National Bank, Hartford,		2,036.00	
20 shares National Exchange Bank, Hartford,		960.00	
19 shares First National Bank, Hartford, . .		1,390.25	
5 shares Aetna National Bank, Hartford, . .		510.00	
United States 5-20 Bonds,		18,470.00	
Cash on hand,		4,029.58	
Total Assets, \$		<u>80,688.83</u>	

Present number of Depositors, 403.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,919.57.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$29,091.24.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$16,249.43.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$12,841.81.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 3 per cent. each.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$593.91.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$5,168.87.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$519.18.

SOUTHPORT SAVINGS BANK, SOUTHPORT.

O. H. PERRY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1854.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$411,119.78
Balance of Interest Account,	11,563.48
Surplus Fund,	4,000.00
Total Liabilities,	\$ 426,683.26

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	148,040.85	148,040.85	148,040.85
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Bank, Lot and Building,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Hanover National Bank, New York,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,090.00
Norwalk National Bank, Connecticut,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,200.00
Phoenix National Bank,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,030.00
National Bank, State of New York,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,550.00
Continental National Bank, New York,	1,060.00	1,000.00	990.00
Fourth National Bank, New York,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,100.00
Central National Bank, New York,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,100.00
St. Nicholas National Bank, New York,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,080.00
National Bank of North America, New York,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,400.00
United States Registered Bonds, 1881,	50,000.00	50,000.00	55,000.00
United States Registered 5-20 Bonds, 1865,	100,000.00	100,000.00	108,000.00
United States Registered 10-40 Bonds,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,300.00
United States 5-20 Coupon Bonds, 1867,	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,960.00
United States 5-20 Coupon Bonds, 1868,	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,720.00
State of Connecticut Bonds,	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00
Town of Fairfield Bonds,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
New York City Bonds,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Brooklyn Park Loan Bonds,	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,100.00
Delaware & Lackawanna Western Railroad Bonds,	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bonds,	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,920.00
Cash on hand,	15,542.41	15,542.41	15,542.41
Total Assets, \$	426,683.26	426,683.26	443,223.26

Present number of Depositors, 1,272.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,870.77.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$94,623.06.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$45,959.41.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$48,663.65.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$4,263.72.

SOUTHPORT SAVINGS BANK, SOUTHPORT, (*Continued.*)

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$26,928.04,

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and 1 per cent. taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$5,425.60.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$291.29.

STAFFORDVILLE SAVINGS BANK, STAFFORDVILLE.

E. A. CONVERSE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1855.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$129,165.00
Balance of Interest Account,	3,076.91
Surplus Fund,	1,002.99
Total Liabilities,	\$133,244.90

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$		52,110.00	
Loans on Personal Security,		45,235.39	
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
61 shares Stafford National Bank,		6,100.00	
United States 5-20 Bonds,		19,850.00	
United States Sixes of 1881,		5,000.00	
Cash on hand,		4,949.51	
Total Assets, \$		133,244.90	

Present number of Depositors, 600.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,047.82.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$27,081.35.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$23,345.28.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$3,736.07.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, \$1,721.54.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 3 per cent..

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$409.80.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$8,935.73.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$1,222.80.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$167.80.

STAMFORD SAVINGS BANK, STAMFORD.

ALFRED A. HOLLEY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits	\$676,458.51
Balance of Interest Account,	10,556.08
Special Profit and Loss,	33,247.49
Total Liabilities,	\$720,262.08

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	\$	338,492.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,		41,439.71	
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Bank Stocks,		6,937.00	
United States Bonds, 1881,		48,000.00	
United States 5-20 Bonds,		80,000.00	
United States Registered Bonds,		170,000.00	
United States 10-40 Bonds,		22,000.00	
Cash on hand,		13,393.91	
Total Assets,	\$	720,262.08	

Present number of Depositors, 3,182.

Largest amount to one person, \$6,327.10.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$228,757.96.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$177,480.30.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$51,277.66.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$10,000.00.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? April 1st and October 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$3,113.09.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$47,970.57.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$10,468.49.

STATE SAVINGS BANK, HARTFORD.

GILES D. SPERRY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$785,525.09
Surplus Fund,	17,328.54
Total Liabilities,	<u>\$802,853.63</u>

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	541,431.79	541,431.79	541,431.79
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	127,272.33	127,272.33	127,272.33
Loans on Personal Security,	29,600.00	29,600.00	29,600.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
25 shares Aetna National Bank,	2,500.00	2,500.00	3,000.00
200 shares Mercantile National Bank,	20,000.00	20,712.00	22,400.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865,	42,800.00	42,761.00	46,331.00
Detroit City Bonds,	20,000.00	19,891.67	20,000.00
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Bonds,	14,000.00	11,286.50	11,900.00
Government Stamps,	60.40	60.40	60.40
Expenses,	557.70	557.70	557.70
Cash on hand,	6,830.24	6,830.24	6,830.24
Total Assets, \$	<u>805,052.46</u>	<u>802,853.63</u>	<u>809,383.46</u>

Present number of Depositors, 2,761.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,401.97.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$346,442.13.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$202,594.14.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$143,847.99.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? February and August 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,511.79.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$51,088.96.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$4,488.15.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$529.35.

STONINGTON SAVINGS BANK, STONINGTON.

O. B. GRANT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1850.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$394,745.05
Balance of Interest Account,	469.61
Surplus Fund,	9,249.14
All other Liabilities,	50.00
Total Liabilities,	\$404,513.80

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	100,842.91	100,842.91	100,842.91
Loans on Personal Security,	24,760.00	24,760.00	24,760.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
50 shares Fourth National Bank, New York, .	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,050.00
50 shares American Exchange Na't B'k, N. Y.,	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00
100 shares Central National Bank, New York,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,500.00
200 shares First National Bank, Stonington,	20,000.00	20,000.00	23,400.00
40 shares City National Bank, Hartford, .	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,400.00
United States 10-40 Registered Bonds, . . .	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,600.00
United States 5-20 Registered Bonds, . . .	85,000.00	84,975.63	91,800.00
United States 5-20 Sixes, 1881,	33,000.00	33,000.00	35,970.00
United States 5-20 Coupon Bonds, 1881, .	12,000.00	11,560.00	13,200.00
United States 10-40 Coupon Bonds,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,300.00
United States 5-20 Coupon Bonds,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,080.00
30 Connecticut Bonds,	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
4 Newark Central Railroad Bonds,	4,000.00	3,720.00	3,720.00
1 Michigan Central Railroad Bond,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,100.00
8 Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Bonds,	8,000.00	7,700.00	8,240.00
5 New York and Harlem Railroad Bonds, . .	5,000.00	4,750.00	5,000.00
6 Galena and Chicago Railroad Bonds, . . .	6,000.00	5,797.00	6,000.00
8 Galena and Chicago, 2d Mortgage R. R. Bonds,	8,000.00	7,100.00	7,600.00
2 Cheshier, N. H., Railroad Bonds,	2,000.00	900.00	2,000.00
16 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Bonds,	16,000.00	15,324.75	17,760.00
Cash on hand,	3,083.51	3,083.51	3,083.51
Total Assets, \$	408,686.42	404,513.80	427,406.42

Present number of Depositors, 1,006.

Largest amount to one person, \$9,536.28.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$43,346.45.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$52,635.38.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When were they payable? June and December.

STONINGTON SAVINGS BANK, STONINGTON,

(Continued.)

Total expenses of last year, \$4,393.36.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$29,522.62.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,273.13.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$514.79.

THOMPSONVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

THOMAS WATSON, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1865.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$15,749.96
Balance of Interest Account,	176.69
Total Liabilities,	\$15,926.65

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	9,794.05		
Loans on Personal Security,	2,905.00		
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
United States 5-20 Bonds,	2,600.00		
Cash on hand,	627.60		
Total Assets, \$	15,926.65		

Present number of Depositors, 187.

Largest amount to one person, \$886.36.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$10,563.96.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$3,609.54.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$6,954.42.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? July and January.

Total expenses of last year, \$111.13.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$950.86.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$67.73.

TOWNSEND SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

JAMES M. TOWNSEND, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$2,437,979.77
Surplus Fund,	41,904.63
Total Liabilities,	\$2,479,884.40

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	\$ 1,261,875.30	1,261,875.30	1,261,875.30
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	355,877.49	355,877.49	355,877.49
Loans on Personal Security,	186,926.81	186,926.81	186,926.81
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Real Estate in City of New Haven,	20,000.00	20,000.00	30,000 00
Merchants Bank Stock, New Haven,	8,040.00	8,040.00	11,390.00
National Tradersmens Bank Stock,	2,500.00	2,500.00	3,370.00
Merchants National Bank Stock, New Haven,	7,250.00	7,250.00	8,265.00
Yale National Bank Stock, New Haven,	5,100.00	5,100.00	5,967.00
City Bank Stock, New Haven,	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,750.00
New Haven County National B'k. Stock, N. Haven,	7,900.00	7,900.00	9,480.00
Second National Bank Stock, New Haven,	22,700.00	22,700.00	29,250.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1864,	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,620.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865,	43,400.00	43,400.00	47,034.75
United States 5-20 Bonds, New, 1865,	25,400.00	25,400.00	28,162.25
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867,	327,450.00	327,450.00	364,288.12
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1881,	6,500.00	6,500.00	7,239.36
United States 10 40 Bonds,	10,700.00	10,700.00	11,355.37
Missouri Bonds,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Connecticut State Bonds,	31,000.00	31,000.00	31,310.00
Joliet City Bonds,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,400.00
New Haven Water Company Bonds,	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,600.00
New Haven War Loan Bonds,	6,600.00	6,600.00	6,000.00
Springfield City Bonds,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,200.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Bond,	1,000.00	1,000.00	980.00
New Haven and Northampton Railroad Stock,	5,250.00	5,250.00	2,625.00
New Haven and Northampton Railroad Bonds,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,800.00
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Bonds,	8,000.00	8,000.00	7,500.00
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Stock,	1,800.00	1,800.00	3,420.00
Iron Vault, Burglar Proof Safes, Building, &c.,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Deposit in United States Company, New York,	48,287.72	48,287.72	50,000.20
Expenses,	1,920.90	1,920.90	1,920.90
Cash on hand,	44,406.18	44,406.18	44,406.18
Total Assets,	\$ 2,479,884.40	2,479,884.40	2,551,613.37

Present number of Depositors, 16,000.

Largest amount to one person, \$6,582.03.

TOWNSEND SAVINGS BANK NEW HAVEN, (*Continued.*)

Amount deposited during the last year, \$1,234,985.17.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$949,631.87.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$285,353.30.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, small.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, small.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? February and August.

Total expenses of last year, \$5,442.45.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$169,786.25.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Interest and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$17,463.00.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$4,215.57.

UNION SAVINGS BANK, DANBURY.

WATERS F. OLMSTED, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1866.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$111,292.77
Balance of Interest Account,	5,089.66
Surplus Fund,	4,554.93
Total Liabilities,	\$120,937.36

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	66,720.00	66,720.00	66,720.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	5,380.00	5,380.00	5,380.00
Loans on Personal Security,	42,642.07	42,642.07	42,642.07
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
United States 5-20 Bonds,	1,300.00	1,375.00	1,404.00
Danbury Town Bonds,	500.00	478.30	500.00
Danbury Borough Bonds,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Office Furniture, Safe,	350.78	350.78	350.78
Expense account,	376.41	376.41	376.41
Cash on hand,	2,614.80	2,614.80	2,614.80
Total Assets, \$	120,884.06	120,937.36	102,988.00

Present number of Depositors, 533.

Largest amount to one person, \$1,459.33.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$84,134.30.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$49,391.96.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$34,742.34.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,176.41.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$8,887.97.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Taxes added.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? Occasionally.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$379.89.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$92.53.

WATERBURY SAVINGS BANK.

F. J. KINGSBURY, *Treasurer*.

Incorporated, 1850.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount Deposits,	\$880,139.38
Balance of Interest Account,	50,541.17
Total Liabilities,	\$880,680.55

	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	\$ 429,367.50		
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	45,024.02		
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Bank Stocks,	31,000.00		
United States Securities,	180,000.00		
State Securities,	43,900.00		
County, City and Town Bonds,	131,113.10		
Railroad Bonds,	1,000.00		
Cash on hand,	19,275.93		
Total Assets,	\$ 880,680.55		

Present number of Depositors, 3,100.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,889.95.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$316,425.62.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$203,166.11.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$113,259.51.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 3 per cent.

When were they payable? February and August.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,600.00.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$65,000.00.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$7,349.99.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$862.50.

WESTPORT SAVINGS BANK, WESTPORT.

A. L. WOODWORTH, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$48,377.97
Balance of Interest Account,	1,903.46
Suplus Fund,	2,180.76
All other Liabilities,	165.54
Total Liabilities,	\$52,627.72

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$		25,5000.00	25,500.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Fourth National Bank Stock, New York, .	1,000.00	972.75	970.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865,	12,000.00	12,250.00	13,065.00
United States 5 20 Bonds, 1867,	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,765.00
Cash on hand and on deposit,		4,804.97	4,804.97
Expense,		100.00	100.00
Total Assets, \$		52,627.72	54,204.97

Present number of Depositors, 272.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,005.35.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$15,735.29.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$12,480.10.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$3,255.19.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$199.90.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$390,887.00.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and 1 per cent. taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$331.06.

WILLIMANTIC SAVINGS INSTITUTE.

JOHN TRACY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1842.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$469,844.63
Balance of Interest Account,	21,153.79
Surplus Fund,	15,000.00
Total Liabilities,	\$505,998.42

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	216,263.25	216,263.25	216,263.25
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	70,500.00	70,500.00	70,500.00
Loans on Personal Security,	65,550.11	65,550.11	65,550.11
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Banking House Lot,	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
National Bank of Commerce, Providence, . .	6,250.00	6,250.00	6,500.00
National Bank of Commerce, New London, . .	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,400.00
National Bank of Republic, New York, . . .	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,800.00
Bank of America, New York,	3,000.00	3,000.00	4,200.00
Continental National Bank, New York, . . .	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
American Exchange National Bank, New York,	3,300.00	3,300.00	3,960.00
Ætna National Bank, Hartford,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,400.00
Windham National Bank, Windham,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,600.00
Uncas National Bank, Norwich,	6,250.00	6,250.00	6,250.00
United States 5-20 Bonds,	52,250.00	52,250.00	57,475.00
Evansville City Bonds,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Burlington City Bonds,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Windham Town Bonds,	4,044.00	4,044.00	4,044.00
Second School District,	15,800.00	15,800.00	15,800.00
Safes and Office Furniture,	1,194.48	1,194.48	1,194.48
Cash on hand and cash items,	29,383.58	29,383.58	29,383.50
Expense account,	613.00	613.00	613.08
Total Assets, \$	505,998.42	505,998.42	515,533.42

Present number of Depositors, 1,958.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,941.33.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$136,758.95.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$82,906.69.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$53,852.00.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, small.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? April 1st and October 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,726.59.

WILLIMANTIC SAVINGS INSTITUTE, (*Continued.*)

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$35,327.60

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$2,776.48.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$506.60

WINDHAM COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, DANIELSON-VILLE.

HENRY N. CLEMONS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1864.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$555,877.82
Balance of Interest Account,	2,800.46
Total Liabilities,	\$558,678.28

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	144,325.00	144,325.00	144,325.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Banking House,	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
First National Bank, Killingly, Stock,	11,000.00	11,350.00	12,000.00
Thames National Bank, Norwich,	10,000.00	11,000.00	11,500.00
Second National Bank, Norwich,	10,000.00	10,250.00	10,600.00
Norwich National Bank, Norwich,	5,800.00	6,500.00	6,600.00
First National Bank, Norwich,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,200.00
Ninth National Bank, New York,	10,000.00	10,850.00	11,000.00
Fourth National Bank, New York,	10,000.00	10,850.00	10,850.00
Central National Bank, New York,	10,000.00	10,750.00	10,750.00
National Bank of Commerce, New York,	5,000.00	5,500.00	6,000.00
Windham County National Bank, Brooklyn,	5,500.00	5,600.00	6,000.00
United States 5-20 Bonds,	280,000.00	292,600.00	303,000.00
Connecticut State Bonds,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Bank Furniture and Fixtures,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Cash on hand,	13,053.28	13,053.28	13,053.28
Total Assets. \$	540,678.28	558,678.28	571,878.28

Present number of Depositors, 2,036.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,347.90.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$255,911.72.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$94,847.42.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$161,064.30.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 7 per cent.

When were they payable? April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,404.54.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$33,168.71.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and 1 per cent. taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? None.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$4,811.06.

WINSTED SAVINGS BANK, WEST WINSTED.

LYMAN BALDWIN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1850.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$346,754.41
Balance of Interest Account,	2,290.57
Surplus Fund,	11,500.00
Total Liabilities,	\$360,544.98

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$	213,575.34	213,575.34	213,575.34
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00
Loans on Personal Security,	13,552.02	13,552.02	13,552.02
<i>Investments as follows .</i>			
Banking House,	6,200.00	6,200.00	6,200.00
53 shares Importers and Traders Bank, N. Y.,	5,300.00	6,150.00	6,519.00
50 shares Fourth National Bank, New York,	5,000.00	5,180.00	5,000.00
50 shares National Bank of Commerce, N. Y.,	5,000.00	5,500.00	5,950.00
20 shares Continental National Bank, New York,	2,000.00	1,936.90	1,980.00
100 shares Merchants Banking Association, N. Y.,	5,000.00	5,350.00	5,700.00
10 shares Hurlbut National Bank, Winsted,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,200.00
United States 5-20 Bonds,	65,050.00	66,009.75	69,603.50
United States Bonds of 1881,	2,900.00	2,900.00	3,160.00
City of Chicago, Bonds,	4,000.00	4,140.00	3,840.00
Cook County, Illinois Bonds,	4,000.00	3,840.00	3,840.00
Winsted Borough Bonds,	3,000.00	2,940.00	2,940.00
Winsted Borough Orders,	6,700.00	6,700.00	6,700.00
Cash on hand,	9,071.87	9,071.87	9,071.87
Total Assets, \$	357,849.23	360,544.98	365,331.73

Present number of Depositors, 1,624.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,535.12.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$115,409.65.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$83,744.92.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$49,073.73.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends? 6 per cent.

When were they payable? July and January.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,410.03.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$26,170.52.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$2,259.82.

Amount of United States tax paid last year, \$337.77.

WOLCOTTVILLE SAVINGS BANK, WOLCOTTVILLE.

FRANK L. HUNGERFORD, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1868.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1869.

Whole amount of Deposits,	\$6,466.67
Balance of Interest Account,	175.89
Total Liabilities,	\$6,642.56

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, \$			3,400.00
Loans on Personal Security,			960.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Cash on hand,			2,204.08
Expenses,			78.48
Total Assets, \$			6,642.56

Present number of Depositors, 77.

Largest amount to one person, \$400.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$6,666.95.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$200.28.

Increase of Deposits the last year? Opened August 15th, 1868.

Total expenses of last year, \$78.48.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$175.89.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORTS OF THE SAVINGS BANKS FOR JANUARY 1ST, 1869.

SAVINGS BANKS.												
No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.	Loans on Real Estate.	Loans on Stock and Bonds.	Loans on Personol Security.	Bank Stock.	Railroad Stocks and Bonds.	U. S. Bonds, Real Estate.	Market Value of Total Assets.	Conn. State Tax.	U. S. Tax.		
163	\$ 18,948.77	\$ 15,240.00	\$ 1,286.60	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 72,490.00	\$ 28,500.00	\$ 735,400.00	\$ 19,645.64	\$ 128.22	\$ 1.74		
5,969	2,006,574.66	1,630,941.00	116,250.00	64,900.00	64,665.00	5,300.00	226,470.00	2,141,107.36	12,577.37	2,015.72		
2,580	1,447,259.95	426,736.00	185,203.85	64,900.00	64,665.00	5,300.00	226,470.00	1,103,256.90	11,391.81	1,412.98		
4,000	959,465.63	418,015.00	44,500.00		95,000.00		220,000.00	987,940.13	14,880.36	840.12		
656	93,861.33	37,540.48	30,850.99				11,850.00	109,491.88				
4,528	1,514,840.44	791,075.00	10,400.00	145,000.00	133,860.00		314,700.00	1,619,971.40	9,229.32	4,988.73		
1,894	192,145.41	99,992.00		11,150.00	37,175.00		54,748.75	205,165.75	1,115.76	256.88		
1,894	488,460.50	275,731.53		23,844.18	88,457.50		106,348.75	520,073.77	3,173.76	430.50		
1,305	263,485.97	104,068.00	9,058.45	26,008.84	88,094.00	18,240.00	80,973.00	287,588.48	2,819.43	308.89		
741	203,936.33	80,821.56	25,971.45	1,000.00	37,287.50	9,000.00	25,000.00	1,384.34	562.91	562.91		
2,970	1,139,387.07	458,660.00	21,652.66	19,200.00	173,775.00		476,200.00	1,210,515.65	11,345.95	597.94		
2,278	817,942.79	527,038.00	12,820.00	67,075.00	43,855.00	7,785.00	202,131.00	1,380,687.54	10,463.57	1,575.46		
513	132,274.61	43,172.00	8,000.00	51,271.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	18,500.00	131,835.35	652.74	121.75		
1,438	306,489.64	206,321.00	3,400.00	5,200.00	51,585.00	2,000.00	67,000.00	381,234.53	2,517.50	639.26		
1,430	282,003.51	112,762.00	10,000.00	6,570.00	67,703.48		8,000.00	302,837.00	8,305.36			
89	9,897.49	3,419.00	2,150.00					9,899.48	62.29			
2,922	77,053.22	34,800.00	5,750.00		7,999.00	14,184.00		78,509.15	153.13			
1,339	892,241.16	228,100.00		7,100.00	38,234.00	17,750.00	88,220.00	415,808.35	2,215.81	206.93		
426	59,258.85	39,522.00		5,268.17	5,510.00		6,078.00	63,254.18	347.77	34.77		
2,296	549,577.34	310,988.00		40,191.58	68,334.00		134,97.00	583,415.84	5,533.04	702.04		
7,558	2,597,654.69	1,352,005.00	170,432.00	38,880.00	267,655.00	81,995.00	970,033.00	8,110,531.75	89,511.26	4,311.05		
755	220,747.97	200,900.00	2,800.00	5,900.00	15,750.00		1,105.25	230,749.65	624.07	23.73		
600	149,220.32	72,046.04		18,000.00	75,407.00	30,400.00	740,365.00	159,537.79	906.57	78.91		
9,565	2,606,559.43	1,608,995.00	97,225.00	152,093.00	75,407.00		89,750.00	2,846,546.79	82,070.81	8,662.03		
885	151,499.91	66,308.75	8,279.89	26,900.00	3,200.00	5,000.00	63,500.00	158,185.13	1,672.23	23.55		
750	150,531.15	77,986.00		6,566.45	8,200.00		39,750.00	159,419.74	916.66	69.25		
376	72,942.67	23,664.30		2,088.83	750.00		48,977.50	75,009.70	458.80			
2,738	748,947.52	370,658.12	500.00	76,147.00	36,570.00	480.00	228,868.05	808,688.05	6,154.24	910.68		
13,009	6,086,160.00	2,341,378.97	872,351.76	100,157.55	214,774.00	48,000.00	1,759,870.00	6,461,745.75	81,593.73	12,142.00		
1,085	378,999.81	171,400.00	30,197.75	200.00	6,300.00		197,555.00	421,158.98	2,413.74	34.12		
2,050	485,602.46	175,551.90	21,453.50	86,306.65	68,144.00	15,700.00	51,144.00	357,373.22	2,002.30			

Savings Bank of Ansonia,	624	186,571.40	99,878.00	10,525.46	6,720.00	16,150.00	5,500.00	141,767.85	750.05	144.68
Savings Bank of Danbury,	3,274	386,364.38	402,844.50	147,703.22	98,269.00	6,500.00	194,870.00	927,445.85	5,763.82	1,813.51
Savings Bank of New Britain,	2,130	255,569.62	143,825.00	46,930.00	7,700.00		41,580.00	263,979.01	1,703.90	824.82
Savings Bank of New London,	3,000	2,019,694.57	736,262.67	20,000.00	390,575.50	222,540.00	480,380.00	2,265,186.13	14,769.70	8,347.65
Savings Bank of Rockyville,	1,327	312,822.04	182,865.00	82,482.69	18,500.00		6,200.00	325,874.92	2,102.58	694.03
Sav. Bank of Stafford Springs,	922	219,202.11	44,800.00	109,117.43	13,000.00		80,000.00	259,575.14	1,195.25	419.00
Savings Bank of Tolland,	390	302,924.45	208,955.97	27,100.00	19,900.00		1,000.00	312,990.53	2,144.09	968.49
Salisbury Savings Society,	362	247,425.69	70,433.95	256,768.00	2,645.00	5,150.00	112,776.25	265,914.25	1,537.94	
Society for Savings, Hartford,	23,777	5,614,719.84	8,311,144.00	2,163.00	215,312.00	162,876.00	651,700.00	5,892,512.70	85,725.83	11,273.72
Southington Savings Bank,	403	76,614.73	48,825.00		7,196.25		18,470.00	80,688.83	519.18	
Southport Savings Bank,	1,272	121,119.78	148,040.83	45,235.39	24,540.00	9,920.00	195,950.00	443,223.26	5,425.60	291.29
Staffordville Savings Bank,	600	129,165.00	52,110.00		6,100.00		24,850.00	133,244.90	1,222.80	167.80
Stamford Savings Bank,	3,182	676,458.51	338,492.00	29,600.00	6,387.00		320,000.00	720,262.08	10,468.49	
State Savings Bank, Hartford,	2,761	755,525.09	641,431.79	24,768.00	25,400.00	11,900.00	46,331.00	809,383.46	4,488.15	529.85
Stonington Savings Bank,	1,006	394,745.05	100,842.91	2,905.00	49,350.00	51,420.00	167,950.00	427,406.42	2,273.18	514.79
Thompsonville Savings Bank,	187	15,749.96	3,794.05				2,000.00	15,926.65	67.73	
Townsend Savings Bank,	16,000	2,437,973.77	1,261,875.30	186,926.81	70,472.00	19,825.00	439,699.85	2,551,613.78	17,463.00	4,215.57
Union Savings Bank,	533	111,292.77	66,720.00	42,642.97	81,000.00	1,000.00	1,404.00	120,988.06	379.89	92.53
Waterbury Savings Bank,	3,100	830,139.39	429,367.50	45,024.02			150,000.00	880,680.55	7,849.99	862.50
Westport Savings Bank,	272	48,377.97	25,500.00		970.00		22,830.00	54,204.97	331.06	
Willimantic Sav. Institute,	1,358	469,844.63	216,267.25	65,550.11	41,110.00		57,475.00	515,533.42	2,756.48	506.00
Windham Co. Savings Bank,	2,036	565,877.82	144,325.00	18,552.02	90,500.00		303,000.00	571,578.28	4,811.06	
Winsted Savings Bank,	1,624	846,754.41	213,575.34	960.00	26,349.00		72,763.50	865,331.78	2,259.82	387.77
Wolcottville Savings Bank,	77	6,466.67	3,400.00					6,642.56		
				2,062,652.23	2,878,458.48	799,615.00	10,585,029.60	307,478.53	840,382.95	61,516.09
	149,919	41,803,651.45	21,031,619.89	2,507,551.82	2,878,458.48	799,615.00	10,585,029.60	44,549,466.42		

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

General Railroad Commissioners

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

FOR 1869,

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RAILROAD COMPANIES IN
THIS STATE, FOR 1868.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Leading Statistics Prepared by the Commissioners.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN :

THOMAS J. STAFFORD, STATE PRINTER.

1869.

REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, May Session, 1869 :

THE General Railroad Commissioners, in pursuance of the provisions of the Statutes, respectfully beg leave to submit to your Honorable Body the Sixteenth Annual Report of their doings during the year, together with a statement of the condition of the roads in operation, and the statistics, abstracts, casualties, returns of each of the companies operating under charters granted, in whole or in part, by the Legislature of this State, and such general information on this branch of our public affairs, as is, in the opinion of the Commissioners, required by law, and will tend to aid the Legislature in its action on our railroad interests.

The Railway System, which has already become so important a branch of the social, financial and commercial interests of our whole country, and particularly of this State, has been the gradual development of the *tram-ways* used in the early part of the seventeenth century for carrying coal from the mouth of the pit to the place of shipment. These were originally constructed of wood, but afterwards improved by covering the sleepers with a flat iron rail, and were operated solely by horse power.

As soon as steam came into use, its application as a motive power naturally suggested itself, and as early as 1815, stationary engines were employed in England, for the movement of trains on the existing railways. The first work of the kind especially constructed for the purpose of using stationary power, was the Stockton and Darlington, which was opened in 1825. The enterprise succeeded as a freight, but not as a passenger line, from the slowness of its trains. Its success led to the construction of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway; as this road approached completion, the company offered a prize of £500 for a locomotive engine which would run ten miles an hour, drawing three times its weight. Three locomotives competed for the prize at a trial which took place on the sixth of October, 1829. The prize was won by the Rocket, constructed by George Stephenson. The engine weighed 8,500 pounds, and with 25,500 pounds attached attained a speed of twenty-nine and one-half miles an hour. The success was complete. The company immediately decided to adopt locomotive power, and when their road was formally opened, in 1830, immense trains of passengers were drawn by locomotive engines at the rate of 15 miles an hour.

The success which attended the construction of railways in England, naturally attracted great attention in this country, where the people were already engaged in constructing canals to increase the facilities of commercial intercourse. With steam as the motive power, the advantages of railroads over canals, in being almost everywhere practicable, and capable of being operated at all seasons of the year, were readily appreciated, and numerous projects for their construction speedily followed.

The *Tram Railway* had been previously in operation in Massachusetts and other states. The first railroad undertaken, was the Baltimore and Ohio. Another of the early roads was the Mohawk and Hudson, which was opened in 1831; both this and the Baltimore and Ohio were, at first, worked by horse power, except a portion of the former, which was worked by stationary engines. The first locomotive used upon the Mohawk and Hudson, in 1831, was of English manu-

facture, weighing six tons. This was found too heavy for the superstructure of the road, and a lighter one, manufactured in this country, weighing three tons, took its place.

Only a moderate degree of success, either financial or commercial, attended the railroads first completed in this country. They were rude and unsubstantial structures, inadequate to the service required of them, and involving a heavy outlay for repairs. Many of them were through sections of country having little traffic, and were, consequently, almost entirely unremunerative. Time was required for the improvements which have given us the more complete works and machines of the present day, and for the development of a commercial wealth now so vast and remunerative. However, the construction of railways was steadily persisted in, and at the close of the year 1835, about 1,000 miles had been completed.

From the opening of the first railroad in 1830, to the acquisition of California in 1848, an event which gave a sudden impetus to the industries and commerce of the country, a period of 19 years, 5,996 miles of line were constructed, being an average of 316 miles annually; 202 miles were in this State. From that event to the breaking out of the civil war, a period of 12 years, 24,639 miles were completed, being an annual average of 2,053 miles; 399 miles were in Connecticut, being an annual average, in this State, of 33.25 miles; from the last event to the present time 10,682 miles have been opened, in a period of 8 years, or 1,335 annually; only 30 miles were in this State.

The greatest number of miles opened in any one year, was in 1856, when 3,643 miles were completed, the least number in 1843, when only 159 miles were completed.

In 1840, the ratio of mileage of railway to population, was 1 mile of the former, to 7.415 of the latter; in 1860, 1 to 1,083. The ratio of increase of population, from 1860 to 1870, may be estimated at 2 per cent. annually; this ratio will give, in 1870, a total population of 37,680,000. At that period there will probably be 45,000 miles of railway in the United States, or 1 mile of railway to 837 of population. The ratio of mileage of railway to population, in this State, at the present time, is 1 mile of railway to every 816 inhabi-

tants. The annual mileage of railways is likely, for some time to come, to exceed, in ratio, the annual increase of population.

On the first day of January, 1868, the ratio of mileage to area, in the United States, was 1 mile of railway to every 49.4 square miles; in Massachusetts, 1 mile of railway to every 5.5 square miles; and in Connecticut, 1 to every 6.4 square miles; and when the railroads, already chartered by the Legislature of this State, and now in process of construction or with fair prospects of soon being so, shall have been completed, the ratio of mileage to area will then be 1 mile of railway to every 5.5 square miles of territory, or fully equal to that of Massachusetts. It is believed that in no State has the limit of their construction been even approximately reached. Although we have no right to expect that the new States and territories will have a mileage equal to that now existing in some of the Eastern States, we may *assume* one half of the area of the whole country to be capable of sustaining a population that will justify the construction of one mile of railway to 20 square miles of territory. Such a ratio, which is certain to be reached with the progress of population, would give the United States 165,000 miles of railway.

It is impossible to give a statement of the exact cost of railroads in the United States, but an estimate of \$41,000 per mile, it is believed, will fully equal the average cost. The average cost of railroads in this State has been about \$53,000 per mile. The aggregate cost of all the railroads in this country may be stated in round numbers at \$1,600,000,000. This cost is estimated, for the most part, at the amount of the capital account, which considerably exceeds that of the money actually expended.

The means for the construction of our roads were, originally, supplied from sales of, or subscriptions to their shares and bonds. In the reorganization which many of the roads have gone through, the tendency has been to convert debt into capital. The large earnings that have been made have induced, in many cases, this conversion of debt into capital, a privilege which is generally conceded.

The share capital of the railroads in this State the past year equals about \$52,956,200; their indebtedness of all kinds \$24,734,595.44. The ratio of share capital to debts of the roads in the United States is about three to two.

The ratio of gross earnings to cost, for the whole country, will equal about 21 per cent., for the Northern States very nearly 23 per cent., for the State of Connecticut about 18 per cent. The ratio of expenses to the gross earnings of the railroads of the United States equals fully 70 per cent.; in Connecticut the ratio the past year has not exceeded 65 per cent.

The subject of economy in railway transportation is one of great interest to our people. The internal commerce of the country, now so vast, has been the creation of railroads which secure a market at remunerative prices for the products of every portion of our vast domain. The problem yet before them and which must always continue so, is the extent of reduction still possible to make in cost of transportation. At the rate of one and a half cents per ton per mile, it cost in the year 1867, \$1,173,320 to move one mile the 78,288,000 tons of freight transported over the roads. The whole cost of freight transportation was about \$140,000,000. A reduction of one-eighth of one per cent. per mile would, consequently, effect a saving of \$12,000,000. But such saving by no means measures the *principal* advantage gained. Taking any centre of business, the reduction in cost of movement, of one-eighth of one per cent. per mile greatly extends, for heavy articles, the radius of territory from which it draws its trade.

In addition to the efforts made, and shared in by all, to increase the resources of the whole country, are those made by particular communities to attract to themselves as large a portion as possible of this trade, by the superior facilities they seek to offer for its transportation. There is, therefore, in this country every possible stimulus to the study and practice of railway economy, and the results achieved, both in the construction and working of our roads, testify to a high degree of skill and perfection reached in each department.

Upon this subject, as it relates to mechanical improvement, little need be said or urged. The great improvement now needed is the substitution of steel, particularly for iron rails.

With the heavy engines and high speed now used, the iron is speedily crushed, and there is no doubt the quality now used has greatly deteriorated. We have constructed railroads so rapidly and on such inadequate means, that cheapness in the first cost has alone been regarded. The increased means of most of our companies is enabling them to practice the true economy of using the best possible materials and methods to given ends.

The great difficulty in the way of an economical management of railroads is not so much in the mechanical departments, but in the lack, on the part of their chief managers, of a direct personal interest in the result of their services and labors. The tendency of all purely official relations is to indolence and unthrift. The sense of personal interest is weakened just in ratio as the work in hand increases in magnitude or cost. In this view the tendency which is everywhere manifesting itself to *consolidate* lines, threatens injurious consequences. The sense of individual interest and responsibility is thereby not only greatly weakened, but an extent of line and investment is often reached, which is utterly beyond the capacity of one man, or one set of men, to properly manage. There can be no doubt but that a road 100 miles in length, with a capital of five or six millions, is quite up to the capacity likely to be employed in the management of these works. There are hundreds capable of managing a work of this magnitude to one capable of properly conducting a road 500 miles in length. The tendency to consolidation, which in almost every instance is prompted by personal or selfish motives on the part of the chief managers, is a great evil, and unless speedily checked will materially impair the value of railroad property.

Another great evil is the constant increase of nominal *capital* of railroads, without any addition to their capacity to earn. Instead of reducing the rates as should be done, the commerce and travel of the route is taxed to the utmost extent.

About 15 miles of railway have been opened to travel the past year in this State. About 110 more are now in process of construction, one-half of which, it is expected, will be completed by the 1st of January, 1870.

One hundred and fifty miles have been chartered by the Legislature, and the prospect is very fair that the greater portion will be placed under contract for construction the present season.

The Commissioners at various times during the year have visited all the railroads in the State, and made careful and thorough examinations of the road beds, bridges, depots, platforms and various other matters, that are essential to the comfort and safety of the public.

Under the present system of making these examinations, with the constant increase of the various matters referred to the Commissioners, nearly the whole of their time is consumed in a faithful discharge of their duty.

The roads, in general, have been materially improved the past year. A much larger amount of rail has been relaid than in any previous one; in character it has been divided between the common iron rail, the steely head rail, the steel head rail, and the solid steel rail, the three last named being superior to the iron rail. Of these different qualities the genuine steel rail is, in our opinion, far preferable.

Your Commissioners have persistently urged upon the several companies the necessity of making such improvements in their depots, platforms, road beds, bridges and cars as would add to the comfort and security of the public. Several of the companies have liberally increased their facilities for construction of new work, and are now placing upon their roads some as fine locomotives and cars, of their own manufacture, as are found in the country.

A good superstructure is necessary, that trains may run smoothly; most of our early roads are faulty in this respect; running as they do through low or marshy lands the proper materials for building were only to be had by transporting it miles in many cases. This was not generally done, and we find these roads too unsubstantial to carry smoothly the ponderous trains which are run over them, at the rate of speed now maintained. We are of the opinion, if a lower rate could be adopted, it would prove advantageous both to the companies and to the public generally.

With such roads as we have, we consider that 25 miles an

hour is as fast as express trains should be run; the speed of local trains should not exceed 20, of through freight not more than 15, and of local freight not over 12 miles per hour. Could this system be adopted our railways might be operated at a saving of 20 to 25 per cent. annually; this added to their superstructure, motive power and cars, for a few years, would raise them all to first-class roads; a deduction could then well be made from the fares and freights, the trains would be more sure to make connections, and the traveler could pass upon his way with more comfort and security. But this reform cannot well be brought about, without general and uniform legislation throughout the whole country.

The number of passengers carried over the different railroads during the year is 8,057,922, an increase of 1,216,470½ over the year previous.

Entire expenditures for maintenance of way \$1,752,566.98; excess over previous year \$304,282.94; for working the roads \$6,118,090.46; excess this year \$123,658.16; the gross earnings, \$9,408,716.89, showing an increase of \$868,592.72.

There has been added to the motive power the past year 19 locomotives; also 33 passenger and 676 merchandise cars have been newly built.

The number of employees is about 4,000, and the whole number of miles of track about 770; this gives 5½ men to the mile, a force entirely inadequate for keeping the roads in a proper condition in all the different departments. This deficiency is especially shown in the state of the track.

We have prepared tables showing all the items, in abstract, as fully as could possibly be done from the returns obtained from the corporations, which are not perfect, as a number of the companies do not open in their ledgers all the accounts required by statute.

There has been some increase in the number of accidents the past year, but none of those frightful collisions and disastrous casualties which frequently occur from broken rails, wheels or misplaced switches, have visited our State, while many have occurred in other parts of the country. We think that every means should be used, that, in case of accident, the train could immediately be placed under control of the en-

gineer. We know of no way of doing this, unless by the introduction of a device known as the Patent Safety Brake, which, if properly applied to passenger trains, could be used to advantage, preventing many accidents that now occur.

The officers of some of the railroad companies have failed to give notice, in compliance with the statute, to the Commissioners, of the accidents occurring on their roads.

Your Commissioners have thought proper to make the following

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1st. We suggest that were all railroad companies to have their fiscal year terminate upon the same day and month more reliable and valuable statistics could be obtained and presented in a better manner. Under the present system the returns of the companies are comparatively valueless for statistical purposes.

2d. We recommend the passage of an act to prevent nuisances on railroad bridges. Nearly all the covered ones near villages are used as privies, much to the annoyance of the Commissioners and bridge repairers.

3d. That Section 538 of the "Act concerning Communities and Corporations," of the General Statutes, be amended by striking out the word "passenger;" also by striking out "one thousand feet" and inserting "eight hundred feet."

4th. That all highway bridges constructed in the future, over any railroad track in this State, shall be so constructed that the bottom timbers of the bridge shall not be less than 18 feet above the top of the rail in the railroad track, and that all covered bridges constructed on the line of any railroad shall not be less than 18 feet in height from the top surface of the rail laid in the track on the bridge to the underside of the cross beams overhead.

5th. That each and every railroad company, running a passenger train upon any railroad in this State, be required to use a device known as the Patent Safety Brake.

6th. That an act be passed requiring the several railroad companies to place a telegraphic instrument in one ticket office in each town through which their railroad runs, where a telegraph office is not now established, and to furnish a competent person to operate the same during the usual business hours.

7th. That the form of schedule to be used by the companies in making their annual returns to the Commissioners, be amended generally.

CONDITION OF THE ROADS.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN.

Nearly all the travel by railway from New York to Boston necessarily passes over this road, thus constituting it the Grand Trunk Line of the State for the transportation of passengers. It also has an extensive local business, the annual increase of which equals or exceeds that of any other road in the State. It is therefore necessary, and the traveling public have a right to demand, that it should be made a first class road in every respect.

Much labor has been expended within the last few years, on its road bed in ballasting, and various other improvements. Its bridges also have been extensively repaired or rebuilt.

The Commissioners have, for some time, recommended the use of the steel rail. And this company has, the past year, laid 2,700 tons of this rail, which relays nearly one-fourth their entire track, and we have every reason to believe its use will prove an entire success. The company has met with some loss by fire since our last report; two of their first-class compartment cars, and also a portion of their workshops at New Haven, having been burned. This has subjected them to much temporary inconvenience. The company are now making preparations for rebuilding their shops on the land recently purchased at New Haven. These shops will be constructed on a liberal scale and of increased capacity, sufficient for repairs and the building of new engines and cars; will consist of a round house, 279 feet in diameter, divided into sixty-four compartments, sufficient to stall as many locomotives; a

machine shop 260 by 65 feet, with walls 16 feet high; a car and wood shop 200 by 80 feet; a paint shop 180 by 55 feet; a blacksmith's shop 200 by 50 feet, with room for eleven forges on each side; a building 200 by 50 feet for the storage of lumber, and in addition, there are to be several smaller buildings. An engine of one hundred horse power is to be used for driving the machinery of the various shops. 110,000 square feet of roofing will be required, also over 200,000 feet of flooring, and more than 40,000 feet of lumber for the floors to rest upon; about 1,500,000 bricks will be used in the construction of the walls, and it is estimated that the buildings and machinery when completed will cost between \$400,000 and \$500,000. We understand the company contemplate an entire completion of the work this season. Such increased facilities have long been needed, and will necessarily be of much benefit to the road in keeping up its rolling stock.

We are creditably informed that there will be many repairs made by the company the coming season, in further ballasting the road bed and rebuilding more of the bridges, and that about the same amount of rail will be laid, as last season.

The gross earnings of the road for the year past, are \$2,236,173.48, being a decrease of \$94,676.17 from those of the previous year.

The net earnings show a falling off of \$11,306.10.

Dividend, 10 per cent.

OFFICERS.

President—WILLIAM D. BISHOP, Bridgeport.

Treasurer and Secretary—E. S. ABERNETHY, New York.

Superintendent—JAMES H. HOYT, Stamford.

Assistant Superintendent—JOHN T. MOODY, New Haven.

Directors—JONA. GODFREY, Southport; GEORGE B. CARHART, GEORGE N. MILLER, A. R. VAN NEST, JAMES J. ROOSEVELT, WILSON G. HUNT, New York; E. H. TROWBRIDGE, W. W. BOARDMAN, New Haven; N. A. BALDWIN, Milford.

HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN,

Having its termini at New Haven and Springfield, Mass., with a branch from Berlin to Middletown, also from Berlin to

New Britain, forms, from New Haven to Springfield, a connecting link of the trunk line between New York and Boston. A double track is laid the entire distance of its main road. It has an extensive passenger business, and the Company has already commenced improvements at New Haven, by enlarging its dock some 1,000 feet or more, for the accommodation of its increasing freight business. It is the best paying road in the State, and neither its directors or the public should be satisfied short of its being made a first class road, which desirable condition, we have every reason to believe, it soon will reach, should it continue under its present judicious management. This road has undoubtedly the best stone arch bridge, over the Farmington River, of any of its size in New England. The steel rail is not extensively used. Some 1,500 tons of the steel head rail has been laid in its track, the past year, which is doing excellent service, also 700 tons of iron rail, 2,200 in all.

The gross earnings of the road for the year past are \$1,697,334.39, being an increase of \$11,999.80 over the previous year, and a decrease in the net earnings of \$62,406.08.

Dividend, 14 per cent.

OFFICERS.

President—WILLIAM P. BURRALL, Hartford.

Treasurer—CHARLES M. POND, Hartford.

Secretary—S. P. CONNER, Hartford.

Superintendent—E. M. REED, Hartford.

Directors—CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, New York; CHESTER W. CHAPIN, Springfield, Mass.; JULIUS CATLIN, H. C. ROBINSON, C. M. POND, E. G. HOWE, Hartford; EZRA C. REED, New Haven; ELI BUTLER, Meriden.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER

Has been well managed, as in former years, there being few changes to note. The company has completed its new workshops at Norwich, which are built of brick, and are very commodious, affording facilities for repair and the construction of all new work. The steel rail is being tried, about 130 tons of the same having been laid; also some 670 tons of iron rail.

We understand the company has entered into an agreement with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, leasing it the road for a term of years; the latter company agreeing to pay ten per cent. per annum on the capital stock, and to keep the road in as good order as when received—providing the Legislature will amend its charter, giving power so to do.

Gross earnings of the road for the year past, are \$684,877.65, being an increase of \$4,439.79 over the year previous. Net earnings show an increase of \$6,958.34.

Dividend, 6 per cent.

OFFICERS.

President—A. F. SMITH, Norwich.

Treasurer—GEORGE L. PERKINS, Norwich.

Secretary—EDWARD T. CLAPP, Norwich.

Superintendent—P. ST. M. ANDREWS, Norwich.

Directors—CHARLES JOHNSON, AUGUSTUS BREWSTER, J. NEWTON PERKINS, JOHN T. WAIT, FRANKLIN NICHOLS, J. F. SLATER, MOSES PIERCE, L. BLACKSTONE, E. CHAPEL, Norwich; R. BAYARD, New York; W. F. WELD, E. F. CUTTER, Boston; F. H. DEWEY, GEORGE W. GILL, Worcester; ALEXANDER DE WITT, Oxford.

HARTFORD PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL,

Continues to be operated by trustees, and has been managed, the past year, with its accustomed care and caution. Considerable improvement has been made in its superstructure, in the way of ballasting, yet more labor of a similar kind could be profitably expended upon the road.

The track, *usually*, is well cared for, being generally kept in a better condition than the average of roads, and the discomfort experienced in passing over it may be attributed, mainly, to the shortness of the rail, it being much more difficult to keep rails of this description in order than the longer rail.

This road is 22 miles longer than any other line in the State; it has a larger number of wooden bridges, which in the main are usually well cared for; a portion of them has been thoroughly repaired the past season.

The yard grounds and the work shops of the company

have been greatly improved, and now afford conveniences for work which have long been needed. Several passenger cars are now building here, which equal any constructed in the State. Many of the depots along the line of this road are not in a desirable condition. The passenger trains are run at such times as probably accommodate the public as well as can be expected on so long a line of road, with a limited amount of business. During the past year, 733 tons of iron rail have been laid in its track, and more would have been laid had not the Company been disappointed in receiving it.

The gross earnings of the road for the year are \$715,271.09, being a falling off from the previous year of \$51,079.84. Net earnings, \$124,547.81, being an increase of \$1,859.19 over the previous year.

OFFICERS.

Secretary—J. M. BELDEN, Hartford.

Engineer and Superintendent—SAMUEL NOTT, Hartford.

Assistant Superintendent—J. T. McMANUS, Hartford.

Trustees—G. M. BARTHOLOMEW, CALVIN DAY, E. G. HOWE, Hartford.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN

Stands the third in length among our roads, its termini being New London and Grouts Corner, Mass. It is 100 miles in length, 57 of which are in this State. It is becoming a freighting line of considerable importance, but its passenger business is limited for its length of road. It has a larger number of bridges in proportion to the number of miles of track than any other road in the State; though nearly all constructed of wood, they are generally in a very good condition.

We recommended, as mentioned in our previous report, to the company to add a suitable room for the accommodation of ladies, to the depot at Stafford Springs, which improvement has since been made. At the same time we reported the company as laying but 200 tons of rail in 1867; it should have been, we are now informed, 680 tons—in 1868, 650 tons were laid, of which about 200 tons were of the steely iron head, said to be much superior to the common iron rail.

Gross earnings \$404,846 69, an increase over the previous year of \$23,007.74. Net earnings \$70,147.80, showing a net gain of \$10,054.09 over the previous year. Dividend, 8 per cent.

OFFICERS.

President—A. N. RAMSDELL, New London.

Secretary and Treasurer—ROBERT COIT, Jr., New London.

Superintendent—GEORGE W. BENTLY, New London.

Directors—HENRY P. HAVEN, F. B. LOOMIS, W. W. BILLINGS, WM. H. BARNES, BENJ. STARK, New London; DAVID SMITH, EDWARD CHAPPELL, Norwich; WM. ALLEN BUTLER, New York; WM. H. HILL, Boston; S. M. WAITE, Brattleboro', Vt.

HOUSATONIC

Commenced running trains in 1842, has 124 miles of track, of which 74 are in this State, making it the longest line we have. Its principal termini are Bridgeport and Pittsfield, Mass.

Much has been done the year past to improve the locomotives and cars. A train, exclusively for the transportation of stock, has been placed upon the road, and it is claimed that it will be of great value to the company. Its depots in this State are in a miserably dilapidated condition, and little has been done the past year to better them. Their platforms have been, in many cases, well repaired. There has been laid in the track about twelve hundred tons of rail, a much larger amount than ever laid in any one year, since the road was first ironed; the necessities of the road call for as much more the coming year.

Your Commissioners have, for the past two years, been apprehensive that the stone arch bridge on this road, just below Canaan depot, was becoming unsafe for the passage of trains over it, in consequence of the crumbling and dissolving of the materials of which it is composed, together with the unskillful manner of its original workmanship. It has consequently received rigid examinations, but unwilling to be governed *solely* by our own judgment, we procured the services of an expert, who had had many years' experience on public

works as Superintendent of masonry, who, after a thorough examination in our company gave a formal certificate of his opinion "that the bridge should be rebuilt at as early a day as possible." On the 3d of August, 1867, a copy of the certificate was sent to Mr. J. H. Strong, Superintendent of the road, together with a recommendation to the company to rebuild this bridge, the work to be completed on or before the 31st of September, 1868. Mr. Strong responded, under date of August 5, 1867, by saying, "the matter will be submitted to our directors at their next meeting, which will be held in a few days."

From the semi-annual general inspection of roads, in the October following, our previously expressed opinion of the dangerous condition of this bridge was confirmed, changes for the worse having occurred since our last examination, and were being constantly made. We wrote Mr. Strong to this effect and requested an official reply to our communication of August 3. His reply, dated October 19, 1867, was, that the communication had been referred to the President, Mr. Goodrich, for reply.

Since that time nothing has been heard from the officers of the road upon the subject, and in conformity with the Statute Laws of the State, we issued an order, dated January 18, 1868, requiring the company to rebuild the bridge in the best style of workmanship, with the best quality of materials, and all to be completed on or before the 30th day of September, 1868, which order was served upon the company.

On the 26th of February, 1869, two of your Commissioners visited the place, and found the order had not been complied with, but only the east end of the south arch repaired.

In view of the dangerous condition of the bridge we considered it necessary, in making our report, to lay before your body a correct statement of the facts in the case.

The gross earnings for the year \$581,983.15, being an increase of \$47,438.46. The net earnings \$111,855.14, an increase over the previous year of \$70,432.98.

Dividend \$4 per share on preferred stock.

OFFICERS.

President—DAVID LEAVITT, Great Barrington, Mass.

Vice President—WM. H. BARNUM, Salisbury, Ct.

Secretary and Treasurer—C. K. AVERILL, Bridgeport, Ct.

Superintendent—H. W. FRANKLIN.

Directors—DAVID LEAVITT, Great Barrington, Mass.; SAML. WILLETTS, New York; W. H. BARNUM, Salisbury; GEO. W. PEET, Salisbury; GEO. W. NOBLE, New Milford; HORACE NICHOLS, WM. D. BISHOP, Bridgeport; DAVID S. DRAPER, Stockbridge, Mass.; CHAS. A. PECK, New York.

NAUGATUCK,

Having its termini at Bridgeport and Winsted, is 57 miles in length, and lies mostly within the Naugatuck valley. Throughout this valley abounds manufacturing villages populated by an enterprising people who have liberally patronized the road, as is shown by the increase in its receipts.

The road has been much improved by straightening some of the curves, rebuilding bridges, both of wood and stone, and by filling solid some of their trestle work. Some ballasting is still needed to place the road in the condition its amount of business demands. A depot has been completed at Waterbury, which is one of the finest of its size in New England. The company has laid, the past season, 620 tons of steel and 800 tons of iron rails, which is a larger per cent. in proportion to the number of miles of track than laid by any other company in the State. Its rolling stock is under improvement.

We are informed that an application will be made to the next Legislature for amendment of charter that the road may be extended to the Massachusetts line, and that Massachusetts has appropriated \$300,000 for the construction of a road to meet this line at that point.

The gross earnings for the year are \$512,312.63, being an increase of \$38,677.39.

The net earnings are \$161,404.16, a gain of \$11,222.29. Dividends, 10 per cent.

OFFICERS.

President—E. F. BISHOP, Bridgeport.

Secretary and Treasurer—HORACE NICHOLLS, Bridgeport.

Superintendent—GEO. W. BEACH, Waterbury.

Directors—WM. D. BISHOP, NATHANIEL WHEELER, Bridgeport; GREEN KENDRICK, Waterbury; N. A. BALDWIN, Milford; A. L. DENNIS, Newark, N. J.; JOHN B. ROBERTSON, New Haven; J. G. WETMORE, Winsted.

NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON

Has its termini at Groton and Providence, R. I., is 62 miles in length, of which, only 17 are in this State. Commenced operations in 1839, and a portion of it is the oldest road, but one, in the State. Has been managed the past year with its accustomed care. That part of the road lying between Groton and Stonington, when constructed, had a large amount of piling, which, we are informed, the Superintendent has decided to fill solid with earth, all that practicably can be, and has made considerable advancement towards it the past season. The Company has laid, the past season, 500 tons of new iron, 75 tons of which were in Connecticut. The road numbers among those that have paid no dividend in 1868.

Gross earnings \$463,464.92, which is \$20,660.91 less than the previous year. Net earnings, \$102,447.46, a decrease of \$7,373.13.

OFFICERS.

President—SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, New York.

Treasurer—HENRY MORGAN, New York.

Secretary—F. B. NOYES, Stonington.

Engineer and Superintendent—A. S. MATTHEWS, Stonington.

Directors—PAUL SPAFFORD, WM. F. CARY, Jr., SAMUEL SLOAN, JAMES B. JOHNSON, CHARLES MORGAN, New York; N. F. DIXON, Westerly, R. I.; JOHN A. BURNHAM, Boston, Mass.

ROCKVILLE

Is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, running from Vernon, on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill railroad to Rockville. The track has been kept in good repair and the trains have been usually run at such times as would best accommodate the public, in number from six to seven each way daily. The road is now leased to the trustees of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad for three years, and has been operated by them since September 30th, 1868.

Gross earnings, \$27,816.33, a reduction of \$2,598.19 from the previous year. Net earnings, \$8,795.45, a diminution of \$138.38. Dividend, 4 per cent. on preferred stock.

OFFICERS.

President—J. J. ROBINSON, Rockville.

Secretary and Treasurer—A. PARK HAMMOND, Rockville.

Superintendent—A. H. PUTNAM, Rockville.

Directors—S. D. W. HARRIS, GEORGE MAXWELL, GEORGE KELLOGG, Jr., Rockville.

NEW HAVEN AND NORTHAMPTON,

Extending from New Haven to Williamsburg, Mass., is 93 miles in length, including branches, 55 miles of which are in this State.

From New Haven to Granby, the road is operated by the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, under a lease which expires June 30th, 1869. It then is to be worked by the New Haven and Northampton Company. We understand the intention of the company is to equip the road with motive power and cars mostly new, also to extend the road the coming season from Collinsville to New Hartford. There has been laid in the track, the past season, some 450 tons of iron rail.

From the returns of the two companies operating the road we find the total expenditure for working the road the past year has been \$288,803.65. The total income, \$377,024.38.

OFFICERS.

President and Treasurer—JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD, New Haven.

Vice President and Superintendent—CHARLES N. YEAMANS, Westfield, Mass.

Secretary—A. L. KIDSTON, New Haven.

Directors—WM. JOHNSON, W. W. BOARDMAN, S. D. PARDEE, H. M. WELCH, M. G. ELLIOTT, and A. L. KIDSTON, New Haven.

SHORE LINE RAILWAY

Has its termini at New Haven and New London; is fifty miles in length, extending along the shore of Long Island Sound. Its pleasant location makes it one of the most agreeable routes in the State. In some respects, however, it is unfavorably located; lying as it does between the New York and New Haven, and the New York, Providence and Boston, and forming the connecting link between the two roads, its trains are run, generally, in connection with theirs. If, *by any means*, there has been a detention of trains upon one of these two lines, the responsibility of making up the time thus lost seems to be thrown entirely upon this road, or the connection with the other be lost; thus, undoubtedly, necessitating at times, a higher rate of speed than should be maintained by a road of its character. If the Connecticut is to be bridged at Lyme, as we are informed it is to be the coming season, this road will become still more the favorite line of travel between New York and Boston, which should be an impetus to place it among roads of the first class.

Its bridges have generally been well cared for; they are built with a much larger amount of piling than those of any other road. It is desirable, where it is possible, that this piling be filled solid with earth. The road, in several places, needs more ballasting, and less poor iron in its track.

343 tons of rail were laid in 1868. This is less than $\frac{7}{12}$ of the amount which was recommended to be laid. The rolling stock has been kept in a good condition, considering the rate

of speed attained upon the road, and its meagre facilities for making the proper repairs.

The gross earnings are \$289,227.59, a decrease from the previous year of \$5,450.77. The net earnings are \$64,483.89, an increase of \$13,620.22 over the previous year. Dividend, 6 per cent.

OFFICERS.

President and Superintendent—SERENO H. SCRANTON, Madison.

Vice President—S. B. CHITTENDEN, New York.

Secretary and Treasurer—WILLIAM T. BARTLETT, New Haven.

Directors—EDWARD INGRAHAM, Saybrook; A. N. RAMSDELL, New London; CORNELIUS S. BUSHNELL, New Haven; CHARLES C. LANGDON, New York.

DANBURY AND NORWALK

Has been profitably operated the past year. It is $23\frac{3}{10}$ miles in length, and its net earnings amount to more than \$2,000 per mile. Its motive power and cars are in very good order. Much has been done to improve the superstructure of the road, as also the depot grounds at Danbury.

On the 13th of February, 1869, an accident occurred to a freight train passing over Washing River Bridge, about one mile south of Danbury, caused by the partial falling of one of the piers, precipitating a portion of the bridge and four cars into the river below, whereby George H. Hickerson, a brakeman on the train, was seriously injured. In making our semi-annual general inspection of the road on the 22d of September, 1868, this bridge, with its abutments and piers, was closely examined, and at that time showed no signs of weakness.

On the 31st of January, 1869, the dams on the Kahanza stream, above Danbury, broke away, causing a heavy freshet in Washing River. On the 25th of February two of the Commissioners visited the place of accident for the purpose of investigation. We found the masonry work had been built 17 years, was sound and of sufficient strength, except the pier that had partially fallen. After thorough examination we became

satisfied that the great freshet, in January, washed and undermined a portion of this pier, which, with the occasional jarring of the passing trains, caused it to fall with the train, on the 13th of February. The bridge was very strong and was put on new, May 10, 1866.

There has been laid in the track, the past year, three hundred tons of iron rail.

The gross earnings are \$170,672.52, an increase of \$13,916.89.

The net earnings are \$51,024.74, an increase of \$39,732.81.

Dividends, 10 per cent.

OFFICERS.

President—EDWIN LOCKWOOD, Norwalk.

Secretary and Treasurer—HARVEY WILLIAMS, Danbury.

Superintendent—JOHN W. BACON, Danbury.

Directors—W. C. STREET, W. K. JAMES, J. CAMP, A. E. SMITH, WM. HUBBELL, WM. L. QUINTARD, L. G. LOCKWOOD, L. G. LOCKWOOD, Jr., Norwalk; F. S. WILDMAN, L. P. HOYT, EDGAR S. TWEEDY, Danbury; HENRY SMITH, Ridgefield.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE

Report 113 miles of road now in active operation, about 16 of which are in this State; its termini are Boston and Southbridge, Mass., and Putnam, Conn., from which place to Williamantic, 26 miles, the construction is being energetically pushed forward, so that we have ample reason to believe the road will be opened to the last mentioned place by the first of January, 1870. From Waterbury to Fishkill, 77 miles, of which about 45 are in this State, the line has been located, and, with the exception of a small portion, approved by the Commissioners. The work here is being vigorously prosecuted, and will be in readiness, probably, for trains to pass over by the first of January, 1871.

The gross earnings for the year are \$1,238,657.56, which is in excess of those of the previous year, \$869,080.46.

OFFICERS.

President—JOHN S. ELDRIDGE, Canton, Mass.

Vice President—HENRY N. FARWELL, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer—H. S. BARRY, Boston, Mass.

Secretary—H. N. OTIS, New York.

Gen'l Superintendent—WM. M. BARKER, Boston, Mass.

Directors—MARK HEALY, JAS. S. WHITNEY, JAS. W. CONVERSE, Boston, Mass; JOSEPH W. CLARK, Dedham, Mass.; HENRY THOMPSON, New York; EDWARD HARRIS, O. J. RATHBURN, Woonsocket, R. I.; GEO. M. BARTHOLOMEW, EDMUND G. HOWE, Hartford; THOS. TALMAN, W. H. CHANLER, Thompson.

NEW CANAAN

Is 8 miles in length, has its termini at New Canaan and Stamford, where it connects with the New York and New Haven. On the 2d of July, 1868, the Commissioners found the work sufficiently completed to justify them in giving a certificate to open the road the next day, for the transportation of freight and passengers. We understand trains have been run very regularly since.

The gross earnings to the 1st of January were \$9,054.51. Net earnings, after deducting running expenses, \$3,753.49.

OFFICERS.

President—SAMUEL ST. JOHN, New Canaan.

Treasurer—WM. B. ST. JOHN, New Canaan.

Secretary—NOAH W. HOYT, New Canaan.

Directors—JOSEPH B. HOYT, STEPHEN HOYT, WM. E. RAYMOND, A. K. COMSTOCK, WILLIAM PARKER, ALEXANDER LAW, SELLECK ST. JOHN and J. D. WARREN, New Canaan.

NEW YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN

Has a projected road of $39\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ miles; its termini Brookfield, on the Housatonic Road, and White Plains, New York.

Has made but little progress since our last report; that portion of the road, only, between Brookfield and Danbury, having been so far completed that we considered it safe for the passage of trains.

We have been unable to obtain information from the company that would enable us to judge of its future prospects.

OFFICERS.

President—GEORGE W. MEAD, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Secretary and Treasurer—SEWALL SERGEANT, New York, N. Y.

Engineer—G. S. AVERY, Croton Falls, N. Y.

Directors—F. A. PALMER, New York, N. Y., JAMES LOUNDSBURY, Bedford, N. Y., D. S. DUNSCOMB, North Castle, N. Y., ERASTUS F. MEAD, New York, N. Y., ABRAM B. BAYLIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., A. LUKE, Greenwich; WALTER KEELER, North Salem, N. Y., LEONARD D. WHITE, New York; D. P. NICHOLS, Danbury; R. COCHRAN, White Plains, N. Y.

NEW HAVEN AND DERBY

Is located between New Haven and Ansonia, on the Naugatuck Road. Is about 12 miles in length; its entire location has been made and approved by the Commissioners, and the construction is being pushed forward to completion. We understand that in all probability the road will be open to travel by the 1st of September next.

OFFICERS.

President—MORRIS TYLER, New Haven.

Vice President—HENRY S. DAWSON, New Haven.

Treasurer—CHARLES ATWATER, New Haven.

Secretary—F. E. HARRISON, New Haven.

Directors—EDWIN MARBLE, CHARLES L. ENGLISH, WILLIAM HULL, H. G. LEWIS, JOHN B. HOTCHKISS, H. P. FROST, N. D. SPERRY, JOHN H. LEEDS, L. W. SPERRY, P. WARD, New Haven; GEORGE W. SHELTON, Birmingham, and J. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Ansonia.

SOUTH MANCHESTER

Extends from South Manchester to Manchester Station, on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad. It is a little over two miles in length, has been located by the company, and approved of by the Commissioners, and it is expected the

road will be ready for the passage of trains by the 1st of July next.

OFFICERS.

President—FRANK W. CHENEY, Manchester.

Secretary—RICHARD O. CHENEY, Manchester.

Treasurer—CHARLES S. CHENEY, Manchester.

Directors—RALPH CHENEY, RUSH CHENEY, FRANK CHENEY, FRANK W. CHENEY, RICHARD O. CHENEY, Manchester.

The last General Assembly granted the following charters, viz :

Danbury and Norwalk Railway Company.

“That the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad Company be and the same is hereby authorized to construct a branch road, with a single or double track, from some suitable point on the line of their present road, in the town of Wilton, or the town of Redding, to some suitable point in the town of Ridgefield,” &c.

Connecticut Valley Railroad Company.

“Said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to locate, construct and finally complete a single, double or treble railroad or way, from some convenient point in the town of Hartford to some convenient point in the town of Old Saybrook, Westbrook or Clinton, along the shore of Long Island Sound, through any or all of the towns of Hartford, Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Cromwell, Middletown, Haddam, Chester, Saybrook, Essex, Old Saybrook, or Clinton,” &c.

Connecticut Western Railroad Company.

“Said Corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to locate, construct and finally complete a single, double or treble railroad or way, from some convenient point in the town of Hartford, to some convenient point in the town of Salisbury, or the town of Sharon, upon the western boundary line of this State, through any and all of the towns of Hartford, West Hartford, Wethersfield, New Britain, Farmington, Burlington, Bloomfield, Simsbury, Avon, Canton, New Hartford, Bark-

hamsted, Torrington, Winchester, Colebrook, Norfolk, Canaan, North Canaan, Salisbury and Sharon; also from some convenient point in the town of Canton, to some convenient point in the town of Suffield, upon the northern boundary line of this State, through any or all of the towns of Canton, Simsbury, Granby, East Granby and Suffield," &c.

New England and Erie Railroad Company.

"Said Corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to locate, construct and finally complete a single, double or treble railroad or way, from some convenient point in the town of Derby, to some convenient point on the western boundary line of this State, along any route which may be found feasible for a railroad from said Derby to a point at or near Peekskill, in New York, in such manner that said railroad may run through any or all of the towns of Derby, Seymour, Huntington, Monroe, Trumbull, Easton, Newtown, Redding, Bethel, Weston, Wilton, Ridgefield and Danbury," &c.

Pachaug River Railroad Company.

"Said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to locate, construct and finally complete a single, double or treble railroad or way, from some convenient point in the town of Griswold, on or near the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, to some convenient point in the vicinity of the village of Hopeville, Pachaug Village, Griswold Paper Mill, Voluntown Village, to the Rhode Island and Connecticut State Line, along any route which may be found feasible for a railroad, in such manner that said railroad may run through any or all of the towns of Griswold, Voluntown and North Stonington," &c.

Saugatuck Valley Railroad Company.

"Said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to locate, construct and finally complete a single, double or treble railroad or way, from some convenient point in the town of Westport, on or near the New York and New Haven Railroad, to some convenient point in the town of Redding or Newtown, along any route which may be found feasible for a railroad, in

such manner that said railroad may run through any or all of the towns of Westport, Weston, Easton, Redding and Newtown," &c.

Shepaug Valley Railroad Company.

"Said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to locate, construct and finally complete a single, double or treble railroad or way, from some suitable point in the town of Litchfield, (to connect with the Housatonic Railroad at some convenient point between the centre of the town of Newtown and the centre of the town of Milford,) through any or all of the towns of Morris, Washington, Roxbury, Bridgewater, New Milford, Southbury, Newton and Brookfield," &c.

Windsor Locks and Suffield Railroad Company.

"Said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to locate, construct and finally complete a single, double or treble railroad or way, from some convenient point in the town of Windsor Locks to some convenient point in the town of Suffield," &c.

We understand the first three named corporations have perfected their organization, and the probabilities are that their roads will be put under construction the coming season, and the prospects are very fair that work upon some of the others will be commenced at an early period.

ACCIDENTS.

We report an increase over the previous year in the number of accidents. The Commissioners have investigated nearly all and made a record of the same. They may be classified as follows:

Whole number injured,	-	-	-	78
“ “ fatal,	-	-	-	37
“ “ not fatal,	-	-	-	23
“ “ result unknown,	-	-	-	8

The whole number of passengers carried over all the roads in the State for the past 16 years, - 63,327,986½

Whole number of accidents from all causes,	-	803
“ “ fatal,	-	437
“ “ not fatal,	-	358
“ “ result unknown,	-	8

But three accidents, and those of a slight nature, have occurred the past year, among the passengers when in their proper seats; by far the greater percentage occur to those who, in violation of the rules of the companies, persist in riding upon the platforms of the cars, or by jumping on or off the cars when in motion. A large proportion of accidents is the result of people walking upon the track or lying there in a state of intoxication. These are, scarcely without exception, of a fatal nature.

March 17th, 1868. Martin Tyman, a track walker on the Naugatuck road, attempted to get upon an extra freight train while it was in motion. He was thrown off and his hip dislocated; received also other severe bruises.

March 24th. An unknown man was killed on the track of the New York and New Haven Railroad, between Stratford depot and East Bridgeport. The engineer discovered him lying upon the track, but it being late in the evening, not

soon enough to stop the train, which passed over him, killing him instantly.

March 25th. Thomas Lewis, a car inspector, in the employ of New York and New Haven Railroad Company, jumped from a train passing through Bridgeport. His leg was broken and he was badly wounded, but not dangerously so.

April 8th. James B. Mattison, of Coventry, R. I., a brakeman on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, had his leg broken while uncoupling cars at Plainfield station.

April 12th. Nathaniel Dustin, of Waterford, walking on the track of the New London Northern Railroad, was seen by the engineer of an approaching freight train, who made every endeavor to attract his attention, and also to stop the train, but in vain; the locomotive struck the man, inflicting injuries which resulted in death a few days afterwards. No blame can be imputed to the employés in charge of the train.

April 18th. Wolls Weaver, a brakeman on the Naugatuck Railroad, was slightly injured while coupling cars.

April 30th. Patrick Donahy, a track-man in the employ of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, was injured by being thrown from a hand car. While on the car and turning the crank his vest caught on the handle, throwing him off, dislocating his shoulder and otherwise badly bruising him.

May 9th. John Cunningham, a child 15 months old, lying across the track of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, was struck by the locomotive of a down freight train, and badly bruised but not otherwise injured.

May 11th. Thomas Lally, an Irishman, was injured while walking on the track of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad. He was going towards Newington, and seeing a train approaching, stepped off between the tracks, when the train

from the opposite direction also passing, unobserved by him, struck his elbow, breaking his arm.

May 14th. Henry Merriam, in the employ of the Rockville Railroad Company, was injured on the turn table ; while turning a locomotive had his foot severely crushed, but no bones broken.

May 16th. C. H. Davison, in the employ of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company as freight agent at Hartford, had his thumb and little finger badly crushed while coupling cars in the yard.

May 19th. Patrick Brennan, of Preston, was found dead on the track of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, near Preston bridge. He was supposed to have fallen from the highway bridge down upon the track, or to have been foully dealt with and placed upon the track to be run over.

May 27th. Job Dawson, of Willimantic, was killed by a passing train of cars at that place, while lying on the track of the New London Northern Railroad, in a state of intoxication.

June 3d. Timothy Crotty, a laborer on the New York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad, fell from a car of a gravel train, about four miles from Danbury ; one car passed over him, injuring him so that he died in about three weeks.

June 4th. Teddy or Denny O'Brien, while in a state of intoxication, climbed on a train of gravel cars on the Housatonic Railroad, while they were unloading gravel at Newtown depot ; he was ordered off but persisted in remaining on the train ; as it ran down and was backing into the pit, O'Brien fell between two cars ; one pair of trucks ran over him, inflicting injuries from which he died in about three hours.

June 6th. Irving L. Shubert was found dead about 4 o'clock in the morning, near the draw bridge at New Haven, on the New York and New Haven Railroad. He was supposed to

have been struck, while in a state of intoxication, by the 2.15 A. M. train from New Haven to New York.

June 20th. Anthon P. Judd, of Bethlehem, was hit, as is supposed, by the upward milk train on the Naugatuck Road, and was so badly injured that he died on the 26th of June at Camps Mills, to which place he had been taken when found.

June 23d. John H. Lum, a boy about 11 years of age, who resided in Darien, and carried water to the track men on the New York and New Haven Railroad, was struck by an engine on that road and was so badly injured that he died about three hours afterwards.

June 30th. David Burdick, of Granville, N. Y., some 74 years of age, while walking beside the track of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, near Windsor street, Hartford, was knocked down by a passing train ; one arm was run over and he was otherwise so severely injured that he died in a few hours.

July 6th. Patrick Conner, of East Taunton, Mass., while lying intoxicated, beside the track of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, was struck by the heel of the cow-catcher to a passing train, and was so severely injured that he died the next morning.

July 14th. Edward Gilleren, a track repairer on the Naugatuck Railroad, had his right leg broken and his left one badly crushed and bruised while switching cars at Ansonia station.

July 16th. A boy named Charles Kolb was struck by the engine of an up express train on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad. He attempted to cross the track before the train ; was struck by end of bumper ; lived but a short time.

July 20th. Mrs. Callahan, from some place, said to be killed

at Mount Carmel, on New Haven and Northampton Railroad ; *is said* that facts were reported to Commissioners.

July 21st. John Daily, employed by the Naugatuck Railroad, in their yard at Bridgeport, while engaged in switching cars, was instantly killed by the overturning of a baggage car. The yard men were engaged in switching a baggage car on to a side track with a switch rope. The car was run on to the second track from the locomotive. Daily was walking beside the car to attend to the rope, another man was on the car platform to draw the coupling pin at the proper time, but failed so to do ; by the divergence of the tracks the rope became gradually tightened, and finally the body of the car turned over from the trucks, and in falling struck Daily, killing him instantly.

July 22d. Louis G. Raymond, a boy $8\frac{1}{2}$ years old, while attempting to cross the track of the New York and New Haven Railroad, at Norwalk, was struck by the pilot of an approaching engine and thrown back ; in falling one foot was caught under the wheels of the engine and badly crushed, rendering amputation at the heel necessary.

August 1st. Mrs. Margaret Ruth started from the south part of the village of Ansonia to go on foot to the depot on the Naugatuck Railroad to take the 10.30 o'clock, A. M., train to Bridgeport ; while walking along beside the track on the foot bridge a few rods south of the depot the train started and, in passing her, caught her dress, throwing her suddenly backwards, causing her shoulder to strike against the car and throwing her down. Her right foot went under one of the car wheels and was badly crushed.

August 2d. John Donovan, of Greenwich, was killed while lying on the track in the covered bridge about half a mile east of Greenwich station, on the New York and New Haven Railroad. As the train approached the bridge the engineer discovered a man on the track with his head on the left hand rail,

but was unable to stop the train before it struck him, cutting off the top of his head and one arm.

August 3d. A. B. Cooley, a brakeman on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, had his finger crushed between two cars, while coupling them at East Hartford, rendering amputation at the first joint necessary.

August 6th. An unknown man was killed at Stamford, on the New York and New Haven Railroad, by placing himself on the track in front of an approaching train from New York.

August 12th. Jerry Mahoney, while walking on the track of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, in the night, near Greenville, was struck and instantly killed by the steamboat train from Worcester.

August 15th. Andrew J. Sanders, engineer on the 2.35 P. M. train from New London, on the Shore Line Railway, was injured by jumping from the engine, at the accident which occurred at the bridge between Stony Creek and Branford. As the train approached the bridge the engineer discovered a rail lying diagonally across the track about 18 rods east of the bridge, and another shorter rail on the track near the bridge. The engine was immediately reversed and whistle sounded for brakes. The engine, tender and baggage car were thrown from the track and fell from the bridge. The engineer and fireman jumped from the engine and were hurt. There were 78 passengers on the train, some of whom were hurt, but none seriously injured. Among the number were Mrs. Patt, residence unknown, also a man named McIlroy of New York, passengers, who were injured. The back end of baggage car being forced into the front end of passenger car, bruising the woman considerably, but breaking no bones. The man claimed to have been hurt, but went on with the train.

August 17th. Patrick Harvey, who had for 20 years been in the employ of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company, was struck by the Sunday mail train going north, about

one o'clock in the morning, nearly a quarter of a mile north of Meriden station, and instantly killed. He was seen by the fireman just before he was struck standing near the track. Why he was there, at that late hour of the night, is unknown.

August 21. James Dyer, a brakeman in the employ of the New Canaan Railroad Company, while making up a train at New Canaan, was told by the Conductor to couple the dummy on to the passenger car; as the engineer backed up he attempted to couple them, but the platforms not being of equal height, they slipped by; he was caught between them and badly crushed. He thinks the engineer was careless in backing up the engine with so much force, as he had previously told him he should not couple for him unless he backed the machine more carefully.

August 21st. John Maley, said to be injured at Unionville, on New Haven and Northampton Railroad, in attempting to get off train while in motion. Facts unknown—*said* to have been reported to Commissioner.

August 24th. Richard Condon, of Derby, walking on the track of the Naugatuck Railroad, was struck by the engine of the morning passenger train from Winsted, and so severely injured that he died soon after. Condon was walking at a slow pace, and appeared not to notice the approaching train, although its whistle was blown until it was within some 12 feet of him, when he turned round and stood still until struck.

August 28th. Patrick McCarty, of Stamford, took a passage from Stamford on a train for New York. After he had taken a seat in the car, the train backed into the car-house to couple on another car. McCarty's arm was resting on the window sill, and as the train started out of the car-house, came in contact with a post, breaking the arm in two places.

August 29th. Wm. E. Dunning, of Bridgeport, was knocked down and severely bruised while trying to get upon a train of cars that was passing by him at East Bridgeport.

August 30th. John Keegan, while lying intoxicated on the track of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, near Wallingford station, was run over and instantly killed by the mid-night mail train going south.

September 1st. D. B. Joice, a passenger on the Steamboat train from Providence to Boston, stepped from the train as it entered the depot at Stonington, fell under the car which passed over one of his legs, crushing it so that amputation below the knee was necessary.

September 3d. John Carley, a brakeman on a construction train of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, fell from the rear end of the train while it was backing; one or more cars passed over him, injuring him so severely that he died in about an hour.

September 6th. John Morrissey, who had been sometime in the employ of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company, while lying partially on the track intoxicated, was run over and badly injured by the Sunday mail train going south, about 12 o'clock at night, some four miles south of Hartford. One leg was entirely severed from his body.

September 8th. Daniel Laughlin, of Hartford, was standing upon the edge of the platform in the depot as the Steamboat train of the Hartford and New Haven Road was coming in, was pushed off under the train, losing his foot.

September 11th. John Rogers, of Danbury, supposed to have fallen from a freight train at Cannon's station, on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad had one arm run over, and was so badly injured that he died in a few days.

September 17th. Patrick Bagley was killed a short distance from Fair Haven bridge, while lying on the track of the Shore Line Railway, intoxicated. He was not discovered till the

train had approached so near him that it was impossible to stop it in time to save him.

September 22d. Patrick Hartrick, laborer on gravel train on the Hartford and New Haven Road, fell from the train and was badly injured so as to render his recovery hopeless.

September 29th. William Andrews, water boy on the Shore Line Railway, while stealing a ride on the cars of the Hartford and New Haven Company, struck his head against one of the bridges at New Haven and was severely injured.

September 29th. Thos. Mellon, of Waterbury, in the employ of the Naugatuck Railroad Company, had his right hand caught between the bumpers, while coupling some freight cars from the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad; it was so badly injured that amputation of the finger was necessary. He attributes the accident to the carelessness of the engineer in backing up the train, as he had been previously warned of the danger in coupling on to those cars.

September 30th. Charles L. Tracy, a brakeman on the down freight train of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, was jammed between cars at Alexander's brick yard, while coupling. He died of the injury the next morning.

September 30th. F. S. Harrington, of Killingly, a passenger on the way freight train of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, was killed at Wauregan station. He had climbed upon the top of the cars, and as the train approached the station, he stepped to where the brakeman was drawing a pin to uncouple the train, and fell upon the track. Nine freight cars passed over him, killing him instantly.

October 10th. Theodore E. Ells was killed while crossing the Naugatuck Railroad at the lumber yard of Willis Hotchkiss, in Ansonia village. Mr. Ells was endeavoring to cross the yard, which lies on both sides the track, and stepped in front of

the morning passenger train from Winsted. He had nearly crossed, one foot only being inside the rail ; it was struck by the pilot of the engine, throwing him down ; his head struck some iron rails lying near. He died very soon after.

October 13th. Beliah Roberts, 70 years old, and very deaf, while walking on the track of the Naugatuck Railroad, between Naugatuck and Beacon Falls, was struck by the 2.10 P. M. train from Winsted and instantly killed. The train at the time was on a sharp curve and Roberts was not discovered in time to stop the train.

October 14th. Peter Gaven, of Hartford, while walking on the track of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad was run over by the 2 P. M. passenger train from Providence. Both of his legs were badly crushed and he was otherwise severely injured and died a few minutes after the accident.

October 20th. John J. Thornton, of Hartford, a boy 8 years old, was severely injured on the track of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad ; he was under a car that was standing on the track and was moved a few feet by some other cars which had been switched on to the same track. His left leg was badly crushed, rendering amputation necessary.

October 26th. Henry P. Smith, employed as freight agent by the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company, at New Haven, got on the up steamboat train to ride from the dock to a point near Grand street, where his home was located, and in jumping off the train fell on the track ; both legs were badly injured, rendering amputation necessary.

November 2d. Robert Scroggy of Pomfret, an employee on the construction train of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, was killed while changing switch for the dump train to pass on to the track into the excavation pit.

His boot caught in the frog and the train backed over him, killing him instantly.

November 9th. Mr. William B. Avery, of Willimantic, station agent at that place, for the New London Northern Railroad Company, stepped out of his office that afternoon, while the freight train was stopping there, and seeing some one was needed to couple cars, volunteered to do it; as they came together the coupling link slipped under side of the coupling head; he then took a stone and went under the car to drive it back and then attempted to rise between the cars; at that moment they shoved together, catching his face and the lower part of his head between the *dead woods*, breaking the lower jaw and severely crushing the lower part of the head, injuring him so seriously that his life was despaired of, at the time. He was confined to the house for several weeks, but has finally recovered sufficiently to attend to the duties of the office. No notice was given of the accident, therefore no investigation was made.

November 13th. Theron Judd, of Bethel, a passenger on the New York and New Haven Road, on the 12 M. train from New Haven, jumped from the train when about one-fourth of a mile from Norwalk station, and was so badly injured that he died the next day.

November 14th. John W. Mills, conductor of an express freight train of the New York and New Haven Road, while walking from the rear of his train forward, over the top of the cars, fell upon the track, was run over and instantly killed. A heavy white frost on the tin roofs was the probable cause of the accident.

November 21st. John Joy, of New Haven, was fatally, and Hubbard Blakesly, of Westport, seriously injured, while crossing the track of the New York and New Haven Railroad, with a horse and wagon, at Fitch's crossing. The wagon was struck and thrown on top of the locomotive. Mr. Joy received injuries from which he died in about an hour. Mr. Blakesly was thrown about six rods, escaping with serious injuries.

December 2d. Mrs. Henry Ward, of Meriden, in attempting to cross the track in front of the down accommodation train

on the New York and New Haven Road, at Britannia street crossing, was struck by the engine and instantly killed.

December 10th. Catherine Sullivan, of Hartford, about 60 years old, walking upon the track of the Hartford and New Haven Road, north of Hartford tunnel, was run over by a freight train and both feet cut off. The woman was intoxicated.

December 26th. Two men named Edward E. Bowns and William W. Thomas, also a boy, Edward E. Bowns, Jr., riding in a carriage drawn by two horses, were struck by the engine and injured, just east of Clinton station, on the Shore Line Railway. The men were thrown out and both some bruised, but no bones broken. The boy had one foot caught by the wheels and the toes crushed so badly that it was deemed necessary to take them off.

December 29th. H. S. Treadwell, a breakman on freight train of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, while coupling cars at Central Village, had one arm jammed between the bunters, and sustained a compound fracture of the right arm above the elbow. He blames no one for the accident and cannot tell how it happened.

January 9th, 1869. Lewis Hall, of Daysville, while lying with his feet on the track of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, was struck by a train from Norwich. The engine struck his foot, tearing off the sole of his boot, throwing him around so that his head was struck by the cars, inflicting injuries which caused his death the following day. It was nearly dark and he was not discovered soon enough to stop the train in time to save him.

January 14th. Alexander Cowan, a switch tender, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, fell, while engaged in uncoupling a car from an engine, and the wheels of the tender passed over his leg, crushing it badly, rendering amputation necessary.

January 18th. Two men — Burton and — Kingsley, while crossing the track at Meriden, in a carriage, were struck by an engine on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, notwithstanding the warnings given by the watchman. They were considerably cut and bruised.

February 11th. Henry Clark, of Vernon, while attempting to cross the track of the Hartford, Providence and Fish-kill Railroad at the first crossing west of Buckland station, with a horse and butcher's cart, was struck by the 5.35 passenger train from Hartford, and thrown from his cart, somewhat severely injuring his head.

February 13th. George H. Hickerson, a brakeman on the freight train, on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, was seriously injured at the accident which occurred at the bridge over Washing River, about one mile south of Danbury. As the freight train was passing over the bridge, one of the stone piers gave way, precipitating one span of the bridge and four cars into the river below. Fortunately, no one but Hickerson was injured, who was jammed between the falling cars and severely cut and bruised.

March 11th. John Bolles, of Montville, was struck and killed by the down passenger train on the New London Northern Railroad. Mr. Bolles was a very old man, and very deaf. Had been in the habit of walking on the track, although several times warned to keep off from it. As the train rounded the curve at Barret's crossing, a man, afterwards found to be Mr. Bolles, was discovered on the track. Every effort was made to stop the train, and to warn him of his peril; both were impossible. The cow-catcher struck him, throwing him about fifteen feet, killing him instantly.

March 11th. Edwin O. Berry, of Kent, while lying partially on the track of the Housatonic Railroad, about half a mile north of Kent Station, in a state of intoxication, was struck by the locomotive of an extra freight train. His left

leg run over and otherwise seriously injured. He died the next day.

March 13th. Mary Baker, while crossing the railroad bridge at Bolles Cove, on the New London Northern Railroad, was struck by the afternoon down train from Palmer and instantly killed. As the Engineer came round a curve and was approaching the bridge he discovered some persons on the bridge. He reversed the engine, whistled for the brakes, but was unable to stop the train before it struck her. A coroner's inquest exonerated the company from all blame.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL FITCH,	} <i>General Railroad</i>
ALBERT AUSTIN,	
JAMES PIKE,		Commissioners.

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS.

NAMES OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.	Children.	Passengers.	Employees.	At Crossings.	Intoxicated.	Jumping on and off cars.	Walking or lying on track.	Coupling cars.	Falling from train.	Switching.	Thrown from hand car.	Found dead.	Pushed from depot platform.	Stealing ride.	Falling of bridge.	Fatal.	Not fatal.	Whole number injured.
New York and New Haven,		2	2	3	1	3	5		1							9	5	14
Hartford and New Haven,			4	2	3	1	6		1				1	1		3	3	6
Norwich and Worcester,	1	1	3		1		4	3	1			1				6	4	10
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill,			4	1			3	3			1					2	5	7
New London Northern,			1		1		4	1								4	1	5
Housatonic,					2		1							1		2		2
Naugatuck,			5		1	1	5	2	1	1						5		10
New York, Providence and Boston,		1			1	1										1	1	1
New Haven and Northampton,						2										1		1
Shore Line Railway,				3	1	2	1								1	1	7	8
Danbury and Norwalk,			1		1				1	1						1	1	1
Boston, Hartford and Erie,			2				1		1	1						2		2
Rockville,			1							1							1	1
New Canaan,			1					1									1	1
New York, Housatonic and Northern,			1				1									1		1
Total,*	1	4	25	9	11	10	29	10	7	4	1	1	1	2	1	37	33	70

* Result of injuries unknown, 8, making total number of injuries 78.

The following table, embracing a period of sixteen years, shows the number of passengers carried over the roads each year, with the number of accidents.

1854,	3,202,490	35	20	15
1855,	2,938,698	29	21	8
1856,	2,861,419	25	13	12
1857,	2,697,501	33	18	15
1858,	3,036,838	19	17	2
1859,	2,573,516	34	20	14
1860,	2,923,991½	46	25	21
1861,	2,967,440	34	14	20
1862,	2,824,551	34	26	8
1863,	2,968,076	39	31	8
1864,	3,789,583	45	38	7
1865,	4,812,513	119	52	67
1866,	5,211,231	135	43	92
1867,	5,600, 65½	44	27	17
1868,	6,841,451½	54	35	19
1869,	8,057,922	78	37	41
Totals,	63,327,986½	803	437	366

ABSTRACT OF APPENDED TABLES.

The chartered capital of the several Railroads	
lying in this State, in whole or in part, is	\$52,956,200.00
Of which there has been paid in	42,547,709.38
Their amount of funded and floating debts are	24,734,595.44
The total expenditure for working the roads, as	
reported by the different companies,	6,118,090.46
For fuel, oil and waste,	697,767.79
For salaries, wages, &c., chargeable to passen-	
ger, freight, and miscellaneous expenses,	1,452,547.30
There has been expended during the year for	
maintenance of way,	1,752,566.98
For maintenance of motive power and cars,	915,661.16
Making, for renewals and repairs, a total cost of	2,663,228.14
Number of engines,	230
Number of passenger cars,	296
Number of merchandise cars,	3,587
The total income of railroads in this State has	
been	\$9,408,716.89
The net earnings have been	2,083,221.44
Passenger and other trains have run in all,	4,531,585 miles.
Carrying	8,057,922 passengers.
Total length of road, as reported in the tables,	1,011 $\frac{84}{100}$ miles.
Length in this State,	651 $\frac{53}{100}$ miles.
Aggregate length of double tracks,	129 $\frac{25}{100}$ miles.
In actual progress of construction,	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

TABLE I.

ROADS.	Capital.	Capital paid in.	Funded and floating debts.	Rate of interest paid.
New York and New Haven,	\$6,000,000.00	\$6,000,000.00	\$1,301,249.01	6
Hartford and New Haven,	3,300,000.00	3,300,000.00	927,000.00	6
Norwich and Worcester,	2,825,000.00	2,363,700.00	747,060.89	6½
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill,	4,500,000.00	2,037,939.38	2,055,500.00	7
New London Northern,	995,000.00	850,000.00	702,500.00	7
Housatonic,	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	398,494.11	7
Naugatuck,	2,000,000.00	1,818,900.00	166,000.00	7
New York, Providence and Boston,	2,000,000.00	1,887,348.00	985,000.00	6
New Haven and Northampton,	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	137,500.00	7
Shore Line Railway,	636,200.00	636,200.00	55,000.00	7
Danbury and Norwalk,	400,000.00	400,000.00	100,000.00	7
Boston, Hartford and Erie,	25,000,000.00	18,939,300.00	16,871,771.85	8
Rockville,	100,000.00	97,750.00	48,000.00	7½
New Canaan,	200,000.00	162,772.50	79,567.42	7
New York, Housatonic and Northern,	1,000,000.00	197,800.00	53,952.16	7
New Haven and Derby,	500,000.00	356,000.00	106,000.00	8
Totals,	\$52,956,200.00	\$42,547,709.88	\$24,734,595.44	

TABLE II.

ROADS.	Length of Road.	Length in this State.	Length of double track.	In progress of construction.
New York and New Haven,	$62\frac{2.5}{100}$	$47\frac{2.5}{100}$	$62\frac{2.5}{100}$	
Hartford and New Haven,*	75	69	62	
Norwich and Worcester,†	66	50		
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill,	$122\frac{3.6}{100}$	$96\frac{4}{100}$	5	
New London Northern,	100	57		
Housatonic,	124	74		
Naugatuck,	57	57		
New York, Providence and Boston,	62	17		
New Haven and Northampton,†,	$92\frac{7.5}{100}$	$55\frac{1.3}{100}$		
Shore Line Railway,	50	50		
Danbury and Norwalk,	$23\frac{3}{100}$	$23\frac{8}{100}$		100
Boston, Hartford and Erie,†	113	16		
Rockville,	$4\frac{8}{100}$	$4\frac{8}{100}$		
New Canaan,	8	8		
New York, Housatonic and Northern,†	$39\frac{7.5}{100}$	$416\frac{1.8}{100}$		
New Haven and Derby,	$10\frac{4}{100}$	$10\frac{4}{100}$		$10\frac{4}{100}$
Totals,	$1,011\frac{8.4}{100}$	$651\frac{5.3}{100}$	$129\frac{2.5}{100}$	$110\frac{4}{100}$

* Including Middletown, Hartford and New Britain Branches.

† Including Branches. ‡ About 5 miles completed.

TABLE III.

ROADS.	When chartered.	Commenced operations.	Cost of road and equipment.	Cost of road and equipment per mile.
New York and New Haven, . . .	1844	1848	\$7,720,846.97	\$124,029.67
Hartford and New Haven, . . .	1833	1838	3,486,598.51	48,424.97
Norwich and Worcester, . . .	1832	1840	2,613,694.21	39,601.42
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill, .	1836	1842	4,395,284.91	35,919.46
New London Northern, . . .	1847	1849	1,486,022.78	14,860.22
Housatonic, . . .	1836	1842	2,105,558.52	16,980.31
Naugatuck, . . .	1845	1849	2,026,700.44	35,556.14
New York, Providence and Boston, .	1832	1839	2,568,000.00	41,419.35
New Haven and Northampton,* . .	1846	1848	2,638,312.22	31,408.47
Shore Line Railway, . . .	1848	1852	749,422.05	14,988.44
Danbury and Norwalk, . . .	1849	1852	427,281.85	17,952.73
Boston, Hartford and Erie, . . .	1863	1867	+21,318,631.42	
Rockville, . . .	1857	1863	171,857.99	
New Canaan, . . .	1866	1868	242,339.90	35,803.74
New York, Housatonic and Northern, .	1863	1868	+248,304.07	30,292.46
New Haven and Derby, . . .	1864		+492,928.61	
Totals, . . .			\$52,691,784.45	

* Including extension to Williamsburg, Mass.

† Amount thus far expended.

TABLE IV.

ROADS.	Cost of fuel.	Cost of fuel per mile run.	Cost of oil and waste.	Cost of oil and waste per mile run.
New York and New Haven,	\$107,561.32	$12\frac{9.8}{100}$	\$23,227.28	$.02\frac{7.3}{100}$
Hartford and New Haven,	96,318.14	$.16\frac{7.2}{100}$	10,031.30	$.01\frac{7.4}{100}$
Norwich and Worcester,	66,150.41	$.16\frac{9.9}{100}$	7,248.64	$.01\frac{8.5}{100}$
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill,	72,074.05	$.18\frac{4.9}{100}$	8,863.53	$.02\frac{2.7}{100}$
New London Northern,	37,390.64	$.12\frac{8}{100}$	5,683.65	$.01\frac{8.3}{100}$
Housatonic,	52,473.58	.18	5,561.56	$.01\frac{9.8}{100}$
New York, Providence and Boston,	34,450.18	$.11\frac{9.5}{100}$	7,203.86	$.02\frac{5.9}{100}$
New Haven and Northampton,*	14,660.65	$.17\frac{9.3}{100}$	1,955.55	$.02\frac{1.4}{100}$
N. Haven and Northamp'u, (leased part)	22,333.10	$.17\frac{1}{100}$	3,805.54	$.02\frac{8.9}{100}$
Shore Line Railway, ,	30,253.80	$.13\frac{9.2}{100}$	4,957.57	$.02\frac{2.7}{100}$
Danbury and Norwalk,	9,448.98	$.13\frac{5.7}{100}$	Included in Fuel acct.	Included in Fuel acct.
Boston, Hartford and Erie,	65,628.36	$.08\frac{4.5}{100}$	6,551.73	$.00\frac{8.4}{100}$
Rockville,	2,574.27	$.17\frac{4.8}{100}$	251.60	$.01\frac{7.9}{100}$
New Canaan,	877.00	$.04\frac{8.0}{100}$	226.50	$.01\frac{2.4}{100}$
Totals,	\$612,194.48		\$85,573.31	

* North of Granby.

TABLE V.

ROADS.	Repairs of roads, exclusive of bridges.	Repairs of bridges.	Renewals of iron.	Total maintenance of way.
New York and New Haven, - -	\$319,666.37	\$24,396.79	Included in repairs of roads.	\$359,535.05
Hartford and New Haven, - -	326,427.99	Included in repairs of roads.	Included in repairs of roads.	355,089.99
Norwich and Worcester, - -	102,222.95	4,396.82		117,855.91
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill, -	153,333.86	12,127.91	Included in repairs of roads.	172,632.44
New London Northern, - -	68,768.66	5,549.73	Included in repairs of roads.	86,217.25
Housatonic, - - - -	41,359.16	2,300.00	88,245.36	131,904.52
Naugatuck, - - - -		5,302.17		109,791.65
New York, Providence and Boston, -	86,081.59	12,143.69	Included in repairs of roads.	98,225.28
N. Haven & Northampton, (N. of Granby)	42,249.87	2,039.25	Included in repairs of roads.	49,945.75
N. Haven & Northampton, (leased part,)	36,470.35	5,091.79	30,932.00	75,079.68
Shore Line Railway, - - -	21,243.21	5,870.49	24,025.96	51,597.34
Danbury and Norwalk, - - -	43,764.09	2,084.38	Included in repairs of roads.	47,082.29
Boston, Hartford and Erie, - -	75,285.50	5,033.11	Included in repairs of roads.	95,832.41
Rockville, - - - -	1,520.92			
New Canaan, - - - -	256.50			256.50
Total,	\$1,318,651.02	\$86,336.13	\$143,203.32	\$1,752,566.88

TABLE VI.

ROADS.	For new Locomotives	For repairs of Locomotives.	For repairs of Passenger Cars.	For repairs of Merchandise Cars.
New York and New Haven, . . .	\$126,945.68	\$106,668.07	\$113,751.85	\$32,913.74
Hartford and New Haven, . . .	Included in repairs.	25,059.86	50,654.03	47,403.73
Norwich and Worcester, . . .	13,287.10	120,218.88	12,754.07	24,285.36
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill, .		23,648.86	Included in locomotive account.	Included in locomotive account.
New London Northern, . . .		8,853.48	8,875.71	15,799.33
Housatonic, . . .		14,085.16	14,797.94	19,789.66
Naugatuck, . . .		30,436.12	11,284.59	18,397.20
New York, Providence and Boston, .		4,543.86	28,026.97	Included in repairs of cars.
N. Haven & Northampt'n (N. of Granby)	7,050.00	6,288.16	4,253.22	1,663.45
N. Haven & Northampton, (leased part,) .	14,995.26		731.70	Included in repairs of cars.
Shore Line Railway, . . .			22,729.89	Included in repairs of cars.
Danbury and Norwalk, . . .		12,351.89	15,609.97	Included in repairs of cars.
Boston, Hartford and Erie, . . .		29,248.57	19,242.01	7,280.39
Rockville, . . .		1,613.77	Included in locomotive account.	
New Canaan, . . .		121.63		
Totals, . . .	\$162,278.04	\$383,138.31	\$302,711.95	\$167,532.86

TABLE VII.

ROADS.	Number of Engines.	Number of Passenger Cars.	Number of Merchandise Cars.	Number of Men employed.
New York and New Haven, . . .	37	83	474	850
Hartford and New Haven, . . .	28	27	509	
Norwich and Worcester, . . .	20	20	494	
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill, . . .	22	28	357	480
New London Northern, . . .	15	13	226	175
Housatonic, . . .	12	14	260	275
Naugatuck, . . .	10	11	212	
New York, Providence and Boston, . . .	16	16	114	365
N. Haven & Northampt'n, (N. of Granby,) . . .	6	4	39	90
N. Haven & Northampt'n, (leased part,) . . .	3	6	56	75
Shore Line Railway, . . .	9	14	38	156
Danbury and Norwalk, . . .	5	6	68	50
Boston, Hartford and Erie, . . .	43	52	739	422
Rockville, . . .	2	2	1	11
New Canaan, . . .	2			12
Totals, . . .	230	296	3587	2961

TABLE VIII.

ROADS.	Salaries and Incident- al Expenses charge- able to Passenger Department.		Salaries and Incident- al Expenses charge- able to Freight Department.		Total amount for Working the Roads.
New York and New Haven,	\$227,558.75		\$75,852.95		\$1,422,897.74
Hartford and New Haven,	325,867.95		Included in passenger department.		1,215,743.58
Norwich and Worcester,	28,409.99		78,854.52		462,902.20
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill,	130,865.52		Included in passenger department.		*590,723.28
New London Northern,	24,080.21		33,058.70		334,698.89
Housatonic,	31,506.97		55,801.01		356,076.21
Naugatuck,	19,528.28		58,041.53		350,908.47
New York, Providence and Boston, N. Haven & Northampt'n, (N. of Granby)	90,972.17		Included in passenger department.		361,017.46
N. Haven & Northampton, (leased part,)	34,244.20		ditto.		119,000.35
Shore Line Railway,	47,378.10		ditto.		169,803.30
Danbury and Norwalk,	47,856.00		ditto.		224,743.70
Boston, Hartford and Erie,	24,952.72		ditto.		119,647.75
Rockville,	53,973.14		58,007.09.		+365,605.61
New Canaan,	5,737.54		Included in passenger department.		19,020.88
Totals,	\$1,092,931.54		\$359,615.80		\$6,118,090.46

* Including Rockville Railroad since September 1st, 1868.

† Exclusive of Hartford, Providence and Fishkill.

TABLE IX.

ROADS.	Number of Miles run by Passenger Trains.	Number of Miles run by Freight Trains.	Total Miles run, including other Trains.
New York and New Haven,	675,897	172,251	848,148
Hartford and New Haven,	315,540	200,569	576,048
Norwich and Worcester,	166,856	213,292	391,464
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill,	257,001	112,523	389,687
New London Northern,	198,975	104,565	309,564
Housatonic,	168,136	100,200	280,336
Naugatuck,	75,574	95,868	187,984
New York, Providence and Boston,	No report.	No report.	288,278
N. Haven & Northamp'n, (N. of Granby,)	35,361	36,404	81,765
N. Haven & Northampton, (leased part,)	57,314	37,148	131,280
Shore Line Railway,	No report.	No report.	167,376
Danbury and Norwalk,	42,150	21,960	69,630
Boston, Hartford and Erie,	516,531	224,937	777,049
Rockville,	14,760		14,760
New Canaan,	10,968		18,216
Totals,			4,531,585

T A B L E X.

ROADS.	Whole Number of Passengers carried in the Cars.	Number of Passen- gers carried one mile.	Passengers carried to and from other roads, one mile.
New York and New Haven,	2,192,939	67,218,167	25,012,746
Hartford and New Haven,	931,821	27,125,854	14,549,201
Norwich and Worcester,	341,015 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,060,924	2,676,163
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill,	792,237 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,522,980	2,537,154
New London Northern,	369,295 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,453,987	No report
Housatonic,	170,877	5,210,584	1,486,646
Naugatuck,	259,940	5,038,142	No report.
New York, Providence and Boston,	465,414	No report.	No report.
N. Haven & Northamp'n, (N. of Granby,)	97,113	933,293	304,514
N. Haven & Northampton, (leased part,)	151,466 $\frac{1}{2}$	No report.	No report.
Shore Line Railway,	218,871	No report.	No report.
Danbury and Norwalk,	118,212	1,427,816	485,452
Boston, Hartford and Erie,	1,913,253	26,296,942	2,719,448
Rockville,	35,463	170,222	No report.
New Canaan,	No report.	No report.	No report.
Total,	8,057,922		

TABLE XI.

ROADS.	Number of tons of Merchandise carried in the Cars.	Number of tons carried one mile.	Number of tons carried to and from other roads.
New York and New Haven, . . .	122,874	7,202,413	3,683,384
Hartford and New Haven, . . .	380,123	15,216,552	6,811,022
Norwich and Worcester, . . .	217,942	10,246,170	2,870,665
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill, . .	188,629	4,631,218	2,380,791
New London Northern, . . .	147,253	5,027,645	No report.
Housatonic, . . .	105,987	7,075,653	ditto.
Naugatuck, . . .	291,744	No report.	ditto.
New York, Providence and Boston, . .	86,372	ditto.	ditto.
N. Haven & Northampt'n (N. of Granby)	48,021	852,775	.792,104
N. Haven & Northampton, (leased part,) .			
Shore Liné Railway, . . .	No report.	No report.	No report.
Danbury and Norwalk, . . .	62,627	967,286	242,836
Boston, Hartford and Erie, . . .	370,191	8,713,520	1,304,333
Rockville, . . .	14,740	73,695	No report.
New Canaan, . . .	No report.	No report.	ditto.

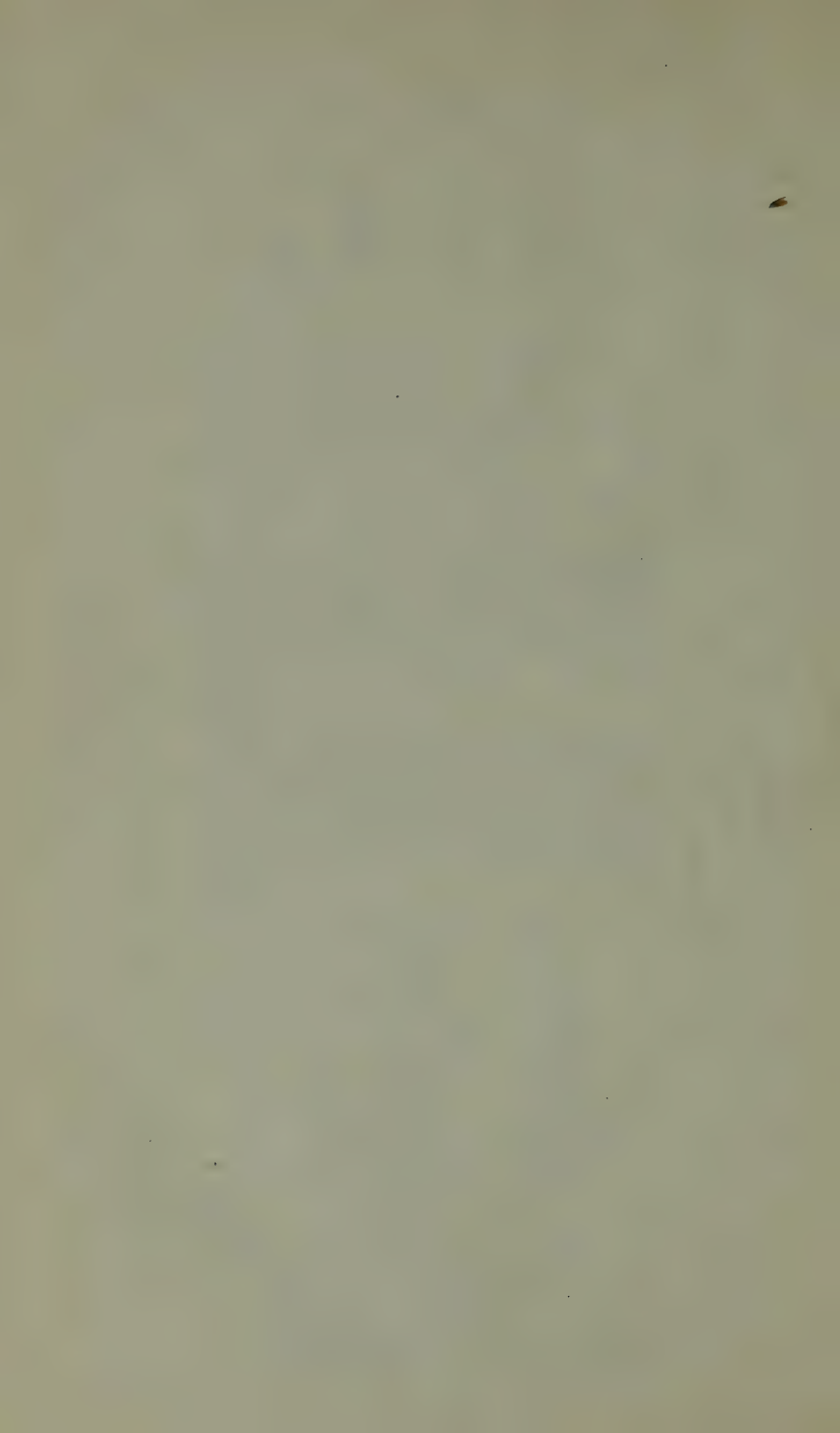
TABLE XII.

ROADS.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Dividends.	Surplus not divided.
New York and New Haven, . . .	\$2,236,173.48	\$722,537.32	10 per cent.	\$122,537.32
Hartford and New Haven, . . .	1,697,334.39	481,590.84	14 "	No report.
Norwich and Worcester, . . .	684,877.65	180,633.33	6 "	220,203.60
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill, . . .	*715,271.09	124,547.81	8 "	None.
New London Northern, . . .	404,846.69	70,147.80	On preferred stock, \$4 per share.	
Housatonic, . . .	581,983.15	111,855.14	10 per cent.	13,919.16
Naugatuck, . . .	512,312.63	161,404.16	None.	23,697.54
New York, Providence and Boston, . . .	463,464.92	102,447.46		
N. Haven & Northamp'n, (N. of Granby,) . . .	99,700.06	†		
N. Haven & Northampton, (leased part,) . . .	277,324.32			
Shore Line Railway, . . .	289,227.59	64,483.89	6 per cent.	24,309.15
Danbury and Norwalk, . . .	170,672.52	51,024.77	10 "	9,622.97
Boston, Hartford and Erie, . . .	1,238,657.56			
Rockville, . . .	27,816.33	8,795.45	†4 "	None.
New Canaan, . . .	9,054.51	3,753.47		
Totals, . . .	\$9,408,716.89	\$2,083,221.44		

* Including Rockville since September 1st, 1868.

† \$19,300.29 expenditures over earnings, work north of Granby.

† On preferred stock.



NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.

Return of the New York and New Haven Railroad, under the Act of 1853, to the General Railroad Commissioners.

Capital Stock,	\$6,000,000.00
Increase of Capital, since last report, .	
Capital paid in, per last report,	
Capital paid in, since last report,	
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in, .	6,000,000.00
Funded debt, per last Report,	1,092,000.00
Funded debt, paid since last Report, . . .	30,500.00
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,	
Total present amount of funded debt, . . .	1,061,500.00
Floating debt, per last Report,	255,678.34
Floating debt, paid since last Report, . . .	15,929.33
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,	none.
Total present amount floating of debt, . . .	239,749.01
Total present amount of funded and float- ing debt,	1,301,249.01
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year,	6 per cent

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS.

Last Report. Present Report.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	}
For graduation and Masonry, paid du- ring the past year,	
Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,	
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	

Total amount expended for wooden bridges,		
Total amount expended for iron bridges, if any,		
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,*	\$6,635,205.45	\$6,251,525.70
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,		
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,		
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures,		
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,		
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for land, land-damages and fences,		
For locomotives per last Report,		
For locomotives paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for locomotives,		
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,		
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,†	\$1,085,641.52	\$900,000.00
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,		
For merchandise cars, per last Report,		

* The division of these accounts has heretofore been arbitrary, they being kept in one account, "Equipment." Difference charged to profit and loss.

† Difference charged to profit and loss.

For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	}	
Total amount expended for merchandise cars,		
For engineering, per last Report,	}	
For engineering, paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for engineering,	}	
For agencies, and other expenses, per last Report,		
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	}	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,		
Total cost of road and equipments,		\$7,720,846.97 \$7,151,525.70

Included above.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	62 $\frac{2.5}{100}$ miles.
Length of single main track,	62 $\frac{2.5}{100}$ "
Length of double main track,	62 $\frac{2.5}{100}$ "
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	none.
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	1 $\frac{5.7}{100}$
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	62 and 64 pounds.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	
Specify the different weights per yard,	
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	46 $\frac{3}{10}$ feet, $\frac{77.5}{1000}$ mile.
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	
Total rise and fall in main road,	1646 feet.
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	573 feet, $\frac{5.7}{1000}$ miles.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve in branch roads,	
Total degrees of curvature, in main road,	2,485 $\frac{1.3}{100}$
Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	
Total length of straight line, in main road,	41 $\frac{6.3}{100}$

Total length of straight line in branches, . . .	
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges, . . .	3071 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges, . . .	
Aggregate length of iron bridges, . . .	100 feet.
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides, . . .	
Number of public ways crossed at grade, . . .	124.
Number of railroads crossed at grade, . . .	none.
Remarks, . . .	
Way stations for express trains, . . .	3.
Way stations for accommodation trains, . . .	19.
Flag stations, . . .	5.
Whole number of way stations, . . .	22.
Whole number of flag stations, . . .	5.

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains, . . .	675,897
Miles run by freight trains, . . .	} 172 251
Miles run by other trains, . . .	
Total miles run, . . .	848,148
Number of passengers carried in the cars, . . .	2,192,939
Number of passengers carried one mile, . . .	67,218,167
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars, . . .	122,874
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile, . . .	7,202,413
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads, . . .	25,012,746
Number of tons carried one mile to and from other roads, . . .	3,683,384
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops, . . .	35 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions, . . .	30 miles per hour.
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains, . . .	28 miles per hour.
Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions, . . .	23 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions, . . .	12 miles per hour.
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile, . . .	85,000,00

Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight) hauled one mile,	26,000,000
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EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of road, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges, including renewals of iron,	\$319,666.37	
Repairs of wooden bridges,	24,396.79	
For renewals of iron including lay- ing down,		
For wages of switchmen, average per month,	\$50.00,	} 13,628.93
For wages of gate-keeper, average per month,		
For wages of signal-men, average per month,	\$40.00,	
For wages of watchmen, average per month,	\$45.00,	
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,		850
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam power used,)	831.16	
For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool houses,	1,011.80	
Total for maintenance,	359,535.05	
Loss and damage of goods and baggage,	12,249.09	} Included in "miscella- neous."
Damages for injuries to persons,	10,937.00	
Damages to property, including dama- ges by fire,	1,175	

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of tools and machinery,	8,552.33
For repairs of locomotives,	126,945.68
For new locomotives to cover deprecia- tion,*	

* Made whole by new equipment, included above.

For repairs on passenger cars,	\$113,751.85	
For new passenger cars, to cover depreciation,*		
For repairs of merchandise cars,	32,913.74	
For new merchandise cars, to cover depreciation,*		
For repairs of gravel and other cars,		
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,	282,163.60	
Number of engines,		37
Number of passenger cars,		83
Number of baggage cars,		24
Number of merchandise cars, including platform cars,		450
Number of gravel cars,		none.

MISCELLANEOUS.

List of accidents to persons :

November 21, 1867. The 3.45 P. M. train from New York struck a colored man named John Rogers, while attempting to cross the track in front of the engine at Division street, Bridgeport. Injured seriously.

March 6, 1867. 8 P. M. train from New Haven killed one man and injured another while walking on the track near Darien. They stepped from up track (to avoid up train) immediately in front of down train. Their names were William Hobby and Lemuel Sammis.

March 23, 1868. The Night Freight train out of New Haven, at Stratford, killed an insane man named Amos Burnes, of Milford, who was on the track, on his hands and knees.

June 23, 1868. The 11.30 A. M. train from New York killed a water boy named Lum, near Darien, while endeavoring to recover his pail from in front of engine.

July 18, 1868. The 4.30 train from N. H. struck a horse and cart, driven by William Corcoran at E. Water street, crossing N. H., killing the horse and slightly injuring the driver.

List of accidents to cattle and the amount

paid for each,			
October 21, killed a cow,			nothing paid.
May 2,	“	steer,	“ “
May 6,	“	cow	“ “

*Made whole by new equipment, included above.

May 21, killed a cow,	nothing paid.
June 18, " 3 cattle,	" "
July 27, " a cow,	" "
August 22, " "	" "
September 2, " "	paid \$25.00
For fuel used by engines during the year, viz:	
Wood,	\$10,033.01
Coal,	97,528.31
For oil used by cars and engines,	18,968.95
For waste and other material used for cleaning,	4,258.33
For salaries, wages and incidental ex- penses, chargeable to passenger depart- ment,	227,558.75
For salaries, wages and incidental ex- penses, chargeable to freight depart- ment,	75,852.95
For gratuities and damages,	24,361.09
For taxes and insurance,	137,293.44
For ferries,	
For repairs of station buildings, aque- ducts, fixtures, furniture,	63,269.84
For interest,	\$63,570.00
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company,*	71,782.55
For amount paid other companies for the use of their roads, specifying each company,†	187,903.09
For salaries of president, treasurer, su- perintendent, law expenses, office ex- penses of the above officers, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,	\$50,291.87
Total expenditure for working the road,	\$1,422,897.74

* Harlem R. R. Haulage by horses.

† Harlem R. R. Their share receipts, (deducted from receipts.)

List of accidents to operatives and employees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured,

none.

Interest as above,	\$63,570.00
Loss Canal Road,	27,168.42

Total Disbursements,	\$1,513,636.16
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INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For Passengers:—

On main road including branches owned by Company,	953,647.87
To and from other roads, specifying what,*	652,447.47
	784,682.80

For Freight:—

On main road, and branches owned by Company,	151,769.30
To and from connecting roads,	195,335.82
U. S. Mails,	23,714.29
Rents, Interest, Express Receipts, &c.,	259,258.73
Total income, less Harlem share, \$187,903.09,	\$2,236,173.48
Net earnings, after deducting expenses,	722,537.32

DIVIDENDS.

Ten per cent., total,	600,000.00
Surplus not divided,	122,537.32
Surplus last year,†	1,029,186.44
Total surplus,	722,851.02

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ :

Road and bridges,	} made whole by renewal.
Buildings,	
Engines and cars,	

* "Danbury and Norwalk," "Housatonic," "Naugatuck," "New Haven & Northern," "Hartford and New Haven," "Shore Line," and "New Canaan."

† Difference caused by charging Profit and Loss. Amounts expended for second track, bridges, &c., in years past.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, ss. }
BRIDGEPORT, January 25th, 1869. }

Personally appeared before me, William D. Bishop, President of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement is true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. T. SHELTON,
Notary Public.

HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.

*Return of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, under the Act
of 1853, September 1st, 1867, to September 1st, 1868.*

Capital Stock,	\$3,300,000.00	
Increase of Capital, since last Report, . .	300,000.00	
Capital paid in, per last Report,	3,000,000.00	
Capital paid in, since last Report, . . .		
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in, . .	3,300,000.00	
Funded debt, per last Report,	927,000.00	
Funded debt, paid since last Report, . . .		
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,		
Total present amount of funded debt, . .	927,000.00	
Floating debt, per last Report,		
Floating debt, paid since last Report, . . .		
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,		
Total present amount of Floating debt,		
Total present amount of Funded and		
Floating debt,		
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid		
during the year,		6 per cent.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

Cost of road as follows, viz.,	
In Connecticut, per last Report,	\$2,604,284.86
This year,	2,944,789.41
In Massachusetts, last Report,	265,027.66
This year,	265,027.66
Middletown Branch, last Report,	197,467.69
This year,	197,467.69
Middletown Extension Road, last Report,	27,682.66
This year, included in cost of road in	
Connecticut,	

New locomotives and cars are charged to	
the general expense of the road, . . .	
For land, per last Report, . . .	\$42,231.11
For land, paid during the past year, . . .	3,300.00
Total amount expended for land, land-	
damages and fences, . . .	
For locomotives, per last Report, . . .	94,000.00
For locomotives paid during the past year,	
Total for locomotives, . . .	94,000.00
For passenger and baggage cars, per last	
Report, . . .	160,000.00
For passenger and baggage cars, paid dur-	
ing the past year, . . .	
Total amount for passenger and baggage	
cars, . . .	160,000.00
For merchandise cars, per last Report,	
For merchandise cars, paid during the	
past year, . . .	
Total amount expended for merchandise	
cars, . . .	
For engineering, per last Report, . . .	
For engineering, paid during the past,	
year, . . .	
Total amount expended for engineering,	
For agencies and other expenses, per last	
Report, . . .	
For agencies and other expenses, paid	
during the past year, . . .	
Total amount expended for agencies and	
other expenses, . . .	
Total cost of road and equipments,	
Railway, including double track, branch	
tracks, depot grounds, &c., . . .	3,407,284.76

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road, . . .	62 miles.
Length of single main track, . . .	
Length of double main track, . . .	62 miles.

Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	13* miles.
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	10 $\frac{7}{8}$ miles.
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	62 and 58 lbs.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	55 lbs.
Specify the different weights per yard,	62, 55 and 58 lbs.
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	38 $\frac{2}{100}$ 2,600 feet.
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	31 $\frac{6}{100}$ 1,500 feet.
Total rise and fall in main road,	721 $\frac{0}{100}$
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	130 feet.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	444, 814 feet.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	513 feet long.
Total degrees of curvature, in main road,	1,774 $\frac{2.5}{100}$ feet.
Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	478 $\frac{1.0}{100}$ feet.
Total length of straight line, in main road,	36 $\frac{9}{100}$ miles.
Total length of straight line, in branches,	5 $\frac{7}{8}$ miles.
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	477 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	1,360 feet.
Aggregate length of iron bridges,	1,524 feet.
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	75
Number of railways crossed at grade,	2
Remarks,	
Way stations for express trains,	3
Way stations for accommodation trains,	12
Flag stations,	4
Whole number of way stations,	12
Whole number of flag stations,	4

* Middletown Branch, single track, Hartford Branch, single track, New Britain Branch, single track.

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains,	315,540
Miles run by freight trains,	200,569
Miles run by other trains,	59,939
Total miles run,	576,048
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	931,821
Number of passengers carried one mile,	27,125,854
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	380,123
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	15,216,552
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	14,549,201
Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,	6,811,022
Rate of speed adopted for express passen- ger trains, including stops,	31 miles.
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	31 miles.
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	25 miles.
Rate of speed actually attained by accom- modation trains, including stops and detentions,	25 miles.
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,	12 miles.
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,	
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,	

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of road, maintenance of way, wooden bridges, and renewals of iron,	\$326,427.99
Repairs of wooden bridges,	
For renewals of iron, including laying down,	

For wages of switchmen, average per month, \$42.50,	}	Total \$28,662.00	
For wages of gate-keeper, average per month, \$40.00,			
For wages of signal-men, average per month, \$37.50,			
For wages of watchmen, average per month, \$46.40,			
Number of men employed,			850
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)			
For repairs of fences, gates, houses, signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool houses,			
Total for maintenance of way,			
Loss and damage of goods and baggage, gratuities, &c.,		3,472.79	
Damages for injuries to persons,			
Damages to property, including damages by fire,			
Damages for cattle killed on the road,		85.00	

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	\$106,668.07	
For new locomotives to cover depreciation, included in repairs,		
For repairs on passenger cars,	50,654.03	
For new passenger cars to cover depreciation, included in repairs,		
For repairs of merchandise cars,	47,403.73	
For new merchandise cars to cover depreciation, included in repairs,		
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,		
Number of engines,		28
Number of passenger cars,		27
Number of baggage cars,		18
Number of merchandise cars,		491
Number of gravel cars,		9
Tools and machinery at repair shop,	6,603.57	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Casualties.

List of accidents to persons :

Sept. 28th, 1867. Mrs. Stertzig of Hartford, was struck by engine of gravel train, about a mile south of Hartford station, and fatally injured.

Nov. 7th, 1867. John Leary, a brakeman on way freight train, badly injured by having an arm caught between bunters of cars, while making up train in Springfield yard ; recovered.

Dec. 31st, 1867. Mr. F. Vintus of Meriden, injured by being thrown from his wagon against a pile of lumber ; the hind wheels of the wagon were struck by the engine, after which the horse ran ; Mr. Vinter's collar bone was broken and scalp cut.

April 3d, 1868. J. Dunningan of Springfield, was killed by being struck by engine of 5.10 P. M. train from Springfield, about half mile south of Springfield station. To avoid a train going north, he stepped upon the west track, a short distance in front of the train.

July 16th, 1868. A boy named Charles Kolb was struck by engine

Express train, up this evening, a mile below Yalesville station, attempted to cross the track before the train, was struck by end of bumper, lived but a short time.

Aug. 17th, 1868. Patrick Harvey of Meriden, struck and almost instantly killed by the Sunday night mail train up, one quarter of a mile south of Meriden station.

Aug. 30th, John Hogan of ———, was run over and killed by the Sunday night mail train going south. He was lying upon the track and supposed to be intoxicated.

List of accidents to cattle and the amount paid for each :

Heifer killed, near Long Meadow, \$10.00

Two cows killed, fall of 1867, \$37.50

each, \$75.00, \$85.00

For fuel used by engines during the year, }

viz : } 96,318.14

Wood, }

Coal, }

For oil used by cars and engines, and

stations, 7,425.82

For waste and for other materials for

cleaning, 2,605.48

For salaries, wages and incidental ex- penses, chargeable to passenger de- partment,*	}	
For salaries, wages and incidental ex- penses, chargeable to freight de- partment,*		
For gratuities and damages,		\$3,472.79
For taxes and insurance,		36,169.49
For ferries,		
For repairs of station buildings, acque- ducts, fixtures, furniture,		48,009.83
For interest,		57,526.51
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers, and freight car- ried on their roads, specifying each company,		
For amount paid other companies, for the use of their roads, specifying each company,		
For salaries of president, treasurer, super- intendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above officers, and all other ex- penses not included in any of the foregoing items,*		
Total expenditure for working the road,		1,215,743.58
List of accidents to operatives and em- ployees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured,		
General expense and transportation ac- count,		325,867.95

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For passengers :—

On main road, including branches owned
by Company,

* General Expense and Transportation Account.

To and from other roads, specifying what, \$891,091.20

For freight:—

On main road and branches owned by

Company,

To and from connecting roads, . . . 632,454.06

U. S. Mails,* 55,627.28

Rents and Expenses, 118,161.85

Total income, 1,697,334.39

Net earnings, after deducting expenses,
interest and taxes, 481,590.81

DIVIDENDS.

14 per cent. total, 422,566.00

Surplus not divided,

Surplus last year,

Total surplus,

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ :

Road and bridges,

Buildings,

Engines and cars,

W. P. BURRALL, *President.*

HARTFORD, HARTFORD COUNTY, SS. }
January 25th, 1869. }

Then personally appeared W. P. Burrall, President, and made oath that the above report, by him subscribed, is true, according to his best knowledge and belief. Before me,

URIAH CASE,

Justice of the Peace.

* Only about \$20,000 of this sum belongs to the earnings of the year; the balance is for Mail Services performed in previous years.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

*Return of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, for the year ending
November 30th, 1868, to the General Railroad Commissioners.*

Capital Stock,	\$2,825,000.00
Number of shares of capital stock issued,	23,636
Increase of capital since last Report,	
Capital paid in, per last Report,	\$2,363,600.00
Capital paid in since, last Report,	100.00
Total amount of capital stock paid in,	2,363,700.00
Funded debt, per last Report,	629,500.00
Funded debt, paid since last Report,	
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,	24,500.00
Total present amount of funded debt,	654,000.00
Floating debt, per last Report,	9,171.60
Floating debt, paid since last Report,	
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,	83,889.29
Total present amount of floating debt,	93,060.89
Total present amount of funded and floating debt,	747,060.89
Average rate of interest per annum, paid during the year,	6½ per cent.
Maximum amount of debts during the year,	806,930.14

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	\$614,529.92
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For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,		\$614,529.92
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	\$32,750.59	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,		32,750.59
Total amount expended for iron bridges (if any,)		
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	357,181.48	
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron.		357,181.48
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	49,168.93	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures,		49,168.93
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	142,591.71	
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for land, land-damages and fences,		142,591.71
For locomotives, per last Report,	75,540.44	
For locomotives, paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for locomotives,		75,540.44
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	31,524.88	
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,		31,524.88
For merchandise cars, per last Report,	42,646.25	

For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	\$42,646.25
For engineering, per last Report,	\$69,499.50½
For engineering paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for engineering,	69,499.50½
For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	1,198,260.50½
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	1,198,260 50½
<hr/>	
Total cost of road and equipment,	\$2,613,694.21
Amount of assets or property held by the corporation in addition to the cost of the road,	973,209.72

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	59 $\frac{4}{16}$ miles.
Length of single main track,	59 $\frac{4}{16}$ miles.
Length of double main track,	
Length of branches owned by the Company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	7 miles, single.
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	11½ miles single.
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	56 and 60 lbs.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads (specify the different weights per yard,)	56 and 60 lbs.
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	32 feet for 13,265 feet.
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	
Total rise and fall in main road,	815½ feet.
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	

Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	500 ft. radius 486 ft. long.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	175 ft. radius 200 ft. long.
Total degrees of curvature in main road,	424° 30'.
Total degrees of curvature in branch roads,	
Total length of straight line in main road,	33 miles.
Total length of straight line in branches,	1 $\frac{6}{10}$ miles.
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	1309 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	548 feet.
Aggregate length of iron bridges,	none.
Whole length of road unfenced on both sides,	Fenced by abutments.
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	74
Number of railroads crossed at grade,	4, Western, P., H. & F., B. H. & E., 2 crossings.
Remarks,	
Way stations for express trains,	3
Way stations for accommodation trains,	18
Flag stations,	2
Whole number of way stations,	18
Whole number of flag stations,	2

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains,	166,856
Miles run by freight trains,	213,292
Miles run by other trains,	11,316
Total miles run,	391,464
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	341,015 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of passengers carried one mile,	7,060,924
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	217,942
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	10,246,170
Number of passengers carried one mile to and from other roads,	2,676 163

Number of tons carried one mile to and from other roads,	2,807,665
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,	30 miles.
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	30 miles.
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	20 miles.
Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,	24 miles.
Average rate of speed actually attained by special trains, including stops and detentions,	none.
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops,	8 miles.
Estimated weight, in tons, of passenger cars (not including passengers) hauled one mile,	7,337,282
Estimated weight, in tons, of merchandise cars (not including freight) hauled one mile,	16,800,692

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of road, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges and renewals of iron,	\$102,222.95
For repairs of wooden bridges,	4,396.82
For wages of switchmen, average per month, \$284.13	10,337.10
For wages of gate-keepers, average per month, \$33.70,	
For wages of signal-men, average per month, \$198.04,	
For wages of watchmen, average per month, \$345.55,	
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,	

For removing ice and snow (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,) . . .	\$809.11	
For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool-houses,	89.93	
Total for maintenance of way,		\$117,855.91

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	\$25,059.86	
For new locomotives, to cover depreciation,	13,287.10	
For repairs of passenger cars,	8,378.76	
For new passenger cars, to cover depreciation,	4,375.31	
For repairs of merchandise cars,	23,764.26	
For new merchandise cars, to cover depreciation,	521.10	
For repairs of gravel and other cars,	1,170.76	
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,		76,557.15
Number of engines,		20
Number of passenger cars,		20
Number of baggage cars,		none.
Number of merchandise cars,		494
Number of gravel cars,		none.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Casualties.

Feb. 13. A boy named J. B. Wilson, got on Express Freight at Worcester Junction, was thrown off, and so badly injured, that he died in about three quarters of an hour. Coroner's jury rendered verdict exonerating the employees of the road from all blame.

April 17th. Gilbert Lavine, brakeman, broke his arm while coupling cars at Worcester.

May 9th. Way freight train, down, struck a child laying across the track at Greenville, knocking it from the track ; injuries slight.

May 19th. The body of a man named Patrick Bennett was found

above Preston bridge, probably run over by an up boat train. Jury found that he had been murdered, and thrown on the track.

July 6th. Patrick Curran was discovered lying near the track as third passenger train down was approaching Dayville, and before the train could be stopped, the cow-catcher struck him on the head, injuring him so severely that he died the next day.

July 15th. Charles Thiving, a boy about 7 years old, had his leg crushed, so as to render amputation necessary, by falling between two cars attached to switching engine at Worcester; he was riding there without the knowledge of the men in charge.

Aug. 7th. Michael Newman got upon a car above the crossing at Webster, to examine a fire engine, and while trying to get off, after the train had started, he fell and three cars passed over his leg, which was afterwards amputated. He died on the morning of the 8th.

Aug. 12th. Jerry Mahoney was killed by down boat train near the ice house at Greenville, probably walking on the track.

Sept. 5th. Charles L. Tracy, a brakeman, while coupling cars at brick yard, was jammed and so badly injured, that death ensued on Sunday following.

Sept. 10th. John Fogerty, while crossing the track on Worcester Common, was killed by boat train from Boston.

Sept. 30th. Capt. F. S. Harrington was killed by falling from top of freight car at Wauregan; 9 cars passed over him.

For fuel used by engines during the year, viz.:—

Wood, number of cords,—cost of the same,	\$40,911.31
Coal, number of tons (reckoning 2,240 lbs. to the ton,)—cost of the same,	25,239.10
For oil used by cars and engines,	5,980.57
For waste and other material for cleaning,	1,268.07
For salaries, wages, and incidental expenses chargeable to passenger department,	28,409.99
For salaries wages, and incidental expenses chargeable to freight department,	78,854.52
For gratuities and damages,	3,727.79

For taxes and insurance,	\$36,486.09	
For ferries,		
For repairs of station buildings, acqueducts, fixtures, furniture,	9,734.53	
For renewals of iron, including laying down,		
For new iron laid down, deducting the value of old iron taken up,		
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company,		
For amount paid other companies, as rent for use of their roads, specifying each company,		
For salaries of president, treasurer, superintendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above offices, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,	37,877.17	
Total miscellaneous,		\$268,489.14
Total expenditures for working the road,		462,902.20
Total amount of interest paid during the year,		41,342.12
Total expenses and interest,		<u>\$504,244.32</u>

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For Passengers :—

On main road, including branches owned by company,	\$176,972.57	
To and from other roads, specifying what, Boston and Wor., W. & Nashua, and Providence, Hartford and Fishkill,	53,523.27—230,495.84	

For Freight :—

On main road and branches owned by company,	301,617.83	
To and from other connecting roads, Boston & Wor., Wor. & Nashua, and Providence, Hartford and Fishkill,	131,245.74—432,863.54	
United States Mails,	8,031.00	

Rents, \$931.27 and other income,	
\$12,555.97,	\$13,487.24—21,518.24
Total income,	684,877.65
Net earnings after deducting expenses and interest,	180,633.33

DIVIDENDS.

6 per cent. Total and Taxes, \$148,261.35 ;	
Bad Debts \$267,95,	148,529.30
Surplus not divided,	220,203.60
Surplus last year, \$180,633.33. Pre-	
mium,	180,683.33
Total surplus,	252,357.63

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ. :

Of roads and bridges,	
Buildings,	
Engines and cars,	

MORTGAGE DEBTS.

Amount of debts secured by mortgage of road and franchise, or any property of the Corporation, per last Report, .	\$629,500.00
Mortgage-debt paid since last Report, .	20,500.00
Increase of mortgage debt since last Report,	
Present amount of mortgage debts, .	609,000.00
Number of mortgages on road and franchise, or any property of the Corporation,	Three.

All of which is respectfully submitted, with the report of the Commissioners of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Connecticut, as required by law,

A. F. SMITH,	} Directors.
A. BREWSTER,	
LORENZO BLACKSTONE,	
CHARLES JOHNSON,	
FRANKLIN NICHOLS,	
JNO. T. WAIT,	
MOSES PIERCE,	
JNO. F. SLATER,	

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss. }
NORWICH, December 31st, 1868. }

Then and there personally appeared A. F. Smith, A. Brewster, Lorenzo Blackstone, Charles Johnson, Franklin Nichols, Jno. T. Wait, Moses Pierce and Jno. F. Slater, who signed the above, and made oath to the truth of the same, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, before me,

GEO. C. RIPLEY,
Justice of the Peace for New London County

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.

*Return of the Trustees of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill
Railroad, under the Act of 1853.*

Capital Stock,	\$4,500,000.00	
Increase of Capital, since last report,		
Capital paid in, per last Report,		
Capital paid in, since last Report,		
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in,	2,037,939.38	
Funded debt, per last Report,		
Funded debt, paid since last Report,		
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,		
Total present amount of funded debt,		
Floating debt, per last Report,		
Floating debt paid since last Report,		
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,		
Total present amount of Floating debt,		
Total present amount of Funded and Floating debt,	2,055,500.00	
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year,		7 per cent.
There is a sinking fund deposited with the Treasurers of the cities of Hartford and Providence, towards providing for the payment of the Company's bonds, amounting to \$981,000.00, and maturing in 1876, held by said cities.		
This Fund, January 1st, 1869 amounted to \$117,835.22, in Hartford, and in Providence, October 31st, 1868, amounted to \$91,870.49,		
The above is the latest Report received.		

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	
For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,	
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,	
Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any,)	
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures,	
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for land, land-damages and fences,	
For locomotives, per last Report,	
For locomotives, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for locomotives,	
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,	

Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,	
For merchandise cars, per last Report,	
For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	
For engineering, per last Report, .	
For engineering, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for engineering,	
For agencies, and other expenses, per last Report,	
For agencies and other expenses paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	
Total cost of road and equipments,	\$4,395,284.91
Equipment, January 1st, 1869,	\$456,448.52
Equipment, February 1st, 1858,	266,030.00
Increase of equipment,	190,418.52
Cost of road, February 1st, 1858,	4,204,866.39

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ROAD.

Length of road,	Connecticut, 96.04	
	Rhode Island, 26.32	
		122 $\frac{365}{1000}$ miles.
Length of single main track,		117 $\frac{365}{1000}$ miles
Length of main track, used with Hartford & New Haven as double,		5 miles.
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track (Dorrance street single track, Providence)		0 $\frac{811}{1000}$ miles.
Aggregate length of sidings and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,		15 $\frac{2255}{1000}$ miles
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,		
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	(Dorrance street,)	72
Specify the different weights per yard,		52 $\frac{1}{2}$, 56, 58, 60, 62
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road, 60 feet per mile for 3 $\frac{86}{1000}$ miles.		

Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads, . . .	
Total rise and fall in main road,	3315 $\frac{6.5}{100}$ feet.
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	604 feet for 4,990 feet.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	
Total degrees of curvature, in main road,	7,483 $\frac{6.7}{100}$ feet.
Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	
Total length of straight line, in main road,	66 $\frac{5}{10}$ miles.
Total length of straight line, in branches,	
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	5653 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	5753 feet.
Aggregate length of iron bridges,	5,733 feet.
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	133
Number of railroads crossed at grade, 4, viz:	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N. \& W.} \\ \text{N. L. N.} \\ \text{H. \& N. H.} \\ \text{N. H. \& N.} \end{array} \right.$
Way stations for express trains,	
Way stations for accommodation trains,	47
Flag stations,	25
Whole number of way stations,	47
Whole number of flag stations,	25

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains,	257,001
Miles run by freight trains,	112,523
Miles run by other trains,	20,163
Total miles run,	389,687
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	792,237 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of passengers carried one mile,	11,522,980
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	188,629
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	4,631,218
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	2,537,154

Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,		2,380,791
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,		
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,		
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains, and mixed,	22 and 15 miles per hour.	
Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation and mixed trains, including stops and detentions,	" "	
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,	10 to 12 miles per hour.	
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers) hauled one mile,	899,222x10½	9,441,831
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,	1,300,000x7½	9,750,000

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of road, maintenance of way, (exclusive of wooden bridges,) and renewals of iron, including new,	\$153,333.86
Repairs of wooden bridges,	\$12,127.91
For renewals of iron, including laying down,	
For wages of switchmen, average per month,	\$43.00
For wages of gate-keepers, average per month,	\$43.00
For wages of signal-men, average per month,	\$43.00
For wages of watchmen, average per month,	\$50.00
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,	
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam power used,)	

For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool houses,	\$7,169.67
Total for maintenance of way,	172,632.44
Loss and damage of goods and baggage, Damages for injuries to persons,	
Damages to property, including damages by fire,	
Damages for cattle killed on road,	

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives and cars, in- cluding new,	\$120,218.88
For new locomotives to cover depreciation, For repairs of passenger cars,	
For new passenger cars to cover deprecia- tion,	
For repairs on merchandise cars,	
For new merchandise cars to cover depre- ciation,	
For repairs of gravel and other cars,	
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,	
Number of engines, including one dummy used on Dorrance street freight track,	22
Number of passenger cars,	28
Number of baggage cars,	15
Number of merchandise cars,	} 255-8 wheeled. 60-4 wheeled, coal cars.
Number of gravel cars, small 4 wheeled,	
Number of hand cars,	29

MISCELLANEOUS.

List of accidents to persons other than employés.

February 24th. F. Frisbie and J. G. Hart killed by train at Black Rock Crossing, New Britain.

May 16th. Thomas Lally, arm broken one mile west of Park street crossing.

June 30th. David Burdick killed at Windsor street crossing.

Sept. 7th. George Williams killed by falling through Moosup bridge.

October 15th. Peter Gavan killed, west end of Creek Bridge.

October 20th. John Thornton, (boy,) one leg cut off in Hartford freight yard.

For fuel used by engines during the year, viz :

Wood,	\$64,890.90
Coal,	7,183.15
For oil used by cars and engine,	7,271.55
For waste and other materials for cleaning,	1,591.98
For salaries and wages,	130,865.52
For gratuities and damages, rents, &c.	13,153 22
For taxes and insurance,	20,342.92
For printing and stationery,	5,287.13
For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture, including new,	47,437.69
For interest,	
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company,	
For amount paid other companies, for the use of their roads, specifying each company: Rockville Railroad, \$750.00 per month, since September 1, 1868.	
For salaries of president, treasurer, superintendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above officers, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,	
Total expenditures for working the road, including new buildings and equipment, and including Rockville Railroad since September 1st, 1868,	590,723.28

List of accidents to operatives and employés on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured :

February 13th, Peter McKennia, arm broken while switching at Providence.

April 8, James B. Matteson, thigh broken while switching at Plainfield.

May 16th, C. H. Davison, finger crushed while switching at Hartford.

April 30th, Patrick Denahy, shoulder dislocated by hand car crank on 7th Section.

August 1st, A. P. White, head injured by falling from freight train half a mile west of Willimantic.

August 3d, O. B. Cooley, finger crushed switching at East Hartford.

August 5th, P. Doharty, hurt at Talcotville, unloading freight.

October 19th, Joel S. Jones, hurt at Providence, switching.

October 21st, Frederick Cahoon, killed, knocked from cars by Broadway bridge, Providence.

November 13th, S. P. Lincoln, hurt, loading stone at Hartford.

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For Passengers :

On main road, including branches owned by Company,	\$372,940 55
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To and from other roads, specifying what,

For Freight :

On main road, and branches, owned by Company,	315,466.87
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To and from connecting roads,

U. S. Mails,	11,229.17
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Rents, and expresses, &c.	15,634.50
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Total income, including Rockville R. R., since September 1st, 1868,	715,271.09
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Net earnings, after deducting expenditures,	124,547.81
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DIVIDENDS.

Surplus not divided,	
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Surplus last year,	
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Total surplus.	
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ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ :

Road, &c.	\$20,000.00
Buildings,	none.
Engines and cars,	

SAMUEL NOTT *Superintendent.*

February 10th, 1869.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.

*Return of the New London Northern Railroad, under the Act
of 1853.*

Capital Stock,			} \$850,000.00 1st class.
			} 145,000 00 2d class.
Increase of capital, since last Report,	.	100,000.00	
Capital paid in, per last Report,	.	750,000.00	
Capital paid in, since last Report,	.	100,000.00	
Total amount of capital stock paid in,			\$850,000.00
Funded debt, per last Report,	.	430,000.00	
Funded debt, paid since last Report,	.		
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,		230,000.00	
Total present amount of funded debt,	.		660,000.00
Floating debt, per last Report,	.	302,000.00	
Floating debt, paid since last Report,	.	259,500.00	
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,	.		
Total present amount of floating debt,	.		42,500.00
Total present amount of funded and floating debt,	.	702,500.00	
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year,	.		7 per cent.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	}
For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,	

Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,	
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,	
Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any,)	
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for stations, buildings, and fixtures,	
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	\$1,486,022.78
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for land, land-damages and fences,	
For locomotives, per last Report,	
For locomotives paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for locomotives,	
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,	
For merchandise cars, per last Report,	
For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	

For engineering, per last Report, .	
For engineering, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for engineering,	
For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	
Total cost of road and equipments, .	

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	100 miles.
Length of single main track,	100 miles.
Length of double main track,	
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	none.
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	about 10 miles.
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	51 to 57 lbs. per yard.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	
Specify the different weights per yard,	56 to 553 lbs.
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	66 feet for 2,000 feet.
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	
Total rise and fall in main road,	1,850 feet.
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	570 feet for 500 feet.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch road,	
Total degrees of curvature, in main road,	
Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	
Total length of straight line, in main road,	62 miles.
Total length of straight line, in branches,	

Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	3,568 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	
Aggregate length of iron bridges,	
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	82
Number of railroads crossed at grade,	2
Remarks,	
Way stations for express trains,	10
Way stations for accommodation trains,	17
Flag stations,	18
Whole number of way stations,	17
Whole number of flag stations,	18

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains, (N. & W., 8,240,)	198,975
Miles run by freight trains, (N. & W., 21,397,)	104,565
Miles run by other trains, (N. & W., 44,)	6,024
Total miles run, (N. & W., 29,681,)	309,564
Number of passengers carried in the cars, (N. & W., 50,591,)	318,703
Number of passengers carried one mile,	5,453,987
Number of tons of merchandise, carried in the cars, (N. W., 60,570,)	147,255
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile, (N. W., 787,410,)	5,027,645
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	no account
Number of tons, carried one mile to and from other roads,	no account.
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,	25 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	30 miles per hour.
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	22 miles per hour.

Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,	25 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,	12 miles per hour.
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,	5,595,850
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,	7,752,320

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of road, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges, and renewals of iron,	\$68,768.66	
Repairs of wooden bridges,	5,549.73	
For renewals of iron, including laying down, (Included in repairs of road,)		
For wages of switchmen, average per month, \$40,	6,628.46	}
For wages of gate-keeper, average per month,		
For wages of signal-men average per month,		
For wages of watchmen, average per month, \$40,		
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,		175
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)	1,127.40	
For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, and tool houses,	4,143.00	
Total for maintenance of way,		86,217.25

Loss and damage of goods and baggage,*
 Damages for injuries to persons,*
 Damages to property, including damages
 by fire,*
 Damages for cattle killed on road,*

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	\$23,648.86	
For new locomotives to cover depreciation,		
For repairs on passenger cars,	8,875.71	
For new passenger cars to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of merchandise cars,	15,799.33	
For new merchandise cars to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of gravel and other cars,	192.58	
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,		\$48,516.48
Number of engines,		15
Number of passenger cars,		13
Number of baggage cars,		7
Number of merchandise cars,		219
Number of gravel cars,		90

MISCELLANEOUS.

For fuel used by engines during the year, viz:		
Wood,	}	37,390.64
Coal,		
For oil used by cars and engines,		3,874.20
For waste and other material for cleaning,		1,809.45
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department,		24,080.21
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department,		33,058.70
For gratuities and damages,		9,424.88
For taxes and insurance,		30,243.38
Machine shop and tools,		904.07

* Included in Gratuities and Damages

For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture,	\$8,726.80
For interest,	38,192.26
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company,	
For amount paid other companies, for the use of their roads, specifying each company,	
For salaries of president, treasurer, superintendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above officers, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,	12,260.57 — 199,965.16
Total expenditure for working the road,	334,698.89
List of accidents to operatives and employees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured,	

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For passengers :—

On main road, including branches owned by company,	174,924.60
To and from other roads, specifying what,	

For freight :—

On main road and branches owned by company,	209,858.55
To and from connecting roads,	
U. S. Mails and express,	12,134.99
Rents,	7,928.55
Total income,	404,846.69
Net earnings, after deducting expenses,	70,147.86

DIVIDENDS.

8 per cent. total,	64,000.00 and tax.
Surplus not divided,	none.
Surplus last year,	none.
Total surplus,	none.

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ.:

Roads and bridges, . . . .	.	.	.
Buildings, . . . .	.	.	.
Engines and cars, . . . .	.	.	.

A. N. RAMSDELL,
President.

NEW LONDON, February 1st, 1869.

Subscribed and sworn to at said New London, this 1st day of February, 1869. Before me,

ROBERT COIT, JR.,
Commissioner for the County of New London.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD,

Return of the Housatonic Railroad, under the Act of 1853.

Capital Stock,	\$2,000,000.00	
Increase of Capital, since last Report,		
Capital paid in, per last Report,	2,000,000.00	
Capital paid in, since last Report		
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in,	2,000,000.00	
Funded debt, per last report,	287,000.00	
Funded debt, paid since last Report,		
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,	4,000.00	
Total present amount of funded debt,	291,000.00	
Floating debt, per last Report,	127,361.32	
Floating debt, paid since last Report,	19,867.21	
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,		
Total present amount of floating debt,	107,494.11	
Total present amount of funded and floating debt,	398,494.11	
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year,		7 per cent.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	
For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for graduation and masonry	
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	

For wooden bridges, paid during the past
 year,
 Total amount expended for wooden
 bridges,
 Total amount expended for iron bridges
 (if any,)
 For superstructure, including iron, per
 last Report,
 For superstructure, including iron, paid
 during the past year,
 Total amount expended for superstructure,
 including iron,
 For stations, buildings and fixtures, per
 last Report,
 For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid
 during the past year,
 Total amount expended for stations, build-
 ings and fixtures,
 For land, land-damages and fences, per
 last Report,
 For land, land-damages and fences, paid
 during the past year,
 Total amount expended for land, land-dam-
 ages and fences,
 For locomotives, per last Report,
 For locomotives, paid during the past year,
 Total amount expended for locomotives,
 For passenger and baggage cars, per last
 Report,
 For passenger and baggage cars, paid
 during the past year,
 Total amount expended for passenger and
 baggage cars,
 For merchandise cars, per last Report,
 For merchandise cars, paid during the past
 year,
 Total amount expended for merchandise
 cars,
 For engineering, per last Report,
 For engineering, paid during the past year,
 Total amount expended for engineering,

For agencies, and other expenses, per last Report,	
For agencies, and other expenses, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	
Total cost of road and equipments,	\$2,105,558.52

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road, (74 miles in Connecticut, and 50 in Massachusetts,)	124 miles.
Length of single main track,	
Length of double main track,	
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	54 pounds.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	
Specify the different weights per yard,	
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	
Maximum grade, with its length in branch roads,	
Total rise and fall in main road,	
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve in main road,	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	
Total degrees of curvature, in main road	
Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	
Total length of straight line, in main road,	
Total length of straight line, in branches,	
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	

Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	
Aggregate length of iron bridges,	
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	81
Number of railroads crossed at grade,	1
Remarks,	
Way stations for express trains,	
Way stations for accommodation trains,	13
Flag stations,	5
Whole number of way stations,	13
Whole number of flag stations,	5

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains,	168,136
Miles run by freight trains,	100,200
Miles run by other trains,	12,000
Total miles run,	
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	170,877
Number of passengers carried one mile,	5,210,584
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	105,987
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	7,075,653
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	1,486,646
Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,	
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	25 miles per hour.
Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,	20 " " "
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,	9 " " "

Estimated weight, in tons, of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,

Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of road, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges, and renewals of iron, \$41,359.16

Repairs of wooden bridges, 2,300.00

For renewals of iron, 88,245.36

For wages of switchmen, average per month,

For wages of gate-keeper, average per month,

For wages of signal-men, average per month,

For wages of watchmen, average per month,

Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,

275

For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)

Included in repairs of road.

For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool houses,

Total for maintenance of way, 131,904.52

Loss and damage of goods and baggage,	}	6,121.53
Damages for injuries to persons,		
Damages to property, including damages by fire,		
Damages to cattle killed on road,		

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives, 8,853.48

For new locomotives to cover depreciation,		
For repairs on passenger cars,	\$14,797.94	
For new passenger cars to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of merchandise cars,	19,789.66	
For new merchandise cars to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of gravel and other cars,		
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,	43,441.08	
Number of engines.		12
Number of passenger cars,		14
Number of baggage cars,		6
Number of merchandise cars,		254
Number of gravel cars,		

MISCELLANEOUS.

List of accidents to persons:

List of accidents to cattle and the amount paid for each,

18 cows,	}	151.85
10 oxen,		
4 yearlings,		
7 calves,		
2 horses,		

For fuel used by engines during the year, viz:

Wood,	48,375.58
Coal,	4,098.00
For oil used by cars and engines,	3,404.32
For waste and other material for cleaning,	2,157.24
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department,	31,506.97
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department,	55,801.01
For gratuities and damages,	
For taxes and insurance,	15,422.63
For ferries,	

For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture,	\$4,571.36
For interest,	4,149.21
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company,	
For amount paid other companies, for the use of their roads, specifying each company,	74,092.60 *
For salaries of president, treasurer, superintendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above officers, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,	
Total expenditure for working the road,	356,076.21 †
List of accidents to operatives and employés on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured,	One employee on gravel train.

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For passengers:—

On main road, including branches owned by company,	} 181,455.57
To and from other roads, specifying what,	

For freight:—

On main road and branches owned by company,	} 349,568.56
To and from connecting roads,	
U. S. Mails,	7,186.00
Rents,	949.88
Total income,	581,983.15
Net earnings, after deducting expenses,	111,855.14

* Stockbridge and Pittsfield road, 31,409.00; Berkshire road, \$42,000.00; West Stockbridge road, \$683.60—\$74,092.60.

† This includes the taxes, interest, and rents of other roads.

DIVIDENDS.

4 per share on preferred capital stock, exclusive of Government tax, .	\$47,200.00
Surplus not divided, . . .	62,170.93
Surplus last year,	39,790.84
Total surplus,	101,961.77

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ :

Road and bridges,	}	None.
Buildings,		
Engines and cars,		

J. Z. GOODRICH,
President.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, BERKSHIRE, SS. }
February 8th, 1869. }

Then personally appeared the above named J. Z. Goodrich, President, and made oath that the foregoing declaration by him subscribed, is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Before me,

J. M. SISKE,
Justice of the Peace throughout the Commonwealth.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD.

Return of the Naugatuck Railroad under Act of 1853, Dec. 31st,
1868.

Capital by charter,	\$2,000,000.00	
Capital stock,		
Increase of capital, since last Report, .		
Capital paid in, per last Report, .	1,436,600.00	
Capital paid in, since last Report, .	382,300.00	
Total amount of capital stock paid in, .	1,818,900.00	
Funded debt, per last Report,	196,000.00	
Funded debt, paid since last Report, .	30,000.00	
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,		
Total present amount of funded debt, .	166,000.00	
Floating debt, per last Report,		
Floating debt, paid since last Report, .		
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,		
Total present amount of floating debt, .		
Total present amount of funded and floating debt,	166,000.00	
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year,		7 per cent.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	
For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,	

Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,	
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,	
Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any,)	
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures,	
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	\$2,026,700.41
Total amount expended for land, land-damages and fences,	
For locomotives, per last Report,	
For locomotives paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for locomotives,	
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,	
For merchandise cars, per last Report,	
For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	

Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	
For engineering, per last Report,	
For engineering paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for engineering,	
For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	
Total cost of road and equipments,	

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	57 miles.
Length of single main track,	57 miles
Length of double main track,	
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks excepting main track and branches,	21,435
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	52 and 57 lbs.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	
Specify the different weights per yard,	
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	60 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	
Total rise and fall in main road,	810 ft. rise and 98 ft. fall.
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	
Total degrees of curvature in main road,	
Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	

Total length of straight line, in main road,	14 miles.
Total length of straight line, in branches,	
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	1,109 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	2,111 feet.
Aggregate length of iron bridges,	
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	52
Number of railroads crossed at grade,	
Remarks,	
Way stations for express trains,	
Way stations for accommodation trains,	17
Flag stations,	3
Whole number of way stations,	17
Whole number of flag stations,	3

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains,	75,574
Miles run by freight trains,	95,868
Miles run by other trains,	16,242
Total miles run,	187,984
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	259,940
Number of passengers carried one mile,	5,038,142
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	291,744
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,	
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	20 miles per hour.

Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,	18 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,	9 miles per hour.
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,	3,356,599
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,	7,043,163

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of road, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges, and renewals of iron,	\$109,791.65
Repairs of bridges,	5,302.17
For renewals of iron, including laying down,	Included in repairs of road.
For wages of switchmen, average per month,	
For wages of gate-keeper, average per month,	
For wages of signal-men, average per month,	
For wages of watchmen, average per month,	
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,	
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)	
For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, and tool houses,	
Total for maintenance of way,	
Loss and damage of goods and baggage,	
Damages for injuries to persons,	

Damages to property, including damages
by fire,
Damages for cattle killed on road,

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	\$14,085.16
For new locomotives to cover depreciation,	
For repairs on passenger cars,	11,284.59
For new passenger cars to cover depreciation,	
For repairs of merchandise cars,	18,397.20
For new merchandise cars to cover depreciation,	
For repairs of gravel and other cars,	
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,	
Number of engines,	10
Number of passenger cars,	11
Number of baggage cars,	4
Number of merchandise cars,	212
Number of gravel cars,	

MISCELLANEOUS.

List of accidents to persons, &c.

July 2. John Daly, switchman, killed at Bridgeport.

Jan. 10. A. B. Trowbridge killed at Bridgeport.

June 22. A. P. Judd found near Campville, arm cut off. •

Aug. 3. Mrs. Root, foot crushed by attempting to get on train in motion.

Aug. 24. R. Condon injured fatally at Seymour.

Oct. 10. Thos. E. Ells killed at Ansonia.

Oct. 14. R. Rogers killed near Beacon Falls.

Nov. 23. Horse belonging to A. Rice, at Beacon Falls.

Sept. 29. T. Mellon, switchman, hand injured.

March 18. Martin Freman, trackman, injured attempting to get on train in motion.

April 29. Wells Weaver, brakeman, injured while coupling cars.

July 14. E. Gillicen, injured while switching.

For fuel used by engines during the year, viz:

Wood, \$5,884.49

Coal, 20,915.37

For oil used by cars and engines, 2,439.13

For waste and other material for cleaning, 1,787.22

For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department, 19,528.28

For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department, 58,041.53

For gratuities and damages, 1,329.05

For taxes and insurance, 35,562.66

For ferries,

For repairs of station buildings, acqueducts, fixtures, furniture, 12,130.55

For interest, 10,049.12

For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company,

For amount paid other companies, for the use of their roads, specifying each company,

For salaries of president, treasurer, superintendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above officers, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items; 24,380.30

Total expenditure for working the road, \$350,908.47

List of accidents to operatives and employees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured, .

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For passengers :—

On main road, including branches owned by company, 175,895.25

To and from other roads, specifying what,

For freight:—

On main road and branches owned by company,	\$306,473.56	
To and from connecting roads,		
U. S. Mails,	4,550.00	
Rents and other sources,	25,393.82	
Total income,		\$512,312.63
Net earnings, after deducting expenses,		161,404.16

DIVIDENDS.

10 per cent. total,	147,485.00
Surplus not divided,	13,919.16
Surplus last year,	228,232.88
Total surplus,	242,152.04

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ. :

Roads and bridges,	
Buildings,	
Engines and cars,	

R. TOMLINSON,
President.

FAIRFIELD Co., ss., Bridgeport, February 17th, 1869.

Personally appeared R. Tomlinson, President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co., and made oath that the foregoing return by him subscribed is true, according to his best knowledge and belief.

H. NICHOLS, *Notary Public.*

NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD.

*Return of the New York Providence and Boston Railroad, under the
Act of 1853, January 1, 1863, to January 1, 1869, in conformity to
annual Report of August 31, 1868.*

Capital Stock,	\$2,000,000.00
Increase of Capital, since last Report,	245,452.00
Capital paid in, per last Report,	1,754,548.00
Capital paid in, since last Report,	132,800.00
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in,	1,887,348.00
Funded debt, per last Report,	580,000.00
Funded debt, paid since last Report,	
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,	
Total present amount of funded debt,	580,000.00
Floating debt, per last Report,	
Floating debt, paid since last Report,	
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,	
Total present amount of floating debt,	405,000.00
Total present amount of funded and float- ing debt,	985,000.00
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year,	6 per cent.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT,

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	
For graduation and Masonry, paid du- ring the past year,	
Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,	
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	

Total amount expended for wooden bridges,	
Total amount expended for iron bridges, if any,	
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures,	
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for land, land-damages and fences,	
For locomotives, per last Report,	
For locomotives, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for locomotives,	
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,	\$4,359.63
For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	
For engineering, per last Report,	
For engineering, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for engineering,	

For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	
Total cost of road and equipments,	\$2,568,000.00

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	62 miles in all, 17 in Conn.
Length of single main track,	
Length of double main track,	
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	about 4 miles.
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	56 to 64 pounds.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	
Specify the different weights per yard,	
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	38 feet.
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	
Total rise and fall in main road,	156 $\frac{63}{100}$ feet.
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	1,000 feet.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	
Total degrees of curvature, in main road,	
Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	
Total length of straight line, in main road,	
Total length of straight line, in branches,	
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	2,007 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	6,368 feet.
Aggregate length of iron bridges,	
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	
Number of railroads crossed at grade,	
Remarks,	
Way stations for express trains,	5
Way stations for accommodation trains,	13

Flag stations,	3
Whole number of way stations,	16
Whole number of flag stations,	3

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains,	
Miles run by freight trains,	
Miles run by other trains,	
Total miles run,	288,278
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	465,419
Number of passengers carried one mile,	
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	86,372
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,	30 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	25 miles per hour.
Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,	
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,	15 miles per hour.
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,	
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,	

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of road, maintenance of way, and renewals of iron,	\$86,081.49
Repairs of wooden bridges,	12,143.69
For renewals of iron, including laying down,	

For wages of switchmen, average per month,		
For wages of gate-keeper, average per month,		
For wages of signal-men, average per month,		
For wages of watchmen, average month,		
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,		365
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)*		
For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool houses,*		
Total for maintenance,	\$98,225.28	
Loss and damage of goods and baggage, Damages for injuries to persons, Damages to property, including damages by fire,	13,933.03	
Damages for cattle killed on road, Gas Works,	7,032.50	none.

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	\$30,436.12	
For new locomotives to cover depreciation,		
For repairs on cars,	28,026.97	
For new passenger cars, to cover depreciation,		none
For repairs of merchandise cars,†		
For new cars, (Baggage and Flat Cars,)	4,359.63	
For repairs of gravel and other cars,†		
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,	62,822.72	
Number of engines,		16

* Included in repairs of road.

† Included in repairs of cars.

Number of passenger cars,	16
Number of baggage cars,	5
Number of merchandise cars,	109
Number of gravel cars,	10
Also 48-92 of 3 pass. cars, also 62-106 of 1 pass. car, also 64-234 of 4 pass. cars, also 50-94 of 1 European coach, also 64-234 of 2 mail cars and 64-158 of 2 baggage cars.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

List of accidents to persons :

July 8, 1868. Charles Slocum, a boy, aged about 10 years, was run over by way freight train, near Charleston.

September 1, 1868. D. B. Joyce, of Brooklyn, L. I., a passenger by boat train, was severely injured by jumping off train while it was coming into Stonington depot. One foot was severed from the leg, and the other crushed.

List of accidents to cattle and the amount paid for each,

For fuel used by engines during the year, viz:

Wood,	}	\$34,450.18
Coal,		
For oil,		5,950.99
For waste and other material used for cleaning,		1,257.87
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department,	}	90,972.17
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department,		
For gratuities and damages,		
For taxes,		22,534.86
For ferries,		16,885.76
For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture,		7,600.95
For interest,		57,784.39
For amount paid other companies, in tolls		

for passengers and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company,	
For amount paid other companies for the use of their roads, specifying each company,	
For salaries, law expenses, office expenses of the above officers, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,	20,316.68
Total expenditure for working the road,	\$361,017.46
List of accidents to operatives and employees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured,	none.

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For Passengers :—

On main road, including branches owned by Company,	}	Total, 294,121.72
To and from other roads, specifying what,		

For Freight :—

On main road, and branches owned by Company,	}	Total, 149,819.98
To and from connecting roads,		
U. S. Mails,		19,523.22
Rents,		
Total income,		463,464.92
Net earnings, after deducting expenses,		102,447.46

DIVIDENDS.

per cent., total,		none.
Surplus not divided,	23,697.54	
Surplus last year,		
Total surplus,		

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ :

Road and bridges,	} nil.
Buildings,	.	.	.	.
Engines and cars,	.	.	.	.

S. D. BABCOCK, *President.*

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. } ss.

Samuel D. Babcock being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, and that the foregoing Return of said Company and the statements therein set forth, are true and correct, as there stated.

S. D. BABCOCK.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, by the said Samuel D. Babcock, this 29th, day of January, A. D. 1869.

Witness my hand and official seal, the day and year last above mentioned.

CHARLES M. HALL,
Notary Public.

NEW HAVEN AND NORTHAMPTON RAILROAD.

Return of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, under the Act of 1853, for the year ending November 30th, 1868.

Capital Stock,		\$1,500,000.00
Increase of capital since last Report,	\$166,000.00	
Capital paid in, per last Report,	1,334,000.00	
Capital paid in, since last Report,	166,000.00	
Total amount of capital stock paid in,		1,500,000 00
Funded debt, per last Report,	650,000.00	
Funded debt, paid since last Report,		
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,		
Total present amount of funded debt,		650,000.00
Floating debt, per last Report,	142,166.73	
Floating debt, paid since last Report,	4,666.73	
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,		
Total present amount of floating debt,		137,500.00
Total present amount of funded and floating debt,		
Average rate of interest per annum, paid during the year,	7 per cent. on \$450,000 and 6 per cent. on \$200,000.	

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	
For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,	

Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,	
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,	
Total amount expended for iron bridges (if any,)	
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures,	
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for land, land-damages and fences,*	
For locomotives, per last Report,	60,554.20
For locomotives, paid during the past year,	10,925.87

* The Company is unable to give these items in detail, as the road was built by various Corporations.

The cost as reported to them was:—

New Haven to Granby and branches,	\$1,713,932.00
Granby to State Line,	13,340.00
State Line to Northampton,	577,932.62
Northampton to Williamsburgh,	333,107.60
	<hr/>
	2,638,312.22

Extensive improvements are now being made, the cost of which cannot yet be given.

Total amount expended for locomotives,	\$71,480.07
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	\$9,581.47
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,	3,595.03
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,	13,176.50
For merchandise cars, per last Report,	34,789.98
For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	7,424.09
Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	42,214.07
For engineering, per last Report,	
For engineering paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for engineering,	
For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	
Total cost of road and equipment,*	

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	84 miles.
Length of single main track,	84 miles.
Length of double main track,	
Length of branches owned by the Company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles single track.
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	54 and 56 lbs.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads (specify the different weights per yard,)	54 and 56 lbs.

* See note on the preceding page.

Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	
Total rise and fall in main road,	
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	
Total degrees of curvature in main road,	
Total degrees of curvature in branch roads,	
Total length of straight line in main road,	
Total length of straight line in branches,*	
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	1,442 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	2,500 feet.
Aggregate length of iron bridges,	
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	82 in Conn., and 48 in Mass.—130
Number of railroads crossed at grade,	2 B. & A. at Westfield, and H., P & F., at Plainville.
Remarks,	
Way stations for express trains,	} 14 in Conn., and 8 in Mass.—22
Way stations for accommodation trains,	
Flag stations,	5 in Conn., and 2 in Mass.—7
Whole number of way stations,	22
Whole number of flag stations,	7

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Above Granby—Lower portion Leased.

Miles run by passenger trains,	35,361
Miles run by freight trains,	36,404

* Original survey is not in possession of this Company, therefore these question cannot be answered.

Miles run by other trains,	10,000
Total miles run,	81,765
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	97,113
Number of passengers carried one mile,	933,293
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	48,021
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	852,775
Number of passengers carried one mile to and from other roads,	304,514
Number of tons carried one mile to and from other roads,	792,104
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,	
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	25 miles.
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	25 miles.
Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,	25 miles.
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,	15 miles.
Estimated weight, in tons, of passenger cars (not including passengers) hauled one mile,	
Estimated weight, in tons, of merchandise cars (not including freight) hauled one mile,	

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

North of Granby

For repairs of road, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges and renewals of iron,	\$42,249.87
For repairs of wooden bridges,	2,039.25
For renewals of iron, including laying down,	

For wages of switchmen, average per month, \$40,	} Included in other ac'ts.	
For wages of gate-keeper, average per month,		
For wages of signal-men, average per month,		
For wages of watchmen, average per month, \$40,		
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,		90
For removing ice and snow (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)		\$3,808.06
For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool-houses,		1,848.57
Total for maintenance of way,		\$49,945.75
Loss and damage of goods and baggage,		
Damages for injuries to persons,		
Damages to property, including damages by fire,		
Damages for cattle killed on road,*		

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

North of Granby.

For repairs of locomotives,	\$4,540.86	
For new locomotives, to cover depreciation,	4,253.22	
For repairs of passenger cars,		
For new passenger cars, to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of merchandise cars,		
For new merchandise cars, to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of gravel and other cars,		
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,		8,794.08

* See Gratuities, &c.

Number of engines,	6
Number of passenger cars,	4
Number of baggage cars,	1
Number of merchandise cars,	38
Number of gravel cars,	

MISCELLANEOUS.

North of Granby.

For fuel used by engines during the year, viz.:—		
Wood,	}	\$14,660.65
Coal,		
For oil used by cars and engines,	}	1,955.55
For waste and other material for cleaning,		
For salaries, wages, and incidental expenses chargeable to passenger department,	}	34,244.20
For salaries wages, and incidental expenses chargeable to freight department,		
For gratuities and damages,		122.50
For taxes and insurance,		
For ferries,		
For repairs of station buildings, acqueducts, fixtures, furniture,		3,728.66
For interest,		51,823.51
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company,		
For amount paid other companies, for use of their roads, specifying each company,		
For salaries of president, treasurer, superintendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above officers, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,		5,548.96
Total expenditures for working the road,		\$60,260.52
No accidents.		\$119,000.35

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

*North of Granby.**For Passengers :—*

On main road, including branches owned by company,	\$35,959.46	
To and from other roads, specifying what,		

For Freight :—

On main road and branches owned by com- pany,	59,797.64	
To and from connecting roads,		
United States Mails,	2,341.45	
Rents, \$1,001.51. Express, \$600.00,	1,601.51	
Total income,		\$99,700.06
Net earnings after deducting expenses,		

EARNINGS ABOVE GRANBY.

Williamsburgh to State Line.

Freight,	\$53,817.88	
Passengers,	32,363.52	
Mails,	1,965.63	
Express,	600.00	
Rents,	188.50	\$88,935.53

State Line to Granby.

Freight,	5,979.76	
Passengers,	3,595.94	
Mails,	375.82	
Rents,	813.01	10,764.53
		<hr/>
		\$99,700.06

EXPENDITURES ABOVE GRANBY.

Williamsburgh to State Line,	107,100.31	
State Line to Granby,	11,900.04	119,000.35

EARNINGS GRANBY TO NEW HAVEN.

Freight,	\$176,245.93
Passengers,	80,389.86
Mails,	4,075.00
Express,	1,400.00
	<hr/>
	\$262,110.99

N. B. The earnings between Granby and New Haven are as reported by the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, who operate that portion of the road under a lease ending June 30th, 1869. They make no return of expenses.

DIVIDENDS.

per cent. total,	
Surplus not divided,	
Surplus last year,	
Total surplus,	

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ.:

Of roads and bridges,	
Buildings,	
Engines and cars,	

JOS. E. SHEFFIELD, Prest.
M. G. ELLIOTT,
H. M. WELCH,
WM. W. BOARDMAN,
CHAS. N. YEAMANS, Vice Prest.
WM. JOHNSON,
S. D. PARDEE,
A. L. KIDSTON,

*Directors of the
New Haven &
Northampton
Company.*

CANAL RAILROAD.

Return of the Canal Railroad, leased and operated by the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, between New Haven and Granby, under the Act of 1853, for the year ending December 31st, 1868.

Capital Stock,
Increase of Capital, since last Report,
Capital paid in, per last Report, . . .
Capital paid in, since last Report, . . .
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in,
Funded debt, per last Report,
Funded debt, paid since last Report, . . .
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,
Total present amount of funded debt, . . .
Floating debt, per last Report,
Floating debt, paid since last Report, . . .
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,
Total present amount of floating debt,
Total present amount of funded and
floating debt,
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid
during the year,

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,
For graduation and masonry, paid during the
past year,
Total amount expended for graduation and
masonry,
For wooden bridges, per last Report,
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,

Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any,)
 For superstructure, including iron, per last
 Report,
 For superstructure, including iron, paid during
 the past year,
 Total amount expended for superstructure, in-
 cluding iron,
 For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last
 Report,
 For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during
 the past year,
 Total amount expended for stations, buildings
 and fixtures,
 For land, land-damages and fences, per last
 Report,
 For land, land-damages and fences, paid during
 the past year,
 Total amount expended for land and land-
 damages and fences,
 For locomtives, per last Report,
 For locomtives, paid during the past year,
 Total amount expended for locomtives,
 For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,
 For passenger and baggage cars, paid during
 the past year,
 Total amount expended for passenger and bag-
 gage cars,
 For merchandise cars, per last Report,
 For merchandise cars, paid during the past year
 Total amount expended for merchandise cars,
 For engineering, per last Report,
 For engineering, paid during the past year,
 Total amount expended for engineer-
 ing,
 For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,
 For agencies and other expenses, paid during
 the past year,
 Total amount expended for agencies and other
 expenses,
 Total cost of road and equipments,

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	
Length of single main track,	
Length of double main track,	
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	
Specify the different weights per yard,	
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	
Total rise and fall in main road,	
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	
Total degrees of curvature, in main road,	
Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	
Total length of straight line, in main road,	
Total length of straight line, in branches,	
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	600 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	1,385 feet.
Aggregate length of iron bridges,	
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	83
Number of railways crossed at grade,	
Remarks,	
Way stations for express trains,	1
Way stations for accommodation trains,	14
Flag stations,	5
Whole number of way stations,	14
Whole number of flag stations,	5

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains,	57,314
Miles run by freight trains,	57,148
Miles run by other trains,	16,818
Total miles run,	131,280
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	151,466½
Number of passengers carried one mile,	
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,	
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	20 miles per hour.
Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,	
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,	12 miles per hour.
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,	
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,	

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of road, maintenance of way, wooden bridges, and renewals of iron,	\$36,470.35
Repairs of wooden bridges,	5,091 79
For renewals of iron, including laying down,	30,932 00

For wages of switchmen, average per month, . . .	} Total,		
For wages of gate-keeper, average per month, . . .			
For wages of signal-men, average per month, \$41.60, . . .			
For wages of watchmen, average per month, \$41.60, . . .			
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction, . . .			75
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,) . . .		\$2,465.43	
For repairs of fences, gates, houses, for signalmen, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool houses, . . .		120.11	
Total for maintenance of way, . . .		75,079.68	
Loss and damage of goods and baggage, . . .		242.68	
Damages for injuries to persons, . . .		120.50	
Damages to property, including damages by fire, . . .			
Damages for cattle killed on the road, . . .		87.50	
MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.			
For repairs of locomotives, . . .		\$6,288.16	
For new locomotives to cover depreciation, (rent of engines,) . . .		7,050.00	
For repairs on passenger cars, . . .		731.70	
For new passenger cars to cover depreciation, . . .			
For repairs of merchandise cars, . . .		1,663.45	
For new merchandise cars to cover depreciation, . . .			
For repairs of gravel and other cars, . . .			
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars, . . .		15,733.51	
Number of engines, . . .			3
Number of passenger cars, . . .			6
Number of baggage cars, . . .			2
Number of merchandise cars, . . .			54
Number of gravel cars, . . .			

MISCELLANEOUS.

List of accidents to persons :

July 20th, Mrs. Calahan was killed at Mount Carmel. The facts written to Commissioner.

Aug. 20th, John Maley was injured at Unionville, in attempting to get off train whilst in motion. Facts written to Commissioner.

List of accidents to cattle and the amount paid for each :

May 20th, struck cow 16 miles above New Haven ; killed her.

June 23d, struck cow near Hoskin station ; was not killed.

July 1st, struck cow 2 miles above New Haven ; killed her.

July 29th, struck cow near Plantsville station ; killed her.

Aug. 11th, struck cow 4 miles above New Haven ; killed her.

For fuel used by engines during the year, viz :

Wood,	\$15,971.50
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Coal,	6,361.60
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For oil used by cars and engines,	2,475.88
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For waste and other material for cleaning,	1,329.66
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For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department,	} 47,378.10
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department,	

For gratuities and damages,	
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For taxes and insurance,	47.00
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For ferries,	
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For repairs of station buildings, acqueducts, fixtures, furniture,	2,975.69
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For interest,	
---------------	--

For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers, and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company,	
--	--

For amount paid other companies, for the use of their roads, specifying each company,	
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For salaries of president, treasurer, superintendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above officers, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items, \$2,000.00

Total expenditure for working the road, 169,803.30

List of accidents to operatives and employees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured,

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For passengers :—

On main road, including branches owned by Company, \$81,506.80

To and from other roads, specifying what,

For freight :—

On main road and branches owned by Company, 190,342.52

To and from connecting roads,

U. S. Mails, 3,975.00

Expreses, 1,500.00

Total income, 277,324.32

Net earnings, after deducting expenses,

DIVIDENDS.

per cent. total,

Surplus not divided,

Surplus last year,

Total surplus,

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ :

Road and bridges,

Buildings,

Engines and cars,

P. DENNIS, *General Agent*

N. Y. and N. H. R. R. Co.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY, ss. }
February 11th, 1869. }

Personally appeared P. Dennis, General Agent New York and New Haven R. R. Co., and made oath in due form of law, that the above report, is correct and true, according to his best knowledge and belief. Before me,

W. T. BARTLETT,

Notary Public.

SHORE LINE RAILWAY.

*Return of the Shore Line Railway, under the Act of 1853, for the
year ending May 31st, 1868.*

Capital Stock,	\$636,200.00
Increase of Capital, since last report,	1,000.00
Capital paid in, per last Report,	635,200.00
Capital paid in, since last Report,	1,000.00
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in,	636,200.00
Funded debt, per last Report,	55,000.00
Funded debt, paid since last Report,	
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,	
Total present amount of funded debt,	55,000.00
Floating debt, per last Report,	
Floating debt paid since last Report,	
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,	
Total present amount of floating debt,	
Total present amount of funded debt,	55,000.00
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year,	7 per cent.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	
For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,	
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	

For wooden bridges, paid during the past
 year,
 Total amount expended for wooden bridges,
 Total amount expended for iron bridges,
 (if any,)
 For superstructure, including iron, per last
 Report,
 For superstructure, including iron, paid
 during the past year,
 Total amount expended for superstructure,
 including iron,
 For stations, buildings and fixtures, per
 last Report,
 For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid
 during the past year,
 Total amount expended for stations, build-
 ings and fixtures,
 For land, land-damages and fences, per last
 Report,
 For land, land-damages and fences, paid
 during the past year,
 Total amount expended for land, land-dam-
 ages and fences,
 For locomotives, per last Report,
 For locomotives, paid during the past year,
 Total amount expended for locomotives,
 For passenger and baggage cars, per last
 Report,
 For passenger and baggage cars, paid
 during the past year,
 Total amount expended for passenger and
 baggage cars,
 For merchandise cars, per last Report,
 For merchandise cars, paid during the
 past year,
 Total amount expended for merchandise
 cars,
 For engineering, per last Report,
 For engineering, paid during the past year,
 Total amount expended for engineering,
 For agencies, and other expenses, per last
 Report,

For agencies and other expenses paid during the past year, . . .	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses, . . .	
Total cost of road and equipments,	\$749,422.05

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	50 miles.
Length of single main track,	
Length of double main track,	
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	
Aggregate length of sidings and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	2½ miles.
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	56 lbs.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	
Specify the different weights per yard,	
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	44 feet, 400 feet long.
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	
Total rise and fall in main road,	
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	573 feet, 400 feet long.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	
Total degrees of curvature, in main road,	
Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	
Total length of straight line, in main road,	30 miles.
Total length of straight line, in branches,	
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	1748 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	
Aggregate length of iron bridges,	
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	

Number of railroads crossed at grade,	1
Remarks,	
Way stations for express trains,	2
Way stations for accommodation trains,	13
Flag stations,	4
Whole number of way stations,	17
Whole number of flag stations,	2

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains,	}	167,376
Miles run by freight trains,		
Miles run by other trains,		
Total miles run,		
Number of passengers carried in the cars, }	}	218,871
Number of passengers carried one mile, }		
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,		
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,		
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,		
Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,		
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,		
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,		
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,		30 miles per hour.
Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,		20 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,		15 miles per hour.
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,		
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,		

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of road, maintenance of way, (exclusive of wooden bridges,) and re- newals of iron,	\$21,243.21
Repairs of wooden bridges,	5,870.49
For renewals of iron, including laying down,	24,025.96
For wages of switchmen, average per month, \$45.00	
For wages of gate-keepers, average per month,	
For wages of signal-men, average per month,	
For wages of watchmen, average per month, \$50.00	
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,	
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam power used,)	457.68
For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool houses,	
Total for maintenance of way,	51,597.34
Loss and damage of goods and baggage,	995.86
Damages for injuries to persons,	
Damages to property, including damages by fire,	
Damages for cattle killed on road,	
Repairs of Buildings,	298.07

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MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	14,995.26
For new locomotives to cover depreciation,	
For repairs of passenger and merchandise cars,	22,729.89
For new passenger cars to cover deprecia- tion,	8,560.07
For repairs on merchandise cars,	

For new merchandise cars to cover depreciation,	
For repairs of gravel and other cars,	
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,	\$46,285.22
Number of engines,	9
Number of passenger cars,	14
Number of baggage cars,	8
Number of merchandise cars,	80
Number of gravel cars,	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Machinery and Tools,	1,961.08
Water,	306.75
Line expenses,	4,188.84
Steamboat repairs,	1,230.95
List of accidents to cattle, and the amount paid to each,	
Fuel for stations and stationary engines,	1,745.39
For fuel used by engines during the year, viz:	
Wood,	\$28,508.41
Coal,	
For oil used by cars and engines,	4,957.57
For waste and other materials for cleaning,	
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department,	47,856.00
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department,	
For taxes and insurance,	11,499.43
For ferries,	12,082.60
For interest on Bonds,	3,859.15
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company,	
For amount paid other companies, for the use of their roads, specifying each company,	
For legal expenses, office expenses and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,	7,371.04
Total expenditures for working the road, including repairs and renewals,	\$224,743.70

List of accidents to operatives and employés on the road,
and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case,
naming each individual thus injured,

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For Passengers :

On main road, including branches owned by Company,	\$221,286.24
To and from other roads, specifying what,	

For Freight :

On main road, and branches, owned by Company,	46,946.14
To and from connecting roads,	
U. S. Mails, Rents, Express and Interest,	20,995.11
Total income,	289,227.59
Net earnings, after deducting expenses,	64,483.89

DIVIDENDS.

Six per cent. total	40,174.74
Surplus not divided,	24,309.15
Surplus last year,	
Total surplus.	

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ :

Road and bridge,	
Buildings,	
Engines and cars,	

WM. T. BARTLETT, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

NEW HAVEN COUNTY, SS. }
NEW HAVEN, January 27th, 1869. }

Personally appeared Wm. T. Bartlett, Secretary and Treasurer of
the Shore Line Railway, and made oath in due form of law that the
foregoing Report is correct and true, according to his best knowledge
and belief. Before me,

OBADIAH PEASE,
Notary Public.

DANBURY AND NORWALK RAILROAD.

*Return of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, under the Act of 1853,
for the year ending December 31st, 1868.*

Capital Stock,	\$400,000.00	
Increase of Capital, since last Report,		
Capital paid in, per last Report,	400,000.00	
Capital paid in, since last Report		
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in,	400,000.00	
Funded debt, per last report,	100,000.00	
Funded debt, paid since last Report,		
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,		
Total present amount of funded debt,	100,000.00	
Floating debt, per last Report,		
Floating debt, paid since last Report,		
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,		
Total present amount of floating debt,		none.
Total present amount of funded and floating debt,	100,000.00	
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year,		7 per cent. on bonds.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.*

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	
For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for graduation and masonry	
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	

* Construction Account, \$351,998.62, same as last year.
Equipment Account, \$75,283.23, same as last year.

For wooden bridges, paid during the past
 year, . . .
 Total amount expended for wooden
 bridges, . . .
 Total amount expended for iron bridges
 (if any,) . . .
 For superstructure, including iron, per
 last Report, . . .
 For superstructure, including iron, paid
 during the past year, . . .
 Total amount expended for superstructure,
 including iron, . . .
 For stations, buildings and fixtures, per
 last Report, . . .
 For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid
 during the past year, . . .
 Total amount expended for stations, build-
 ings and fixtures, . . .
 For land, land-damages and fences, per
 last Report, . . .
 For land, land-damages and fences, paid
 during the past year, . . .
 Total amount expended for land, land-dam-
 ages and fences, . . .
 For locomotives, per last Report, . . .
 For locomotives, paid during the past year,
 Total amount expended for locomotives,
 For passenger and baggage cars, per last
 Report, . . .
 For passenger and baggage cars, paid
 during the past year, . . .
 Total amount expended for passenger and
 baggage cars, . . .
 For merchandise cars, per last Report, . . .
 For merchandise cars, paid during the past
 year, . . .
 Total amount expended for merchandise
 cars, . . .
 For engineering, per last Report, . . .
 For engineering, paid during the past year,
 Total amount expended for engineering,

For agencies, and other expenses, per last Report,	
For agencies, and other expenses, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	
Total cost of road and equipments,	\$427,281.85
Real estate account,	8,256.50

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	} 23 $\frac{3}{10}$ miles.
Length of single main track,	
Length of double main track,	
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	3 miles.
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	53 and 57 pounds.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	
Specify the different weights per yard,	
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	65 ft. per mile for 4,295 ft.
Maximum grade, with its length in branch roads,	
Total rise and fall in main road,	695 feet.
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve in main road,	514 ft. radius for 435 ft.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	
Total degrees of curvature, in main road,	1,561°.
Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	
Total length of straight line, in main road,	17 $\frac{3.5}{100}$ miles.
Total length of straight line, in branches,	
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	839 feet.

Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	134 feet.
Aggregate length of iron bridges,	
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	46
Number of railroads crossed at grade,	
Remarks,	
Way stations for express trains,	
Way stations for accommodation trains,	9
Flag stations,	3
Whole number of way stations,	9
Whole number of flag stations,	3

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains,	42,150
Miles run by freight trains,	21,960
Miles run by other trains,	5,520
Total miles run,	69,630
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	118,212
Number of passengers carried one mile,	1,427,816
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	62,627
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	967,286
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	485,452
Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,	242,836
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,	
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	25 miles per hour.
Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,	25 " " "
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,	12 " " "

Estimated weight, in tons, of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,

Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of road, maintenance of way, including renewals of iron, \$43,764.09

Repairs of wooden bridges, 2,084.38

For renewals of iron, including laying down

For wages of switchmen, average per month, \$46.00

For wages of gate-keeper, average per month,

For wages of signal-men, average per month,

For wages of watchmen, average per month, \$46.00

Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,

about 50

For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)

For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool houses, 1,233 82

Total for maintenance of way,

Loss and damage of goods and baggage,	}	410.01
Damages for injuries to persons,		
Damages to property, including damages by fire,		
Damages for cattle killed on road,		

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	}	12,355.89
For new locomotives to cover depreciation,		

For repairs on passenger cars,	}	\$15,609.97	
For new passenger cars to cover depreciation,			
For repairs of merchandise cars,			
For new merchandise cars to cover depreciation,			
For repairs of gravel and other cars,			
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,			
Number of engines,			5
Number of passenger cars,			6
Number of baggage cars,			2
Number of merchandise cars,			62
Number of gravel cars,			none.

MISCELLANEOUS.

List of accidents to persons :—	Reported to Commissioners
List of accidents to cattle and the amount paid for each,	
For fuel used by engines during the year, viz:	
Coal and wood,	\$9,448.98
For oil used by cars and engines,	
For waste and other material for cleaning,	
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department,	} 24,952.72
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department,	
For gratuities and damages,	
For taxes and insurance,	
For ferries,	
For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture,	5,792.61
For interest,	
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company,	
For amount paid other companies, for the use of their roads, specifying each company,	

For all other expenses not included in any
of the foregoing items, . . . \$3,995.28

Total expenditure for working the road, 119,647.75

List of accidents to operatives and em-
ployés on the road, and the amount of
damage, if any, paid to each case,
naming each individual thus injured, none.

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For passengers:—

On main road, including branches owned
by company, . . . 67,847.73

To and from other roads, specifying what,

For freight:—

On main road and branches owned by
company, . . . 98,228.34

To and from connecting roads,

U. S. Mails, . . . 1,700.00

Rents and Express, . . . 2,896.45

Total income, . . . 170,672.52

Net earnings, after deducting expenses, 51,024.77

DIVIDENDS.

10 per cent. total, . . .

Surplus not divided, . . . 6,124.22

Surplus last year, . . . 9,622.97

Total surplus, . . . 6,124.02

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWLS, VIZ:

Road and bridges,	}	none.
Buildings,		
Engines and cars,		

EDWIN LOCKWOOD,

President.

Sworn to before me, this 1st day of February, 1869.

GEORGE A. DAVENPORT,

Justice of the Peace.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD.

*Return of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, under Act of 1853,
for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1868.*

Capital stock,	\$25,000,000.00	
Increase of capital, since last Report,		
Capital paid in, per last Report,	14,884,000.00	
Capital paid in, since last Report,	4,055,800.00	
Total amount of capital stock paid in,	18,939,800.00	
Funded debt, per last Report,	8,693,350.00	
Funded debt, paid since last Report,		
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,	6,211,000.00	
Total present amount of funded debt,	14,904,350.00	
Floating debt, per last Report,	1,633,056.79	
Floating debt, paid since last Report,		
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,	334,365.06	
Total present amount of floating debt,		\$1,967,421.85
Total present amount of funded and floating debt,		16,871,771.85
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year,		8 per cent.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	7,915,437.68
For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,	1,317,122.22

Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,		\$9,232,559.90
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	\$425,521.98	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	18,847.07	
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,		444,369.05
Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any,)		
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	1,279,282.70	
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	31,790.91	
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,		1,311,073.61
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	171,107.90	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	82,453.31	
Total amount expended for stations, buildings, and fixtures,		253,561.21
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	1,033,467.00	
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	165,317.59	
Total amount expended for land, land-damages and fences,		1,198,784.59
For locomotives, per last Report,	233,317.41	
For locomotives paid during the past year,	45,604.76	
Total amount expended for locomotives,		278,922.17
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	37,669.62	
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,	14,662.66	
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,		52,332.28
For merchandise cars, per last Report,	141,908.84	
For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	13,495.03	
Total amount expended for merchandise cars,		155,403.87

For engineering, per last Report,	\$142,365.17	
For engineering, paid during the past year,	64,089.74	
Total amount expended for engineering,		\$206,454.91
For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	7,862,002.72	
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	323,167.11	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,		8,185,169.83
Total cost of road and equipments,		21,318,631.43

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.*

Length of road,		113 miles.
Length of single main track,		105 miles.
Length of double main track,		8 miles.
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	17 miles single track.	
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,		56.423 feet.
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	50 to 63 lbs.	
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	50 lbs.	
Specify the different weights per yard,		
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	59.66 ft. per mile for 8,300 ft.	
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	66 " 900 ft.	
Total rise and fall in main road,	23,057 feet.	
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	310 feet.	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	951 feet radius for 1,350 feet.	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch road,	995 " 1,195 feet.	
Total degrees of curvature, in main road,	1,920° 51'	
Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	796° 15'	

* This does not include any expenditure for superstructure between Providence and Waterbury in Connecticut.

Total length of straight line, in main road,	61.96 miles.
Total length of straight line, in branches,	7.66 miles.
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	3,720 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	4,282 feet.
Aggregate length of iron bridges,	200 feet.
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	6 miles.
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	90
Number of railroads crossed at grade,	1 in two places
Remarks,	
Way stations for express trains,	none.
Way stations for accommodation trains,	53
Flag stations,	12
Whole number of way stations,	53
Whole number of flag stations,	12

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.*

Miles run by passenger trains,	516,531
Miles run by freight trains,	224,937
Miles run by other trains,	35,581
Total miles run,	777,049
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	1,913,253
Number of passengers carried one mile,	26,296,942
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	370,191
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	8,713,520
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	2,719,448
Number of tons, carried one mile to and from other roads,	1,304,333
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,	No express trains.
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	20 miles per hour.

* From Providence to Waterbury, in Connecticut, not included.

Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,	20 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,	10 miles per hour.
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,	8,035,568
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,	5,843,017

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.*

For repairs of road, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges, and renewals of iron,	\$75,285.50	
Repairs of bridges,	5,033.11	
For renewals of iron, including laying down,		
For wages of switchmen, average per month, \$45.50,		14,626.43
For wages of gate-keeper, average per month, \$39,		
For wages of signal-men, average per month, \$31.25,		
For wages of watchmen, average per month, \$50.50,		
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,		422
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)	688.26	
For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, and tool houses,	199.11	
Total for maintenance of way,		\$95,832.41
Loss and damage of goods and baggage,		
Damages for injuries to persons,		

* Providence to Waterbury not included.

Damages to property, including damages
by fire,
Damages for cattle killed on road,

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	\$29,248.57	
For new locomotives to cover depreciation,		
For repairs on passenger cars,	19,242.01	
For new passenger cars to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of merchandise cars,	7,280.39	
For new merchandise cars to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of gravel and other cars,	6,257.75	
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,		\$62,028.72
Number of engines,		43
Number of passenger cars,		52
Number of baggage cars,		24
Number of merchandise cars,		595
Number of gravel cars,		144

MISCELLANEOUS.

For fuel used by engines during the year, viz:		
Wood, 838 cords,	\$6,169.95	
Coal, 6,810 tons,	59,458.41	
For oil used by cars and engines,	4,943.44	
For waste and other material for cleaning,	1,608.29	
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department,	53,973.14	
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department,	58,007.09	
For gratuities and damages,	2,954.27	
For taxes and insurance,	5,526.69	
For ferries,		
For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture,	\$3,979.69	
For interest,		

For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company, \$33,537.22 Boston & Albany.	
For amount paid other companies, for the use of their roads, specifying each com- pany,	
For salaries of president, treasurer, super- intendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above officers, and all other ex- penses not included in any of the fore- going items,	11,123.88
Total expenditure for working the road,*	\$207,744.85
List of accidents to operatives and em- ployees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured,	

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For Passengers :—

On main road, including branches owned by company,	622,759.24
To and from other roads, specifying what,	

For Freight :—

On main road and branches owned by company,	557,760.84
To and from connecting roads,	
U. S. Mails and Express, \$7,202.85,	14,935.25
Rents and other receipts,	43,202 23
Total income,	1,238,657.56
Net earnings, after deducting expenses,	

DIVIDENDS.

per cent. total,	
Surplus not divided,	
Surplus last year,	
Total surplus,	

* Providence and Waterbury excluded.

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ.:

Roads and bridges, . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Buildings, . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Engines and cars, . . . . .	.	.	.	.

The above is a copy of Report sent Massachusetts Legislature, as signed by Directors of Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R. Co.

H. S. BARRY,
Ass't Treasurer.

122 miles of railway in Conn. and R. I. is run by Trustees and so not included in most of the items, returns not being furnished. About 100 miles of new road is being constructed between Boston and Fishkill on the Hudson, and will probably be ironed and running within about one year from January, 1869.

ROCKVILLE RAILROAD.

Return of the Rockville Railroad, under the Act of 1853.

Capital Stock,	\$100,000.00
Increase of Capital, since last Report,	
Capital paid in, per last Report,	97,750.00
Capital paid in, since last Report,	
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in,	97,750.00
Funded debt, per last Report,	48,000.00
Funded debt, paid since last Report,	
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,	
Total present amount of funded debt,	48,000.00
Floating debt, per last Report,	9,500.00
Floating debt, paid since last Report,	9,500.00
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,	
Total present amount of floating debt,	
Total present amount of funded and float- ing debt,	48,000.00
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year,	7½ per cent.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	71,887.31
For graduation and masonry, paid du- ring the past year,	
Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,	
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,	

Total amount expended for iron bridges, if any,	
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,	\$31,358.40
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures,	7,8 58.81
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for land, land-damages and fences,	31,895.48
For locomotives, per last Report,	22,500.00
For locomotives, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for locomotives,	
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,	6,357.99
For merchandise cars, per last Report,	
For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	
For engineering, per last Report,	
For engineering, paid during the past year,	

Total amount expended for engineering,	.	.	.	.
For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	.	.	.	.
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	.	.	.	.
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	.	.	.	.
Total cost of road and equipments,				\$171,857.99

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	.	.	.	4 $\frac{8}{10}$ miles.
Length of single main track,	.	.	.	.
Length of double main track,	.	.	.	.
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	.	.	.	.
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	.	.	.	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile.
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	.	.	.	52 pounds.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	.	.	.	.
Specify the different weights per yard,	.	.	.	.
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	.	.	.	62 feet.
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	.	.	.	.
Total rise and fall in main road,	.	.	.	217 feet.
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	.	.	.	.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	.	.	.	716 radius.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	.	.	.	.
Total degrees of curvature, in main road,	.	.	.	1,050 long.
Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	.	.	.	.
Total length of straight line, in main road,	.	.	.	3 $\frac{3}{10}$ miles.
Total length of straight line, in branches,	.	.	.	.
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	.	.	.	.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	.	.	.	.
Aggregate length of iron bridges,	.	.	.	.
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	.	.	.	.
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	.	.	.	6
Number of railroads crossed at grade,	.	.	.	.
Remarks,	.	.	.	.

Way stations for express trains,	1
Way stations for accommodation trains,	2
Flag stations,	1
Whole number of way stations,	2
Whole number of flag stations,	1

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains,	14,760
Miles run by freight trains,	
Miles run by other trains,	
Total miles run,	14,760
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	35,463
Number of passengers carried one mile,	170,222
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	14,740
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	73,695
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,	15 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	18 miles per hour.
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	
Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,	
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,	
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,	
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,	

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of road, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges, and renewals of iron,	\$1,520.92
Repairs of wooden bridges,	
For renewals of iron, including laying down,	

For wages of switchmen, average per month,	
For wages of gate-keeper, average per month,	
For wages of signal men, average per month,	
For wages of watchmen, average per month,	\$37.50
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,	
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)	
For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool houses,	
Total for maintenance,	
Loss and damage of goods and baggage,	\$26.00
Damages for injuries to persons,	50.00
Damages to property, including damages by fire,	
Damages for cattle killed on road,	

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MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	}	1,613.77
For new locomotives to cover depreciation,		
For repairs on passenger cars,		
For new passenger cars, to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of merchandise cars,		
For new merchandise cars, to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of gravel and other cars,		
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,		
Number of engines,		
Number of passenger cars,		
Number of baggage cars,		
Number of merchandise cars,		
Number of gravel cars,		

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MISCELLANEOUS.

List of accidents to persons,	
List of accidents to cattle and the amount paid for each,	
For fuel used by engines during the year, viz :	
Wood,	\$2,463.87
Coal,	110.40
For oil used by cars and engines,	129.40
For waste and other material used for cleaning,	122.20
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department,	5,737.54
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department,	
For gratuities and damages,	
For taxes and insurance,	2,062.08
For ferries,	
For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture,	1,245.25
For interest,	3,650.05
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers and freight carried on their roads; specifying each company,	
For amount paid other companies for the use of their roads, specifying each company,	
For salaries of President, Treasurer and Superintendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above officers, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,	
Total expenditure for working the road,	19,020.88
List of accidents to operatives and employees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured,	

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For Passengers :—

On main road, including branches owned by Company,	}	\$11,322.22
To and from other roads, specifying what,		

For Freight :—

On main road, and branches owned by Company,	}	13,969.68
To and from connecting roads,		
U. S. Mails,		425.00
Rents,		578.32
Total income,		27,816.33
Net earnings,		8,795.45
Expense and lease account,		1,510.00
Car account,		11.11

DIVIDENDS.

Four per cent., total, Preferred stock,	
Surplus not divided,	
Surplus last year,	
Total surplus,	

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ :

Road and bridges,	
Buildings,	
Engines and cars,	

JAMES J. ROBINSON, *President.*

Rockville, January 29th, 1869.

Sworn to and subscribed at Vernon, County of Tolland, this 11th day of February, A. D., 1869. Before me,

GEO. TALCOTT,
Justice of the Peace.

NEW CANAAN RAILROAD.

Return of the New Canaan Railroad, under the Act of 1853.

Capital Stock, by Charter,	\$200,000.00
Increase of Capital, since last Report,	
amount subscribed,	175,650.00
Capital paid in, per last Report,	
Capital paid in, since last Report,	
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in,	162,772.50
Funded debt, per last Report,	
Funded debt, paid since last Report,	
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,	
Total present amount of funded debt,	50,000.00
Floating debt, per last Report,	
Floating debt, paid since last Report,	
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,	
Total present amount of floating debt,	29,567.42
Total present amount of funded and	
floating debt,	79,567.42
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid	
during the year,	7 per cent

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	
For graduation and masonry, paid during the	
past year,	
Total amount expended for graduation and	
masonry,	123,101.48
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,	*626.19

* Not including masonry, which is under graduation.

Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any),	
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron and ties,	\$66,745.19
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures,	6,991.23
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for land and land-damages and fences,	20,953.44
For locomtives, per last Report,	
For locomtives, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for locomtives, one locomotive,	5,500.00
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year, New England car,	*10,000.00
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,	
For merchandise cars, per last Report,	
For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	
For engineering, per last Report,	
For engineering, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for engineering,	6,565.31
For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	

* Engine, baggage apartment and forty seats for passengers.

Total amount expended for agencies and o. expenses,	1,857.08
Total cost of road and equipments,	\$242,339.92

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	8 miles.
Length of single main track,	
Length of double main track,	
Length of branches owned by the com- pany, stating whether they have a single or double track,	
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	1,920 feet.
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	50 lbs.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	
Specify the different weights per yard,	
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,*	
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	
Total rise and fall in main road,	1,000 feet, 37 feet to mile.
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	800 feet level.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	2,600 feet, 26 feet per mile.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	
Total degrees of curvature, in main road,	4,000 feet, 21 feet per mile.
Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	2,500 feet, 16 feet per mile.
Total length of straight line, in main road,	17,500 feet, 61 feet per mile.
Total length of straight line, in branches,	
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges, 107 feet,	700 feet, 52½ feet per mile.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	
Aggregate length of iron bridges,	1,800 feet, 26 feet per mile.
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade, †	100 level.

* 1.45 miles, 40 feet to mile along track of N. H. and N. Y. R. R.

† 6 to junction with N. H. and N. Y. R. R. line, and 4 along that line.

Number of railways crossed at grade,	
Remarks,	All grades ascending from Stamford.
Way stations for express trains, .	
Way stations for accommodation trains,	4
Flag stations,	
Whole number of way stations, .	4
Whole number of flag stations, .	

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

From July 4th to December 31st, 1868,	
Regular passengers, 10,760,	} 10,968
Extra passengers, 208,	
Miles run by passenger trains,	
Miles run by freight trains,	
Miles run by other trains,	
Total miles run,	18,216
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	
Number of passengers carried one mile,	
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	2,810 $\frac{27}{100}$ tons
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Rate of speed adopted for express passen- ger trains, including stops,	
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	20 miles per hour.
Rate of speed actually attained by accom- modation trains, including stops and detentions,	
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,	
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,	

Estimated weight in tons of merchandise
cars, (not including freight,) hauled one
mile,

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of road, maintenance of way, wooden bridges, and renewals of iron,	\$256.50
Repairs of wooden bridges,	
For renewals of iron, including laying down,	
For wages of switchmen, average per month,	} Total,
For wages of gate-keeper, average per month,	
For wages of signal-men, average per month,	
For wages of watchmen, average per month, \$45.00,	
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,	
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)	
For repairs of fences, gates, houses, for signalmen, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool houses,	
Total for maintenance of way,	
Loss and damage of goods and baggage,	
Damages for injuries to persons,	
Damages to property, including damages by fire,	
Damages for cattle killed on the road,	

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MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	\$121.63
For new locomotives to cover depreciation, (rent of engines,)	
For repairs on passenger cars,	
For new passenger cars to cover deprecia- tion,	

For repairs of merchandise cars, . . .	.
For new merchandise cars to cover depreciation, . . .	.
For repairs of gravel and other cars,	.
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars, . . .	.
Number of engines, . . .	.
Number of passenger cars, . . .	.
Number of baggage cars, . . .	.
Number of merchandise cars, . . .	.
Number of gravel cars, . . .	.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For fuel used by engines from July 4 to December 31, viz :		
Wood,	\$77.00	} \$877.00
Coal,	800.00	
For oil used by cars and engines,	148.50	
For waste and other material for cleaning,	78 00	
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department,	} No distinction.	
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department,		
For gratuities and damages,		
For taxes and insurance,	157.15	
For ferries,		
For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture,		
For interest,	1,354.69	
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers, and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company, *		
For amount paid other companies, for the use of their roads, specifying each company,		

* \$1,936.44 to N. H. and N. Y. R. R.

For salaries of president, treasurer, superintendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above officers, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items, * . . . \$301.80 Law expenses.

Total expenditure for working the road,
List of accidents to operatives and employees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured :

James Dyer, (brakeman), injured when coupling cars, \$30 paid for care of him.

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For Passengers :—

On main road, including branches owned by Company, . . . \$6,419.26
To and from other roads, specifying what,

For Freight :—

On main road and branches owned by Company, . . . 2,635.25
To and from connecting roads, . . .
U. S. Mails : Nothing received to 1st Jan. 1869, . . .
Total income, . . . \$9,054.51
Net earnings, after deducting running expenses, . . . 3,753.47

DIVIDENDS.

Surplus not divided, . . .
Surplus last year, . . .
Total surplus, . . .

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ :

Road and bridges, . . .
Buildings, . . .
Engines and cars, . . .

This report is necessarily incomplete ; the accounts are not all yet adjusted ; running and construction expenses cannot be separated accurately.

SAMUEL ST. JOHN, *President N. C. R. R.*

* No salaries to the officers named and office expenses.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, ss. }
NEW CANAAN, February 1st, 1869. }

Personally appeared Samuel St. John, signer of the above report, and made oath to the truth of the same, according to his best knowledge and belief.

NOAH W. HOYT,

Notary Public.

NEW YORK, HOUSATONIC, AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

*Return of the New York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad, under
the Act of 1853, for the year ending September 30th, 1868.*

Capital Stock,		\$1,000,000.00
Increase of capital since last Report,		
Capital paid in, per last Report,	\$193,660.00	
Capital paid in, since last Report,		
Total amount of capital stock paid in,	197,800.00	
Funded debt, per last Report,		none.
Funded debt, paid since last Report,		
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,		
Total present amount of funded debt,		none.
Floating debt, per last Report,	29,224.14	
Floating debt, paid since last Report,		
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,		
Total present amount of floating debt,	53,952.16	
Total present amount of funded and floating debt,	*53,952.16	
Average rate of interest per annum, paid during the year,		7 per cent.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	78,462 93
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* Most of which has been paid since Sept. 30th, 1868.

For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,	\$95,574.32
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	655.23
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,	907.28
Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any,)	
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	77,909.35
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,	80,356.07
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	87.90
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures,	191.67
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	16,005.89
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for land, land-damages and fences,	20,631.01
For locomotives, per last Report,	
For locomotives, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for locomotives,	1,698.64
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,	
For merchandise cars, per last Report,	321.48

For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	\$498.82
For engineering, per last Report,	
For engineering, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for engineering,	
For engineering, agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	43,217.36
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for engineering, agencies and other expenses,	48,446.26
Total cost of road and equipments, to date,	\$248,304.07

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	39 $\frac{7.5}{100}$ miles.	About 5 miles finished.
Length of single main track,		
Length of double main track,		
Length of branches owned by the Company, stating whether they have a single or double track,		
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,		
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,		58 to 60 lbs.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads, (specify the different weights per yard,)		58 to 60 lbs.
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,		60 feet per mile.
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,		
Total rise and fall in main road,		
Total rise and fall in branch roads,		

Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	1,146 feet.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	
Total degrees of curvature in main road,	30°
Total degrees of curvature in branch roads,	
Total length of straight line in main road,	70°
Total length of straight line in branches,	
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	
Aggregate length of iron bridges,	
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	
Number of railroads crossed at grade,	
Remarks,	
Way stations for express trains,	
Way stations for accommodation trains,	
Flag stations,	
Whole number of way stations,	
Whole number of flag stations,	

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains,
Miles run by freight trains,
Miles run by other trains,
Total miles run,
Number of passengers carried in the cars,
Number of passengers carried one mile,
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,
Number of passengers carried one mile to and from other roads,
Number of tons carried one mile to and from other roads,

Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,

Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,

Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,

Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,

Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,

Estimated weight, in tons, of passenger cars (not including passengers) hauled one mile,

Estimated weight, in tons, of merchandise cars (not including freight) hauled one mile,

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of road, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges and renewals of iron,

For repairs of wooden bridges,

For renewals of iron, including laying down,

For wages of switchmen, average per month,

For wages of gate-keeper, average per month,

For wages of signal-men, average per month,

For wages of watchmen, average per month,

Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,

For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)

or repairs of fences, gates, houses for sig-

nal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool-	
houses,	
Total for maintenance of way,	
Loss and damage of goods and baggage,	
Damages for injuries to persons,	
Damages to property, including damages	
by fire,	
Damages for cattle killed on road,	

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	
For new locomotives, to cover deprecia-	
tion,	
For repairs of passenger cars,	
For new passenger cars, to cover deprecia-	
tion,	
For repairs of merchandise cars,	
For new merchandise cars, to cover depre-	
ciation,	
For repairs of gravel and other cars,	
Total for maintenance of motive power and	
cars,	
Number of engines,	
Number of passenger cars,	
Number of baggage cars,	
Number of merchandise cars,	
Number of gravel cars,	

MISCELLANEOUS.

List of accidents to persons, one.

June 3d, 1868. Timothy Crotty, a laborer employed on a gravel train, near Danbury, Conn., fell between the cars and was run over, breaking both legs and one arm, from the effects of which injuries he subsequently died. He attributed the accident to his own carelessness, and Railroad Commissioner Cummings, who investigated the case, exonerated the company from all blame.

For fuel used by engines during the
year, viz. :—

Wood,	
Coal,	
For oil used by cars and engines,	
For waste and other material for cleaning,	
For salaries, wages, and incidental expenses chargeable to passenger department,	
For salaries wages, and incidental expenses chargeable to freight department,	
For gratuities and damages,	
For taxes and insurance,	
For ferries,	
For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture,	
For interest,	
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company,	
For amount paid other companies, for use of their roads, specifying each company,	
For salaries of president, treasurer, superintendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above officers, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,	Included in "Engineering and Agencies."
Total expenditures for working the road,	
List of accidents to operatives and employees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured,*	

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For Passengers :—

On main road, including branches owned
by company,

* See above; no damages claimed or paid. Company voluntarily paid physician's bill and funeral expenses, the man being poor.

To and from other roads, specifying what,

For Freight :—

On main road and branches owned by company,

To and from connecting roads,

United States Mails,

Rents,

Total income,

Net earnings after deducting expenses,

DIVIDENDS.

per cent. total,

Surplus not divided,

Surplus last year,

Total surplus,

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ. :

Of roads and bridges,

Buildings,

Engines and cars,

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, ss.

George W. Mead, doing business in said City and County, being duly sworn, says that he is the President of the New York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, and that the statements in the above return are true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

GEO. W. MEAD.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1869.

SEWELL SERGEANT,

Notary Public in and for the City and County of New York.

NEW HAVEN AND DERBY RAILROAD.

Return of the New Haven and Derby Railroad, under the Act of 1853.

Capital Stock,	\$500,000.00	
Increase of Capital, since last Report,		
Capital paid in, per last Report,		
Capital paid in, since last Report,	356,000.00	
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in,	356,000.00	
Funded debt, per last Report,		
Funded debt, paid since last Report,		
Funded debt, increase of, since last report,	63,000.00	
Total present amount of funded debt,	63,000.00	
Floating debt, per last Report,		
Floating debt, paid since last Report,		
Floating debt, increase of since last Report,		
Total present amount of floating debt,	43,000.00	
Total present amount of funded and floating debt,	106,000.00	
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year,		3 per cent.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	
For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,	158,539.90
Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,	158,539.90

For wooden bridges, per last Report,	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	\$51,271.60
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,	51,271.60
Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any,)	
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	64,317.11
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,	64,317.11
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures,	
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	152,800.00
Total amount expended for land, land-damages and fences,	152,800.00
For locomotives, per last Report,	
For locomotives, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for locomotives,	
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,	
For merchandise cars, per last Report,	
For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	

For engineering, per last Report,	.
For engineering, paid during the past year,	.
Total amount expended for engineering,	\$19,000.00
For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	.
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	47,000.00
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	47,000.00
Total cost of road and equipments,	.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	10 $\frac{1}{3}$ miles
Length of single main track,	.
Length of double main track,	.
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	.
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks excepting main track and branches,	.
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	48 lbs.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	.
Specify the different weights per yard,	.
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	79 feet for 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ miles
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	.
Total rise and fall in main road,	423 feet.
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	1,146 feet $\frac{2}{15}$ mile.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	.
Total degrees of curvature in main road,	820°
Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	.
Total length of straight line, in main road,	5 miles
Total length of straight line, in branches,	.

Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	90 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	2,500 feet.
Aggregate length of iron bridges,	
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	10½ miles.
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	17
Number of railroads crossed at grade,	
Remarks,	
Way stations for express trains,	} In process of construction.
Way stations for accommodation trains,	
Flag stations,	
Whole number of way stations,	
Whole number of flag stations,	

HENRY S. DAWSON, *President.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, NEW HAVEN, ss., February 3d, 1869.

Then personally appeared Henry S. Dawson, President, and made oath that the above report, subscribed by him, is true, according to his best knowledge and belief. Before me,

FRANCIS E. HARRISON, *Notary Public.*

L A W S

RELATING TO

RAILROADS.

LAWS RELATING TO RAILROADS.

OF RAILROADS OPERATED BY STEAM.

SECT. 443. All railroad companies that have 1849. 1862. been, or shall be, incorporated under the authority of this state, except railroad companies, which Railroad companies to be governed by the provisions of this act, except, &c. transport passengers, or freight, on their roads by animal power alone, shall have all the powers, and privileges, and be subjected to all the duties, liabilities, and other provisions, contained in the one hundred and three succeeding sections of this act, respecting such companies, except when otherwise specially provided in their charters.

SECT. 444. The immediate government, and directions of the affairs, of every such company, shall be vested in a board of not less than nine directors, who shall be annually chosen by the company, in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall hold their offices until others shall be duly elected in their places; and the said directors shall elect one of their own number president of the board, who shall also be president of the company, and they may also choose a clerk, or secretary, who shall also be clerk and secretary of the company, and who shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of his duty, and a treasurer, who shall give bonds to the company in such sums as shall be required by the by-laws, for the faithful discharge of his trust. Organization of the company officers, &c.

SECT. 445. No person, who is president, or vice president, of any railroad company, situated wholly without this state, having a corporate existence, and a board of officers, distinct from, and unconnected with, any railroad situated in and incorporated by the laws of this state, shall be eligible to, or hold the office of, president or vice president of any railroad company, situated in whole or in part 1853. President or vice president of company out of state not eligible to similar office in this state.

in this state, and incorporated in whole or in part by the laws thereof.

Supervision over
management of
road.

SECT. 446. The president and directors of every railroad company shall maintain, by its president or vice president, or by an executive committee of the directors, a watchful supervision over the management of its road.

1848.
Meetings, how
called.

SECT. 447. All meetings of the company shall be called and notified, in such manner as shall be provided in the by-laws, and at such meetings each member shall be entitled to one vote for each share held by him.

1852.
Proxy voting
regulated.

SECT. 448. No person shall be entitled to vote, at any meeting of the stockholders in any railroad company, by virtue of any proxy or power of attorney, unless the same shall have been executed within twelve months immediately preceding such meeting; and no such proxy, or power of attorney, shall be used at more than one annual meeting of said stockholders.

1858.
President, &c., of
railroad compa-
ny not to vote
on stock of other
person.

SECT. 449. Every railroad company in this state, at a meeting of its stockholders, may prohibit its officers from voting, in the election of directors for such company, upon any other stock than their own; and no officer of such company shall request, or solicit, any stockholder to execute a power of attorney to any person whatever, to vote upon the stock of such railroad company; and no person shall be allowed to vote by virtue of a power so obtained; and any person who shall violate the provisions of this section, shall be disqualified from holding any office in said railroad company, for the term of one year thereafter.

Penalty.

1864.
Railroad con-
tractors, or stock-
holders, may not
vote on stock,
when.

SECT. 450. No railroad contractor, or stockholder, in any railroad company shall be allowed to vote on any stock subscribed for by him, to be paid in work or materials, unless he shall have paid in full, in the manner agreed, all assessments or installments, legally called by such company, on said stock.

Subscribers may
not vote on stock
unless assess-
ments, &c., are
paid in full.

SECT. 451. No subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad company shall be allowed to vote on any of said stock, unless all assessments or installments, legally called by such company, shall have been paid in full.

1849.
Shares of stock
to be personal es-

SECT. 452. The shares in the capital stock of any railroad company shall be deemed personal

estate, and may be transferred by any conveyance in writing, registered either by the treasurer in books to be kept in his office, or by the secretary, clerk, or other officer duly authorized by the directors, in books to be kept at such other place as they may appoint; and no conveyance of any such shares shall be valid against any other person than the grantor or his representatives, unless so registered.

SECT. 453. The president and directors of every railroad company may, from time to time, make such equal assessment, on all the shares in said company, as they may deem expedient and necessary for the purposes of the company, and may direct the same to be paid to the treasurer in such manner, and with such notice, as may be prescribed by the by-laws of said company; and if any stockholder shall neglect to pay his assessment, for the space of thirty days, after notice from the treasurer, the directors may order the treasurer, after giving notice of the sale, to sell such shares, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the same shall accordingly be transferred to the purchaser; and if the shares of any delinquent stockholder shall not sell for a sum sufficient to pay his assessment, with interest and charges of sale, he shall be liable to the company for any deficiency; and if any such shares shall sell for more than the assessment so due, with interest and charges of sale, he shall be entitled to the surplus remaining after such sale; but no assessment shall be laid upon any shares in such company, to a greater amount than the sum at which the shares shall be fixed by the charter of such company.*

SECT. 454. There shall be three persons appointed by the general assembly, to be styled railroad commissioners, each of whom shall hold his office for three years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, except when he shall be appointed to fill a vacancy, and the appointment shall be so arranged that one vacancy shall occur, and one new appointment shall be made every year, but any person going out of office may be reappointed; and the governor may fill all vacancies that may occur during the recess of the general assembly, and the com-

tate; how transferable.

Assessments on shares, how made and collected.

1853. 1865.
Railroad commissioners, how appointed, their terms of office, and who shall not be commissioners.

* Where no by-law prescribes mode of notice of assessment, directors may prescribe. Danbury and Norwalk Railroad Co. v. Wilson, 22 C. B. 435.

missioner or commissioners, appointed by him, shall hold office until the next session of the general assembly; but no person, being at the time a director, superintendent, or stockholder, of any railroad company in this state, shall be appointed as such commissioner, and whenever any such commissioner shall be, directly, or indirectly, in any way, employed by any railroad company in this state, his office shall become vacant.

1858.
To take oath.

SECT. 455. Before entering on the duties of their office, the railroad commissioners shall make oath, that they will faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties incumbent upon them, in their said office, agreeably to the constitution and laws, and according to their best abilities and understanding; a certified copy of which oath they shall, within thirty days thereafter, cause to be filed in the office of the secretary of this state.

Record of complaints, &c., to be kept by commissioners.

SECT. 456. The railroad commissioners shall make and keep a record of all complaints, or other papers, addressed to them officially, and of all their official acts and proceedings, and of all facts learned in relation to any casualty, and the names of the persons from whom derived, or by whom they may be proved; and they may, on special occasions, employ experts, or other agents, whose services they may deem to be temporarily of importance.

May employ experts.

To pass free on railroads when on duty.

SECT. 457. The railroad commissioners shall have the right of passing, free of charge, in the performance of their duties, on all the railroads in the state, and to take with them any person in their official employment.

1862.
Fees, and by whom paid.

SECT. 458. The railroad commissioners shall be entitled to charge and receive for their services, at the rate of three dollars a day for the time actually employed, and all reasonable expenses, for the examinations of the several railroads in this state, provided in the four hundred and sixty-second section of this act, which shall be apportioned among the several railroad companies in this state, in proportion to the length of the main track, or tracks, of the respective railroads in operation within the limits of this state.

In addition, July 19th, 1867.

SECT. 1. That section four hundred and fifty-eight

of the Act concerning Communities and Corporations, be, and the same is hereby amended so that the compensation of the railroad commissioners shall be five dollars per day for the time actually expended in the performance of their duties, instead of three dollars per day, as is now provided in said section. And that a thorough examination of the condition of the track, road-bed, bridges and masonry of each of the railroads in this state may be made; it shall be, and is hereby made the duty of the railroad commissioners in each examination of the several railroads by them made to pass over the same at a rate of speed not exceeding six miles per hour, and to stop at each culvert, bridge and piling, and make a personal examination of the same; and they shall examine the rails and ties at some point in each and every mile, and shall make such rules, and order such repairs as, upon such examination, they shall deem the public good demands.

Compensation
railroad com-
missioners.

Examination of
railroads, how
made.

SECT. 2. The said railroad commissioners are hereby empowered, and it shall be their duty to make such rules and regulations in regard to the platforms and all out-buildings at the several railroad stations and depots in this state as shall, in their judgment, be expedient and for the interest of the public.

Platforms and
out-buildings at
depots.

SECT. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

SECT. 459. Whenever, in the opinion of the railroad commissioners, special services are required and rendered to any railroad company, or whenever any special services are requested by it, the fees and expenses of the commissioners for such special services, after being audited and allowed as herein after provided, shall be paid by the company, or companies, for whose special or particular benefit the services were rendered.

Special services
of commissioners
to be paid by the
corporation re-
quiring them.

SECT. 460. The railroad commissioners shall, in the month of July, annually, present to the secretary, treasurer, and comptroller of public accounts, their respective accounts, in detail, of their fees and expenses as such commissioners, for the year preceding the fourth day of July in each year, distinguishing the services and expenses for the general examination, from the special services and expenses as provided in the preceding section, which ac-

Accounts of rail-
road commis-
sioners, how au-
dited and appor-
tioned.

counts shall be verified, supported, and proved, by their oath ; and the secretary, treasurer, and comptroller, shall examine and audit said accounts, and when said accounts are audited and allowed by them, the comptroller shall apportion the sums so allowed to be paid by the several companies ; and the rule of apportionment shall be, to divide the fees and expenses of the general examinations among the several companies, in proportion to the length of the main track, or tracks, of the respective railroads within the limits of this state ; and the fees or expenses, incurred for any one or more companies, shall be assessed to and upon the particular company for whose benefit, or at whose request, the same accrued ; and each company, and the trustees, assignees, lessees, or other parties, operating any road, shall pay the railroad commissioners their proportion of the general account, and also the amount assessed and charged against it for special services and expenses.

No compensation for services, before the audit of their accounts.

SECT. 461. No railroad commissioner shall ask, demand, or receive, from any railroad company, any money or other compensation whatever, for services rendered or expenses incurred in his official capacity, until the account for such services and expenses are audited and allowed, as provided in the next preceding section.

1850.
1856. 1862.
Shall examine railroads twice a year, and at other times, when.

SECT. 462. The railroad commissioners shall, at least twice in each year, examine the several railroads in this state, and make a like examination of any railroad within the limits of any town, when thereto requested, in writing, by the selectmen of such town, and shall see that the same are kept in suitable repair, and that the railroad companies faithfully comply with the laws of this state, and the provisions of their several charters ; and said commissioners shall cause such portions of the laws, as relates to the duty of railroad companies, and the offenses against railroads, as they may deem proper, to be published and posted up in some conspicuous place in every railroad depot, and at such other places as they shall direct.

1858.
Commissioners to visit and inspect railroads, &c.

SECT. 463. The railroad commissioners, or any two of them, may, as often as they may deem expedient, and at their discretion, or upon complaint, in writing, under oath, of any person alleging any particular in which the conduct of any railroad

company, or its agents, is inconsistent with the public safety, and shall, upon complaint made, in writing, by any number of stockholders, or creditors, not less than five, assigning, in good faith, sufficient reason therefor, visit and inspect the railroad of such company, in this state, its rails, switches, road crossings, buildings, stations, works, bridges, and the engines and cars belonging thereto, and shall investigate the condition of such railroad, and examine its by-laws and regulations, and the conduct of its officers and agents, and make any and all other inquiries, needful to determine whether the affairs of such company are managed conformably to law, and with public safety and convenience.

SECT. 464. Whenever the railroad commissioners intend to examine the road of any railroad company, they shall give notice thereof, in writing, to such company, and of the time of their proposed examination; and if, upon such examination, a majority of said commissioners shall be of opinion that, safety to public travel, or to the lives of the persons operating said road, require said railroad in any respect to be repaired, they shall forthwith, in writing, notify said company thereof, and order and direct said company to make the repairs required, within some reasonable time, to be by them limited for that purpose.

Commissioners to give notice of intention to examine road, and may order repairs.

SECT. 465. Any railroad company, which shall neglect or refuse to make the repairs ordered by the railroad commissioners within the time limited by them, shall forfeit to the treasurer of the state one hundred dollars for each day, beyond the time so limited, until said repairs are completed to the acceptance of said commissioners.

Penalty for neglect to make repairs.

SECT. 466. The railroad commissioners may, from time to time, make orders prescribing the length of time for which the ticket office, at any railroad station, shall be kept open for the sale of tickets, previous to the departure of each passenger train from such station; and upon receiving the written complaint of any person, alleging that any such ticket office is not so kept open long enough reasonably to accommodate the public, the commissioners shall inquire into such complaint, without unnecessary delay, and, if they find the same to be true, they shall make a proper order for the correction of the evil mentioned in such complaint; and no

1865.
May order how long ticket office shall be kept open.

railroad company, while neglecting to obey any such order, shall demand or receive more than the regular ticket price for the fare of any passenger, upon any of its trains, who may omit to procure a ticket before entering such train.

May direct how railroad companies shall manage their trains, &c., at highway crossings.

SECT. 467. For the purpose of preventing annoyance to the public through the obstruction of highway crossings, at or near railroad stations, by cars standing upon said crossings, or moving to and fro across the same, the railroad commissioners may, from time to time, make orders regulating the manner in which railroad companies shall manage their trains, engines, and cars at such places; and upon receiving the written complaint of any person, alleging that any railroad company is in the habit of annoying the public, in manner aforesaid, at any such place specified in said complaint, the commissioners shall, without unnecessary delay, inquire into said complaint, and if they find the same to be true, they shall make a proper order for the evil specified in such complaint.

In addition, June 30th, 1866.

Railroad freight trains not to obstruct ordinary travel on highways.

SEC. 1. That whenever it shall be necessary for any freight train on any railroad in this state to remain at any station for the purpose of receiving or delivering freight or for any other ordinary purpose, in such a position as to obstruct the ordinary travel on any public highway for a period of time exceeding five minutes, it shall be the duty of the person having charge of such freight train to cause the same to be separated in such a manner as to accommodate the public travel on such public highway; and any railroad company in this state in whose employment any person shall be who shall be guilty of a violation of this act, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to be recovered by an action on this statute to any person who shall sue therefor and prosecute his suit to effect.

Repeal.

SECT. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

May compel railroad companies to furnish comfortable seats.

SECT. 468. The railroad commissioners, from time to time, shall make such orders as they may deem necessary, for the purpose of compelling railroad companies to furnish comfortable seats to all

passengers upon their trains. The orders, provided in this and the two next preceding sections, shall be made by the commissioners, and served in the manner prescribed, in the next succeeding section of this act.

SEC. 469. The railroad commissioners shall advise, and recommend, to any railroad company to make such repairs upon its road, or upon any railroad bridge, or other property belonging to such company, as they shall deem necessary to the public safety, and to the safety of the operatives on said road; they shall recommend the adoption of additional signals, and other precautions, to prevent accidents, than those in use, and the employment of other and additional switchmen and signal-men, the application of safety beams to the cars, stated examination of their wheels, axles, brakes, &c., having a due regard to the character and income of the road, also the number of brakemen that shall be placed, and kept, upon the trains of any road, and in what proportion to the number of cars connected with its trains; and if they shall deem necessary to the public safety, they shall recommend that express and other trains, run at high speed, and on dangerous roads, shall have a lookout upon the engine, distinct from the engine-man, and the conductor, who shall, at the approach of danger, sound the whistle, which shall be affixed to the engine in close proximity to his seat, and which shall be so constructed that the sound cannot be mistaken for that of the engineer, on the alarm of which every brakeman shall immediately put on the brakes and stop the train; they shall advise as to the rate of speed of the trains upon any road, or upon descending grades, at dangerous crossings, or upon other portions of the same, if, in their judgment, the rate adopted by the directors of such road, or run upon the same, shall be greater than is consistent with the public safety; they shall direct that suitable warning-boards are put up at such crossings as are dangerous, and signal-men stationed, or gates erected, at such as are extra-hazardous; or, if they shall deem proper, they shall direct that the engineer's whistle be blown continually, from a point eighty rods from any crossing, until the train has passed the same; and that such warning-boards shall be placed over the

Orders, how enforced.

1853.
Commissioners to advise repairs, the adoption of signals, rate of speed, &c.

Directions, &c.,
how given.

track, at the switches and near the station, or in other places, warning people against walking upon the track, on penalty of the law, as they may deem necessary and proper. All directions, advice, and recommendations, given and made by said commissioners, pursuant to the powers given in this section, shall be in writing, under the hands of said commissioners or any two of them, served by copy upon the secretary of the company, by some indifferent person, and returned to the commissioners, with an indorsement of service attested, sworn to, and the administration of the oath certified thereon, and shall be preserved by them, as is herein before provided; and the commissioners shall report any neglect to adopt any recommendation, or advice, made as aforesaid, to the next general assembly.

1853.
When commissioners may apply for injunction against corporations &c.

SECT. 470. If, upon examination of any railroad, or its management, or the affairs of any railroad company, a majority of the railroad commissioners shall be of opinion that its rails, bridges, switches, engines, or cars, are in such condition, or that its affairs are so conducted, as to endanger the safety of the public or that said company has, in any material respect, violated the law, or refused to obey the directions of said commissioners, or of any judge of the superior court, made under, and pursuant to, the powers given in this act, or has suffered any person to hold or exercise the duties of any office in said company, contrary to the provisions of this act, said commissioners, or a majority of them may make application to any judge of the superior court for an injunction to restrain such company, in whole or in part, from further proceeding with its business, and to restrain such persons from holding or exercising, or attempting to hold or exercise, the duties of such office, until a hearing can be had in the premises; and said judge may issue such process, and may, at his discretion, dissolve or modify said injunction, or make the same perpetual, and make such orders and decrees to suspend, restrain, or prohibit, the further proceedings of such company in its business, or such person in relation to such office, as in his judgment the public safety or the law may require, under such penalties as such judge may deem necessary and proper.

1856.
Directors to

SECT. 471. The directors of every railroad com-

pany shall, annually, on or before the first day of February, make report, under oath, to the railroad commissioners, of their acts and doings, and receipts and expenditures, under the provisions of its charter; and every such company, whose directors shall neglect or refuse to make such reports, shall forfeit to the treasurer of the state the sum of twenty-five dollars, for each day of such neglect or refusal, if said commissioners shall report the same to such treasurer, who shall collect the same by due process of law; and the books of every such company shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of any committee of the general assembly, appointed for that purpose.

SECT. 472. The railroad commissioners shall, annually, call for accurate and full returns and statistics from each railroad company, under the oath of the president thereof, in accordance with the blanks or forms hereafter appended, marked A, which blanks shall be furnished, in duplicate, to each railroad company in this state; and they may summon and examine, under oath, all directors, officers, or agents, of said companies, and such other witnesses as they may think proper, in relation to the affairs, transactions, and condition of said companies; and said directors, officers, agents, or other persons, who shall refuse, without justifiable cause, to appear and testify when thereto required, as aforesaid, or who shall in any way obstruct any railroad commissioner in the discharge of his duty as prescribed in this act, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

SECT. 473. The railroad commissioners shall make a report of the general conduct and condition of all the railroads, within the state, to each general assembly, in the first week of its session, making such suggestions for legislation, as the public interest shall seem to them to require; and in case any violation of law, on the part of any railroad company, shall come to the knowledge of said commissioners, they shall in like manner make report thereof.

SECT. 474. Every railroad company may lay out its road, not exceeding six rods wide, and for the purpose of cuttings, embankments, and procuring

make annual report to the commissioners.

1853.
To call for returns from the companies, and to have power to examine officers, &c., under oath.

Report to general assembly.

1849.
Of width of road, and of obtaining materials for its construction.

Company may take land, on payment of appraisalment.

Commissioners shall prescribe limits, &c.

Proceedings to take land for railroad, how instituted, notice how given, and appraisements how made.

stone and gravel, and for necessary turnouts, may take as much more land, within the limits of its charter, in the manner provided in this act, as may be necessary for the proper construction and security of the road; and if it shall not be able to obtain land for the purposes aforesaid, by an agreement with the owners thereof, it shall pay therefor such damages, as shall be estimated and determined by appraisers, to be appointed by a judge of the superior court in the manner hereinafter provided; and no land, without the limits of said road, shall be so taken, without the permission of the owner thereof, unless the railroad commissioners, on application of such company, and after notice to the said owner, shall first prescribe the limits within which land shall be taken for the purposes aforesaid; and no railroad company shall lay out, and finally locate its road, without the written approbation of the location by a majority of said commissioners except so far forth as the location is definitely fixed in the act of incorporation.

SECT 475. Whenever any railroad company intends to take land for the purpose of laying out, making and maintaining its railroad, such company may, before such land is actually taken and appropriated for such purpose, apply to any judge of the superior court for the appointment of appraisers, to estimate the damages that shall be occasioned by such laying out, making and maintaining such road; and after reasonable notice of the intended application shall have been given to the owner of said land, such judge shall appoint three appraisers, who shall estimate such damages, but shall not include in such estimate the cost, or expense, of erecting and maintaining fences along the line of such railroad; and they shall return an appraisalment of such damages, in writing, under their hands, to the clerk of the superior court in the county where the land lies, who shall record it, and when so returned and recorded, such appraisalment shall have the effect of a judgment, and execution may issue, at the end of sixty days from the time of such return, in favor of the persons respectively to whom damages may be appraised; and said appraisers shall be paid by said company, for the time actually spent in making such appraisalment and return; but no railroad shall be worked upon,

Railroad not to

or opened across the lands of any person, until the damages appraised to such person shall have been paid, or secured to be paid to his satisfaction, or deposited with the treasurer of the county for his use.*

be worked until damages have been paid.

SECT. 476. Whenever any railroad shall have been laid out by any railroad company, and the damages occasioned, or to be occasioned, by the laying out, making, and maintaining said road, shall have been appraised in favor of the towners of land over which such railroad is laid; and such road, or any part or branch thereof, shall have been abandoned or discontinued before the same shall have been opened and worked, no action shall be brought against said company for the recovery of such appraisement, by any of the owners of land over which such road, or part of a road, shall have been laid out and discontinued as aforesaid; but any such land owner may recover of such company the actual damage which he may have suffered in consequence of the laying out of such road, or from any unreasonable delay in opening and working the same, by an action founded on this statute.

1858.
Railroad company not liable for damages to land owners, where road is discontinued.

Land owner may recover actual damages.

SECT. 477. Whenever any railroad company shall, by virtue of its charter, take any land, or other property, for the purpose of its railroad, the owner of such land or other property may, at any time within three years from the time of taking the same, demand in writing of the treasurer, or principal agent of the company, a written plan or description of the land or other property so taken; and said company shall, within thirty days from the time of such demand, deliver to him such description or plan; and all the rights of said company to enter upon or use said land or other property, except for making surveys, shall be suspended until it shall have so delivered such description or plan, within a reasonable time after such demand shall have been made.

1849.
Owners of land may, within three years, require a plan of land taken.

SECT. 478. Within ninety days after the railroad of any company shall have been laid out by the company, and approved by the railroad commissioners, and the width of land designated and settled through any town, such company shall deposit,

Corporation to deposit plan of road with town clerk.

* Owner of fee of highway, on which a railroad is located, entitled to damages. *Imlay v. Union Branch R. R. Co.*, 26 C. R. 249.

Incidental injury to adjacent land of same proprietor to be considered. Same.

with the town clerk, a correct plan, signed by the president of said company, of so much of said railroad as lies in said town, drawn upon a scale of at least five inches to the mile, upon which shall be accurately delineated the direction and length of each course, and the width of the land therein taken for the purposes of said road, together with such explanations as may be necessary to make the same intelligible and useful.

Location of road to be filed in secretary's office.

SECT. 479. Every railroad company shall, within six months after the final location of its road, file a statement of such location, defining the courses and distances, with the secretary of this state.

In addition, July 19th, 1867.

Railroad companies to procure the right of way within twelve months after the acceptance of the survey.

SECT. 1. When the survey of any railroad company shall have been accepted by the railroad commissioners, said company shall procure and pay for the right of way of all lands through which they may pass, within twelve months, or make satisfactory arrangements with the parties owning said lands, or said acceptance by said commissioners shall be void.

Railroads to be fenced within twelve months after they take possession of the lands.

SECT. 2. All railroad companies shall cause their road to be fenced within twelve months after they enter upon and take possession of the lands through which they pass.

Railroads may cross other roads or water courses.

SECT. 480. Whenever it shall be necessary for the construction of a railroad, to intersect or cross any stream of water or water course not navigable, or any public road, highway or street, the railroad company may construct said railroad across or upon the same, if the railroad commissioners shall adjudge it necessary, but said company shall restore the said stream, or water course, or road, or highway, or street thus intersected to its former state, or in sufficient manner not to impair its usefulness; and in case any road, highway, or street is so located that said railroad cannot be judiciously laid out and constructed across or upon the same, without interfering therewith, said company may, by and with the advice and consent of the said commissioners, cause such road, highway, or street to be changed or altered in such manner, that said railroad may be made on the best site of ground for that pur-

pose; but said company shall put such road in as good repair as it was previous to such alteration, under the direction of said commissioners, whose determination thereon shall be filed.*

SECT. 481. Every railroad company, which may locate and construct a railroad across any turnpike, highway, or public street, shall construct it so as to cross over or under the said turnpike, highway, or street; and for this purpose it may, under the direction of the railroad commissioners, raise or lower said turnpike, highway, or street, at the said crossing, or change the location thereof, and shall make, keep up and maintain such bridges, abutments, tunnels, arches, excavations, embankments and approaches, as the convenience and safety of the public travel upon said turnpike, highway, or street, may require; but the railroad commissioners may, upon due notice to said company, and to the selectmen of the town, or mayor of the city, in which said crossing is situated, authorize and direct such company to construct its railroad at such crossing, upon a level with the turnpike, highway or street; and, if they deem it necessary, may require the said company to erect and maintain a gate across the railroad at such crossing, and to provide an agent, to open and close the same.

May change location or alter level of roads, intersected, under direction of the commissioners.

To maintain gates.

In addition, June 30th, 1866.

SECT. 1. That whenever any public highway or any portion thereof has been or shall be taken by any railroad company for railroad purposes, or when such highway has been determined and adjudged by a committee of three disinterested and judicious persons or a majority of them, appointed by the superior court in the county in which such road shall lie, to be dangerous to the public travel, by reason of such railroad, or when any alteration of such highway or the building of a new highway, in the opinion of said committee or a majority of them, is thereby rendered necessary for the public safety and convenience, the town or towns whose duty it is to make such alteration or build such highway, or who are required by law to do the same, shall have the right, in case the railroad cor-

Liability of railroad companies for highways taken for railroad purposes endangered thereby.

* Determination of commissioners cannot be reviewed by the superior court. *Waterbury v. H. P. & F. R. R. Co.*, 27 C. R. 146.

poration refuse to comply with the order of the court, (by any proper action,) to recover all damages and expenses incurred in such building or alteration of such highway, from the railroad corporation so taking or endangering the same; *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall apply to any highway laid out or constructed since the construction of a railroad across or near which it may run.

Not applicable to horse railroads.

SECT. 2. The provisions of this act shall not apply to horse railroads nor to any railroad within the limits of any incorporated city.

1852.
When railroad company shall maintain a gate at a road crossing, &c.

SECT. 482. Whenever the selectmen of any town or the mayor and aldermen of any city, in which any railroad company shall have located and constructed its railroad track across any turnpike, highway, or public street, upon a level with said turnpike, highway, or street, shall make written request to the railroad commissioners, to make an examination of any such crossing, said commissioners shall make such examination; and if, in their opinion, the safety and interests of the public require it, said railroad company shall erect and maintain a gate across said turnpike, highway, or street, at such crossing, and provide an agent to open and close the same.

1865.
Commissioners may order gates to be erected, or flagmen stationed at road crossings, when.

SECT. 483. The selectmen of any town, in which the track of any railroad may cross any highway, upon a level with such highway, may, at any time, and, when requested by ten electors of said town shall make application, in writing, to the railroad commissioners, requesting said commissioners to order a gate, or gates, to be erected, or a flagman, or flagmen, to be stationed at the place where said railroad may cross said highway; and thereupon the commissioners, without unnecessary delay, shall visit said town and make an examination of such place, having first given reasonable notice of the time when said examination is to be made, so that said selectmen may be present thereat if they see fit; and if, upon such examination, the commissioners shall be of opinion that the public safety and interests require it, they shall order the company operating said railroad to erect and maintain a gate, or gates, or to station, and keep, a flagman, or flagmen, at said place, or to do any other acts, which the commissioners may deem needful, for the pro-

tection of the public at said place; and in making any such order, the commissioners may specify at what time said gate is to be opened and closed, or at what times said flagman is to be kept on duty.

In addition, June 30th, 1866.

SECT. 1. So much of section four hundred and eighty-three of the act of which this act is an alteration, as makes it the duty of "the selectmen of any town in which the track of any railroad may cross any highway, upon a level with such highway," when requested by ten electors of such town, to make application to the railroad commissioners, requesting them to order a gate or gates to be erected, or a flagman or flagmen to be stationed at the place where said railroad may cross said highway, is hereby repealed. Repeal.

SECT. 2. Whenever the selectmen of any town shall, in pursuance of the four hundred and eighty-second and the four hundred and eighty third sections of the act of which this act is an alteration, apply to the railroad commissioners, requesting them to make any of the orders mentioned in said sections upon any railroad company, and said commissioners shall be of opinion, upon examination, that the public safety and interests do not require that such order or orders be made, the town or towns whose selectmen shall make said application, shall pay to said commissioners all their fees and expenses arising under said application. Expenses of unsuccessful application for railroad commissioners to order gate at road crossings, how borne.

SECT. 484. The railroad commissioners may change any order, authorized in the next preceding section (section 483) when they deem it necessary so to do, but not without first visiting said town, and there giving the selectmen thereof a reasonable opportunity to appear before them, and object to the proposed change. Commissioners may change orders.

SECT. 485. The railroad company, operating any railroad, which may cross any highway on a level with the same, and where there is or shall be no such gate, shall, at all times, keep and maintain good and sufficient warning boards of such form, size, and description, as the railroad commissioners shall approve. Railroad companies shall maintain warning boards at road crossings.

SECT. 486. Whenever any railroad company 1860.
Penalty for neg-

ect to place signals or flagmen, when directed. shall neglect or refuse to place signals, or flagmen, at points on its roads, as may be recommended by the railroad commissioners, it shall forfeit to the treasurer of this state, the sum of fifty dollars for each day of said neglect, to be recovered in an action of debt on this statute.

In addition, June 30th, 1866.

Hand cars not to be left on railroad tracks near crossings.

SECT. 1. That no hand car or other car not moved by steam, belonging to any railroad company, and used by them upon any railroad in this state, when removed from the track of such railroad, (except when placed in a building prepared for it,) shall be allowed to remain within fifty feet of any road or highway crossing said railroad track.

Penalty.

SECT. 2. Any railroad company which shall be guilty of a violation of this act, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, to the treasurer of the town within which such offense shall have been committed.

1857.
States attorney to make complaint against railroad company neglecting to repair highway, &c.

SECT. 487. Whenever any railroad company shall neglect to construct any highway, or any bridge, which it is its duty to construct, and which is necessary to conduct any highway over its railroad, or shall neglect to keep in good and sufficient repair any such bridge, or any embankment, filling or abutment, which it is its duty to maintain, which has been, or may be constructed, for the purpose of conducting any highway over said railroad, or for the purpose of conducting such railroad over any highway, or shall neglect to keep in good and sufficient repair any bridge, owned by such company, and used by the public for the purposes of travel on foot, or in carriages, whether the same is, or has been, a toll or free bridge, the attorney for the state in any county, wherein such neglect exists, in which the whole, or any part of said bridge is situated, shall make complaint thereof to the superior court for such county; and said court shall proceed in the same manner against said railroad company, as is required against towns, neglecting to construct any road laid out by the superior court, or neglecting to keep in repair any public road within their limits, which it is their duty to construct, or keep in repair.

SECT. 488. Every owner of land, adjoining any railroad, who, prior to the twenty-second day of June, 1850, received compensation for fencing along the line of land, taken for the purposes of said railroad, shall build and maintain a lawful fence on said line, or as near thereto as he conveniently can; and if said owner, his heirs or assigns, shall not build said fence within sixty days after he shall have been notified so to do by said company, such company may build the same, and recover the expense thereof in an action of debt against the person so neglecting to build or maintain said fence.

1849.
Land owners,
when to fence
line of road and
penalty for neg-
lect.

SECT. 489. Every railroad company, which has been incorporated since the first Wednesday of May, 1850, or which shall be hereafter incorporated, shall erect and maintain good and sufficient fences on both sides of its railroads, throughout its whole extent, except at such places as, in the opinion of the railroad commissioners, the erection and maintenance of the same shall be inexpedient or unnecessary.

1850.
Railroad compa-
nies to fence line
of road, when.

SECT. 490. Whenever any owner of land on the line of any railroad, while said road is, or shall be in process of construction, or after said road has been, or shall have been constructed, shall complain in writing to the railroad commissioners, that the railroad company, constructing or operating said road, neglects or refuses to erect a suitable fence along said line, to the damage or inconvenience of said land owner, said commissioners shall visit and examine the locality where said grievance is so alleged to exist; and if, in the opinion of said commissioners, there is just cause for said complaint, said commissioners shall order said company to erect a suitable fence at said place, in such manner and within such time as, in the order, said commissioners shall prescribe; and said order shall be served in writing on said company, in the manner and form provided by the four hundred and sixty-ninth section of this act.

1865.
May be com-
pelled to fence
line of road, on
complaint of land
owner.

SECT. 491. If any railroad company shall neglect or refuse to erect said fence, in compliance with said order of said commissioners, said company shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars for each and every day's neglect or refusal so to do; one half to him who shall sue therefor and prosecute his suit

Penalty for neg-
lect to erect
fence.

to effect, and the other half to the treasury of this state.

Land owners
when to erect
fence and how
compelled.

SECT. 492. Whenever it is the duty of any owner of land to erect a fence, in any place along the line of any railroad in this state, and such owner shall neglect to erect a suitable fence in such place, if, in the opinion of the railroad commissioners, such fence is needed thereat, they shall give notice in writing to said owner, that unless such fence shall be erected within a time specified in such notice, the railroad company, whose line is adjoining said land, will be required to erect such fence at the expense and charge of said owner; and if said owner shall not erect such fence, within the time so limited in such notice, the commissioners shall then notify said railroad company of their action, and of the neglect of said owner, and shall give an order in writing to said company to erect such fence, within such time as said order shall prescribe; and said order shall be served in the manner provided in the four hundred and sixty-ninth section of this act; and if said company shall neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of said order, it shall incur the same forfeiture, and to be recovered in the same manner, as is prescribed in the next preceding section of this act.

Railroad com-
pany to have a
lien upon land of
owner neglecting
to erect fence, for
expenses.

SECT. 493. Whenever any railroad company shall have incurred any expense in the erection of any fence, in compliance with the provisions of the next preceding section, such expense, having first been ascertained and approved by the railroad commissioners, shall constitute a lien, in favor of said company, upon the land against which said fence is erected, and adjoining and connected therewith, owned by the person whose duty it was to erect said fence; and said lien shall take precedence of every other lien or incumbrance upon said land, and may be foreclosed in the same manner as mortgage liens; but such lien shall not continue in force, unless said company shall, within sixty days after the completion of said fence, lodge a certificate with the town clerk of the town in which said land is situated, describing the premises on which said lien shall be claimed, and specifying the amount claimed as a lien thereon, and the date and commencement of said lien,

Certificate of lien
to be filed with
town clerk, and
recorded.

which certificate shall be recorded by said town clerk in the land records of the said town.

SECT. 494. Every railroad company shall construct and maintain good and sufficient fences, on one or both sides of its road, where the same runs within the limits of any public highway or turnpike road, or adjoining thereto; and the commissioners shall examine and inquire into the necessity for the construction or repair of any fence or fences, on any part of said road, as aforesaid, when thereunto requested in writing by the selectmen of any town, or by the mayor of any city; and any railroad company, neglecting or refusing to comply with the order of said commissioners, within the time limited by them, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars for each day beyond the time so limited, until said fence or fences shall be constructed, or repaired, to the acceptance of said commissioners; one half to him who shall sue therefor and prosecute his suit to effect, and the other half to the treasurer of the state.

1852.
Railroad company to maintain fences on part of their road, within highway, &c.

Penalty for neglect.

SECT. 495. Every railroad company shall construct suitable cattle guards, in the form of culverts or pits, at all places where its railroad shall cross public highways or passways, and in connection with such cattle guards, shall construct a good and sufficient fence to the lands of the adjoining proprietor, except at such places, as, in the opinion of the railroad commissioners, the construction of such cattle guards and fences shall be inexpedient or unnecessary, and such cattle guards and fences shall be constructed in such manner, as to prevent and restrain cattle from passing onto such railroad from said public highways and passways, or from the lands of adjoining proprietors; and any railroad company, which shall neglect or refuse to construct such cattle guards, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars to the treasury of the state; and the attorney for the state in any county, in which it is the duty of such company to construct any such cattle guard, shall prosecute all violations of this section.*

1850.
To construct cattle guards.

Penalty for neglect.

SECT. 496. Whenever twenty or more electors of this state shall present their petition, in writing, to any judge of the superior court, alleging that

1865.
Petition to compel railroad companies to locate depot or station, by, to whom and how made.

* Applies to railroad companies incorporated before and after the passage of the act. (1850.) *Bulkeley v. N. Y. & N. H. Railroad Co.*, 27 C. R. 479.

any railroad company therein named, whose railroad shall then be unfinished, and in process of construction, or about to be put in process of construction, ought, for the reasonable accommodation of the public, to locate and establish a depot or station on the line of said railroad at, or near, any point mentioned in said petition, and further alleging that the petitioners have reason to fear that said company does not intend to locate and establish said depot or station at, or near, said point, the judge shall, by his order, in writing, direct such notice as he may deem reasonable to be given to said company, in such manner as said order shall direct, summoning said company to appear before him, at such time and place as said order shall specify, to answer to said petition.

Judge may appoint an engineer to act with railroad commissioners in making location.

SECT. 497. At the time and place mentioned in such order, said judge shall give both parties reasonable opportunity to be heard in relation to the appointment of an engineer, for the purposes specified in the two next succeeding sections of this act; and thereupon said judge shall select and appoint a practical engineer, skilled in the construction of railroads, who shall act with the railroad commissioners in the manner provided in said sections; and said judge may, if he shall think proper, in any case, select and appoint such an engineer, who does not reside in this state, if the services of such a non-resident engineer can be obtained for said purpose; and the engineer, appointed by said judge, shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of his appointment.

Commissioners and engineer may hear the petition, and designate the location.

SECT. 498. The railroad commissioners, and the engineer, appointed in the manner provided in the next preceding section, shall upon said appointment being made, give such notice, as they may deem reasonable, to both parties to appear before them at such time and place as said notice shall designate, and be heard in relation to the matters alleged in said petition; and after having given said parties due opportunity to be heard, with their evidence, if said commissioners concur with said engineer in finding said petition to be true, they shall, by their order, in writing, specially designate the place, within the limits embraced in said petition, where the railroad company shall locate, establish and maintain, a suitable depot or station; and said

commissioners and engineer shall furnish a copy of said order to each party; and thereupon said company shall locate and establish said depot or station at the place designated in said order, as soon as said company shall commence operating its railroad at said place, and shall thereafter maintain the same at such place.

SECT. 499. If the railroad commissioners shall concur with said engineer in finding said petition to be untrue, they shall dismiss the same; and if said engineer shall not concur with said commissioners, either in finding said petition to be true, or in finding it to be untrue, the said engineer and said commissioners shall each make a written report of the facts found by them, respectively, and of their respective opinions thereon, and shall return said reports to said judge, who shall, thereupon, make such order relative to the subject matter of said petition, as, upon an examination of said reports, he may deem reasonable; and any order so made by him against said company, shall be binding upon the same.

Petition to be dismissed if found untrue: and engineer and commissioners to make reports to the judge, when.

SECT. 500. At the time of appointing said engineer, or at any subsequent time during the pendency of the proceedings, the judge may require the petitioners, on penalty of the dismissal of their petition, to furnish such security, as he shall order, for the payment of the fees and expenses of said engineer, upon the termination of his services, if he shall present his bill therefor to said judge; and said judge shall thereupon, by such notice, as he may deem reasonable, give an opportunity to the petitioners, and to said company, to appear before him, and be heard in relation to said bill; and he shall tax and allow said bill at such sum as he shall deem reasonable, and may make such order in reference to the payment thereof, by the petitioners or by said company, as, in his judgment, may seem right; and the fees and expenses so taxed and allowed shall be paid in any event, by the petitioners; but if said judge shall so order, the whole, or a part thereof, shall be refunded by said company to the petitioners.

Petitioners may be required to give security for payment of bill of engineer.

Bill to be taxed by the judge.

By whom paid.

In addition, June 30th, 1866.

Railroad stations not to be discontinued without approval of commissioners.

SECT. 1. No railroad corporation shall abandon any depot or station, which is on its road, and in this state, after the same has been established for twelve months, except by the approval of the general railroad commissioners, given after a public hearing held at the depot in question, and of which hearing and of the intention to abandon, notice shall be giving by posting the same conspicuously in said depot or station for one month previous to the hearing.

Stations abandoned, when to be re-established.

SECT. 2. Any depot or station on any railroad in this state, which has been abandoned at any time since the first day of January, 1866, shall, upon the petition to the general railroad commissioners of thirty freeholders residing in the town where said depot or station was located, be restored upon the approval of said commissioners given after a public hearing held at the depot nearest to said discontinued depot, and after notice of said hearing shall have been conspicuously posted at the place of hearing for one month previous to the hearing.

In addition, June 30th, 1866.

When railroad trains may be required to stop near villages.

SECT. 1. Whenever any village in this state containing a population of not less than two hundred inhabitants, is situated upon the line of a railroad, and the business centre of said village is more than one and one-half miles distant from the nearest station on said railroad, and not more than one-third of a mile distant from said railroad, it shall be the duty of the general railroad commissioners, upon the petition of twenty or more inhabitants of said village, praying that the trains upon said railroad shall be required to stop at or near said village, to receive and discharge passengers and freight, to inquire into all the facts of the case, and if (having a due regard for the interest in general) they find that the prayer of the petitioners can be granted without serious injury to the business of said railroad, they may give such directions and orders in regard to the stoppage of any of the trains upon said railroad, at or near said village, for the purpose

of receiving and discharging passengers and freight, as they shall deem it just and reasonable.

SECT. 2. Any railroad company which shall re- Penalty.
fuse or neglect to comply with such directions of the general railroad commissioners, shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer of this state twenty dollars a day for each day of such neglect or refusal. No railroad company whose trains may be required to stop at or near any village, as provided in the foregoing section, shall charge more than five cents for each mile and fraction of a mile on passengers between such village and the next nearest station.

In addition, July 31st, 1868.

SECT. 1. Whenever any railroad company in this state shall refuse to stop any one or more of its passenger trains at any depot on the line of its railroad, any number of citizens not less than ten of the town or city in which such depot is situated, may make their application in writing to the superior court in the county where such depot is located, and if said court is not in session, to any judge of the superior court or of the supreme court of errors, praying that said company may be ordered to stop the train or trains mentioned in said application, at said depot. Application may be made to the superior court to compel railroad companies to stop their passenger trains at any depot on its line.

SECT. 2. Said application shall be heard and decided by a committee of three judicious and disinterested persons, to be appointed by said court or said judge as the case may be, at such time and place and with such notice to those interested as said court or judge shall order and said application shall be served at least six days before the session of the court or the return day named in said application, and if said committee, being first duly sworn, shall be of opinion, in view of all the facts and circumstances, that said application ought to be granted in whole or in part, they may issue an order to said company, directing said company to stop their train or trains in the manner prescribed in said order, or said committee may make such other order and grant such other relief in the premises as to them shall seem just and reasonable, and shall make return of their doings to the next term of the superior court in said county. Such application how heard and decided.

Acceptance or rejection of the report of the committee.

SECT. 3. Upon the return of the report of said committee of their doings, to said court, either party may object to the acceptance of the same for any irregularity or improper conduct, and the court for such cause may set it aside and order a rehearing, but if the court accept and establish the same it shall be conclusive in the matter, and it shall be the duty of said company to obey said order.

Order how enforced.

Costs.

SECT. 4. Said order may be enforced by mandamus at the relation of either party, and the costs of said proceeding may be taxed by said committee against either or both of said parties at their discretion.

1863.
Railroad companies may alter the location of their roads, for certain purposes.

SECT. 501. Every railroad company, after its line of road shall have been located, approved and established, may so far alter the location of such road as to change the radius of its curves, straighten and improve its lines, width and extent of depot grounds, slopes, and embankments, and extend its lines of sight, when such changes are approved by the railroad commissioners; a certificate of which changes, duly signed by such commissioners, shall be lodged in the town clerk's office, in the town or towns where such changes are made.

Certificates to be lodged.

When and how land may be taken by appraisal.

SECT. 502. If, in making such alterations, it shall be deemed necessary, in the opinion of the railroad commissioners, to take land to which such company has not obtained a title, and over which it owns no right of way, and said company cannot agree with the owner or owners thereof, in regard to the amount of damages to be paid therefor, such company shall pay therefor such damages as shall be estimated and determined by appraisers, to be appointed by the superior court in the county where such land is situated, or by some judge of said court in vacation, after first giving, to the owner or owners of such land, such notice of the time and place of hearing such application as said court or judge shall deem reasonable. Said appraisers, after being sworn, shall personally examine the land so proposed to be taken, and hear the parties in regard to the value thereof, at such time and place as the said appraisers may designate and appoint; and their appraisement, when made, shall be in writing, signed by such appraisers and returned by them to the clerk of the superior court for the county where

such land is situated, who shall record the same. The expenses so incurred shall be paid by such railroad company, or by such land owner or owners, or shall be equitably apportioned between them, as said appraisers shall direct; and the amount of damages so appraised shall be paid to such owner or owners, or deposited with the clerk of said court, for the benefit of such owner or owners, within sixty days after such appraisement is made; and until such money is so paid, or deposited, such company shall not use or prepare such land for the purposes aforesaid.

Damages to be paid or deposited before using the land.

SECT. 503. When any such railroad is in the possession of the trustees of its bondholders, or of an assignee, or of a trustee in insolvency, the persons so in possession shall have the same rights, powers and privileges as are conferred, in the two next preceding sections, upon railroad companies; and all expenses and damages incurred by such persons so in possession, in good faith, to improve the lines of the railroads so in their charge, shall be reimbursed to them from the earnings of such railroad, while they have the possession thereof.

Trustees or assignees of railroads have the same powers, &c. as the corporation.

SECT. 504. Before the railroad commissioners shall approve the laying out of any railroad, or the taking of any land for the purposes of said road, or any change or alteration of the same, they shall give reasonable notice to the owner of such land to attend and be heard; and the appraisers shall cause a like notice to be given to the owners of the land taken, or proposed to be taken; and if the owner of any such land resides without this state, any judge of the superior court may prescribe the notice which may be given to him.

1849.
Notice to be given to the owners of land before commissioners approve laying out railroad, or taking land.

SECT. 505. No railroad, or part of any railroad, shall be opened for public travel, unless the railroad company shall first obtain a certificate, signed by a majority of the railroad commissioners, that said road is in a suitable condition for the safe operation of engines and cars thereon.

1856.
Commissioners shall give a certificate before railroad shall be opened.

SECT. 506. Every person who shall, after said railroad is opened for use, ride, drive, or lead any horse, or other beast, upon the track of such road, except for the purpose of crossing the same, without the consent of the railroad company, or its agents, shall, for every such offense, forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and shall also

1849.
Penalty for riding or driving animals on railroad.

be liable for all damages thereby sustained by any person, to be recovered in an action on the case.

In addition, June 30th, 1866.

Footways upon
railroad bridges,
how authorized.

Whenever it shall be the opinion of the selectmen of any town or towns, or of the common council of any city in this state, that a footway upon the line of any railroad bridge or causeway within the limits of such town or city would be of public convenience, and the railroad company owning such bridge or causeway shall not consent thereto, such selectmen or common council may call out the railroad commissioners, who, after due notice to such railroad company, shall proceed to enquire into the facts, at the expense of such town or city. And if the railroad commissioners, shall, upon such hearing, find that a footway along such bridge or causeway would be of public convenience or accommodation, they shall authorize such town or towns, or city, to construct and maintain the same at their own expense, and to attach the same for support to such bridge or causeway; *provided*, that such footway shall be constructed entirely outside of the bridge or causeway to which it is attached, and shall be so constructed, used and maintained as not to interfere with the necessary and proper use of such bridge or causeway by such railroad company.

Railroad compa-
ny may establish
tolls, on passen-
gers and freight,
&c.

SECT. 507. Every railroad company may establish, for its sole benefit, a toll upon all passengers and property conveyed or transported on its railroad, at such rates as may be determined by the directors of the company, and may fix the time and departure of trains, and regulate the conveyance, and transportation, and weight of loads, and all other matter and things in relation to the use of such road, as the directors may determine; and such company shall carefully consult the safety, convenience and comfort of its passengers, and shall adopt such rules for the government of its superintendents, conductors, agents, and servants, regarding the reception, bestowment, transportation and delivery of passengers and luggage as shall be necessary for that purpose; and when two roads meet at the same terminus, or when they intersect each other, the railroad commissioners shall, at the request of the directors of either of said roads, pre-

scribe such regulations relative to the exchange and reception of passengers and luggage as they deem best, and the said railroad companies, their officers and agents, shall be governed thereby.*

SECT. 508. No railroad company, which has had a system of commutation fares in force for more than four years, shall abolish, alter, or modify the same, except for the regulation of the price charged for such commutation; and such price shall, in no case, be raised to an extent that shall alter the ratio, as it existed on the first day of July, 1865, between such commutation and the rates then charged for way fare, on the railroad of such company.

1865.
Railroad companies prohibited from abolishing or altering commutation, when.

In addition, July 19th, 1867.

That whoever fraudulently evades or attempts to evade the payment of any toll or fare lawfully established by a railroad corporation, either by giving a false answer to the collector of the toll or fare, or by traveling beyond the point to which he has paid the same, or by leaving the train, without having paid the toll or fare established for the distance traveled, or otherwise, shall be punished by fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for each offense. Whoever does not upon demand, first pay such toll or fare, shall not be entitled to be transported over any railroad. *Provided*, that conductors or employees of railroad companies shall not put a passenger off from trains between stations.

Penalty for fraudulently evading payment of toll or fare.

Proviso.

SECT. 509. Every railroad company may borrow money, at any rate of interest, not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and may secure the repayment of the same by its bonds, with or without its corporate seal, signed by its president, and countersigned by its treasurer, with or without coupons, or certificates of interest, due at the end of every six months, attached thereto; but before being issued, said bonds shall be registered in the office of the comptroller of public accounts, and a certificate thereof shall appear on the face of each bond; and the comptroller shall,

1840.
Corporation may borrow money, and issue bonds therefor.

* May establish one rate for those procuring tickets, and another for those paying on the train. Crocker v. N. L. & P. R. R. Co., 24 C. R. 249.

upon the application of the company, cancel any bonds, so by him registered, which may be brought to him for that purpose, and shall enter said act of canceling in his register; but no railroad company shall issue any bond of a less denomination than one hundred dollars, nor shall any such company have bonds outstanding, at any one time, to a greater amount than one third of the sum which its president and chief engineer shall certify, under oath, to the comptroller, has been actually expended upon its road; and any false swearing in this matter, shall render the offender liable to be punished for the crime of perjury; and the comptroller shall not permit the bonds of any railroad company, registered in his office, and uncanceled, to exceed the amount limited in this section.*

1850. 1857.
Railroad compa-
ny may sell its
bonds.

SECT. 510. Any railroad company may sell, or dispose of, its bonds, legally issued, at such times, and on such terms, as shall be authorized by its stockholders, at a legal meeting called for that purpose.

1849.
Railroad may be
mortgaged to se-
cure bonds.

SECT. 511. The company may, by a vote of the stockholders, at a meeting called for that purpose, secure said bonds by a mortgage of its railroad, and all its property, rights and franchises under its charter, or of any part thereof, by deed duly executed by its president, under the corporate seal, to the treasurer of the state, and his successors in office, in trust for the holders of said bonds, and recorded in the office of the secretary of this state.

1858.
Railroad compa-
ny to surrender
mortgaged prop-
erty to trustees,
&c., when.

SECT. 512. Whenever any railroad company shall have mortgaged or conveyed its railroad, or railroad property, or any part thereof, to any person, in trust, for the security of its bondholders, or other creditors, or for the security of any class of such bondholders or creditors, and shall have made default in the payment of principal or interest, due to such creditors, according to contract, any such creditor may prefer his petition to the superior court, in any county in which such railroad, or any part thereof, is located, setting forth such fact, and praying that the trustee, for the benefit of such bondholders or creditors, may be placed in the possession of such mortgaged property, for the benefit of such credit-

* Various points as to liability of R. R. Companies upon their bonds. Crosby v. N. L., W. & P. R. R. Co., 26 C. R. 121.

ors, and such petition shall be heard and determined at the first term of the court to which it is returnable, unless continued for reasonable cause; and if the allegations thereof are found true, such court shall order and decree that the said corporation, and the president and directors thereof, under a suitable penalty, shall surrender such mortgaged property to the trustee, for the benefit of such creditors.

SECT. 513. Whenever any such trustee shall have taken possession of any railroad, or railroad property, in pursuance of the provisions of the next preceding section, or in pursuance of any authority contained in the mortgage or deed of trust, he shall take charge of, and operate, such railroad, or railroad property, for the benefit of the creditors for whom such trust was created, and he shall not be personally liable for any cause or injury arising from the operation of such road, or while he may operate the same, except for his willful mismanagement, or for any contracts made by him as such trustee; but all such railroad property shall be liable, for the acts and proceedings of such trustee, in the execution of his trust, to the extent of the interest of the trustee of the bondholders, or creditors, for whose benefit such trustee may act; and any action or other proceeding, for the purpose of making the said property liable, shall be brought against such trustee, describing him as such.

Liability of trustee, in possession of railroad, &c., limited.

Trust estate liable for acts of trustee.

SECT. 514. The trustee, upon taking possession of such property, shall make an inventory of all the property which may have come into his possession, so far as the same shall be known to him, under oath, and shall lodge the same for record in the office of the secretary of this state; and if any other property shall, from time to time, be discovered by him, he shall make a like inventory, under oath, and lodge the same for record, as aforesaid.

Trustee to make an inventory, and where lodged.

SECT. 515. The trustee shall, from time to time, while operating such road, render his account quarterly, into the office of the secretary of this state, of all moneys received or disbursed by him, in the course of his agency; and he may proceed at his discretion, in the superior court, in any county in which such railroad, or any part thereof, is located, to foreclose the said railroad company, and all subsequent incumbrancers, for the use of the bondhold-

Trustee to render quarterly accounts to secretary of state.

May foreclose, for the bondholders.

ers, or other creditors for whom he acts; and such superior court may limit the time for the redemption of the mortgaged property, as in the ordinary proceedings for the foreclosure of real property.

Superior court may remove trustee for cause, and appoint another.

SECT. 516. If such trustee shall neglect his duties, or unnecessarily delay to perform the same, any creditor, represented by such trustee, may apply to any superior court aforesaid, for the removal of such trustee, which application shall be heard at the first term of said court; and upon such facts being found true, such court may remove the trustee from his office, and appoint another in his stead, and at its discretion may, upon the application of any such bondholder or creditor, remove a trustee, and fill the vacancy.

Proceedings of trustees for prior incumbrancers, not to be affected.

SECT. 517. Nothing in the five next preceding sections of this act shall affect any mortgage, trust, or lien upon the property foreclosed, which was created prior to the mortgage, trust, or lien, under which the said trustee may act; but the trustee for all such prior incumbrancers may proceed, by foreclosure or otherwise, notwithstanding any act or proceeding by subsequent incumbrancers, or their trustees.

Expenses of road damages, compensation of trustee, &c., to be deducted from earnings.

SECT. 518. The expenses of operating such railroad, or other property, including repairs and all other reasonable expenses of the trustee, and any damages incurred for any injury sustained while in the execution of said trust, and all claims secured by any prior mortgages or incumbrances, which shall have become due and payable before or during the time he is executing his trust, and also a reasonable compensation to be allowed to the trustee, by the superior court, shall be first deducted from the earnings of the road, before any part of such earnings shall be paid to the bondholders, or other creditors.

1859. 1864.
Railroad companies to afford mutual facilities &c. for passengers.

SECT. 519. Every railroad company shall run its trains each way, for passengers, at such times and in such manner as to afford reasonable facilities for receiving passengers from, and delivering them to, the other railroads in this state, connected therewith; and whenever the business connections of the railroad of any railroad company, with the railroad of any other company, are not convenient and reasonable for the accommodation of passengers over said road, said company shall make such

connections as the public travel and business may require.

SECT. 520. Any person who shall be aggrieved by the neglect or refusal of any railroad company to make such connections, as the public travel and business may require, in the manner provided in the preceding section, may prefer a petition to any judge of the superior court, who is not a resident of the county in which the grievance complained of exists, which petition shall be served upon the respondents at least twelve days before the same is made returnable; and said judge shall hear the parties, if they shall appear, and, if in his judgment a necessity exists therefor, shall appoint a committee to inquire into the allegations of the petition, who, after such reasonable notice to the respondents to appear and answer before such committee, as said judge shall order, shall proceed to a hearing on such petition, and shall report the facts found by them to said judge; and, if the committee shall find the allegations in the petition to be true, such judge shall order that such company, or companies, shall make such connection, on penalty of not less than fifty dollars for each day that such company, or companies, shall neglect or refuse to obey such order.

1864.
Party aggrieved by neglect of railroad company to make connection, may petition a judge of the superior court.

Judge shall appoint a committee to make inquiry.

SECT. 521. Whenever any such order shall be made, the respondent or respondents shall pay the costs of the application, which shall be taxed by the judge who shall make such order, but if the judge shall refuse to make such order, the petitioner shall pay such costs.

Costs of petition how paid.

SECT. 522. Nothing in the three preceding sections of this act shall be construed to authorize the merger of any railroad companies, or to authorize any railroad company to lease its road to any other such company.

What shall not be a merger.

SECT. 523. When the railroad of any company, being a trunk road, shall, at or near the same place, connect with or be intersected by two or more other railroads, which are competing lines for the business to or from such trunk railroad, equal facilities, including price and rates, shall be afforded by the company operating said trunk road, to each of said competing roads, and to the managers, officers, servants, agents thereof, in the interchange of cars, and transportation of freight, as well as in

1859.
Trunk roads to afford equal facilities, in exchanges of passengers &c., to competing roads which intersect their line.

ticketing of passengers, and checking of baggage.

Railroad commissioners, on complaint, &c., to prescribe regulations for securing reasonable facilities, &c.

SECT. 524. If any such competing railroad company shall, at any time, deem itself aggrieved in reference to such facilities, the managers of such aggrieved company may complain to any judge of the superior court residing in any county in which any part of said trunk road shall be located, therein stating the grounds or causes of complaint; and thereupon said complaint having been duly served on the company or companies complained of, pursuant to the order of said judge, shall be heard by the railroad commissioners, at such time and place as said judge shall order and direct; and said commissioners, having examined into the alleged grievances, shall prescribe such regulations as will, in their judgment, secure reasonable facilities for the accommodation of the business of each of said railroads, so connecting with each other, pursuant to the provisions of this act, and said commissioners shall also fix the terms and conditions on which such facilities shall be afforded by or to each of said railroad companies; and the doings of said commissioners, when returned to and approved by said judge, shall be binding upon the parties; and the superior court, in either of the counties aforesaid, shall have power to compel the performance thereof, by attachment, mandamus, or otherwise, and the expenses of the proceedings shall be paid by said parties, as shall be determined on by said court.

1856. 1859.
If good cause exist, the commissioners may order connections to be made, &c.

SECT. 525. Whenever it shall appear to the railroad commissioners, by the written complaint of the president, or a majority of the directors, of any railroad company in this state, or of a majority of the selectmen of any town, through which any railroad passes, that the business connections of any other railroad, connected with such railroad, are not convenient and reasonable for the accommodation of the inhabitants on the line of such road, said commissioners shall forthwith cause a notice, as is provided in the four hundred and sixty-ninth section of this act, to be given to such railroad company, and all other parties interested, specifying the time and place of hearing such complaint, by said commissioners, and, on such hearing, if good and sufficient cause exist, they shall give

such relief and make such regulations in relation thereto, as, in their judgment, will be for the best interest of all parties concerned; and any railroad company, refusing or neglecting to comply with such regulations, shall forfeit to the treasurer of the state the sum of twenty-five dollars for each day of such refusal or neglect.

SECT. 526. Every railroad company, which shall run cars for the conveyance of passengers, shall from the first day of May until the first day of November, annually, while conveying passengers, carry on each passenger car a suitable quantity and quality of good drinking water, or shall cause the same to be carried through such car, at least once in each sixty minutes, during the time said car shall be running over its road, with passengers, on board, for the free use of the passengers in such car, and shall furnish suitable and convenient appurtenances for carrying said water, with a clean glass tumbler for using the same; and any railroad company, refusing or neglecting to comply with the requirements of this section, shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered in an action on this statute, by any person who shall sue therefor, and prosecute his suit to effect.

1864.
Railroad companies to furnish drinking water for passengers.

Penalty for neglect.

In addition, July 26th, 1867.

SECT. 1. That each railroad company owning or operating any line of railroad in this state, shall, on or before the first day of September next, provide and thereafter maintain at each passenger station upon their respective railroads, suitable water closets for the accommodation of passengers, and for each neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of this act, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, one half to him who shall sue therefor and prosecute his suit to effect, and the other half to the treasury of this state.

Railroad companies to maintain water closets at each passenger station.

Penalty for neglect.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of the railroad commissioners to see that the provisions of this act are enforced.

Duty of railroad commissioners in the matter.

In addition June 30th, 1866.

SECT. 1. It shall be the duty of the railroad companies of this state to cause to be placed in a conspicuous manner, upon the outside of each

Cards designating trains and directions to be placed on cars.

passenger car of each of their passenger trains which leaves any station at the termini of their own roads or any other road, a legible card or cards, not less than three feet in length, with large letters, designating way trains from express trains, and the direction in which the trains are to move.

Penalty for neglect.

SECT. 2. Any railroad company neglecting to comply with the provisions of the preceding section after the first day of August, 1866, shall be liable to pay a penalty of ten dollars for each and every day of such neglect.

Proviso.

SECT. 3. The railroad commissioners are hereby authorized to release any railroad company from compliance with the provisions of this act, whenever, in their opinion, the convenience of the public does not require it.

1856.
Certain employees of railroad companies to wear badges.

SECT. 527. All the conductors, brakemen, and baggage-men, employed upon the passenger trains of any railroad company in this state, shall wear, when on duty, in a conspicuous place, a badge or mark, denoting their respective duties, and the company by whom they are employed.

1848.
Checks to be given for baggage, &c.

SECT. 528. Whenever any passenger shall be separated from his baggage, by the regulation of any railroad company, said company shall give to such passenger a receipt, or check, for his baggage, at the time of receiving it, unless such passenger shall waive the right to such receipt, or check; and every company which shall not give such receipt, or check, as aforesaid, shall pay to the person, whose baggage is so received, the sum of ten dollars, which may be recovered in an action of debt.*

In addition, July 11th, 1867.

Railroad companies to receipt for freight.

Whenever any person shall deliver to any railroad company, any goods, wares, merchandise, or other commodity for transportation, such company shall give to the owner or shipper thereof, a receipt for the same, describing the goods, wares, merchandise or commodity so received for transportation, and every company which shall refuse to give a receipt as herein provided, shall pay to the person

* As to nature of check, and liability of railroad companies for baggage, *Hickox v. Nantuck R. R. Co.*, 31 C. R. 231.

entitled to the same, the sum of fifty dollars, which may be recovered in an action of debt.

SECT. 529. No minor shall climb, jump, step, or stand upon, or cling to, or in any way attach himself to, any engine or car, either stationary or in motion, upon any part of the track of any railroad, unless in so doing he shall be acting in compliance with, and by permission of, the lawful rules and regulations of the company then owning or managing said railroad.

1865.
Minors prohibited from climbing, &c., upon cars.

SECT. 530. Whenever any station agent, freight agent, or other officer or agent of any railroad company, employed to transact, at or near any railroad station, any part of the business of said company, shall know, or have immediate and reliable information, that at, or near, said station, any person has violated either of the provisions of the preceding section, and has thereby endangered himself, or caused reasonable alarm to others, said officer or agent shall, without unnecessary delay, make complaint of said offense, against such person, to a grand juror of the town in which said offense shall have been committed, or to some other officer in said town, having authority to prosecute for said offense; and thereupon said grand juror or other prosecuting officer shall forthwith prosecute said offender for said offense.

Agent of railroad companies to make complaint.

SECT. 531. Every parent, or other person having legal control of any child, shall use, at all times, the utmost reasonable care and diligence to prevent said child from unnecessarily loitering or lingering at, or near, any railroad station or railroad track, and to prevent said child at all times from being, unnecessarily, at, or near, any such station or track at all, except while under the immediate care of some adult person.

Parents shall prevent children from loitering at railroad station or track.

SECT. 532. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of the three preceding sections, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in a common jail for a period not exceeding thirty days, or by such fine and imprisonment both.

Violation of three preceding sections, how punished.

SECT. 533. The railroad commissioners shall, without unnecessary delay, cause printed copies of the four preceding sections of this act to be posted in conspicuous places at all railroad stations in this

Commissioners to post copies.

state, and shall cause such copies to be at all times kept so posted at said stations.

In addition, July 27th, 1867.

Climbing &c., on railroad cars or engines, or occupying depot grounds contrary to lawful regulations of the company, prohibited.

SEC. 1. No person shall climb, jump, step or stand upon, or cling to, or in any way attach himself to any engine or car, either stationary or in motion, upon any part of the track of any railroad, or occupy the platform or any part of the depot grounds thereof, unless in so doing he shall be acting in compliance with and by permission of the lawful rules and regulations of the company owning or managing said railroad.

Minors to be restrained from loitering near railroad stations or tracks.

SEC. 2. Every parent or other person having legal control of any minor, shall use, at all times, the utmost reasonable care and diligence to prevent said minor from unnecessary loitering or lingering at, or near, any railroad station, or railroad track, and to prevent said minor at all times from being unnecessarily at, or near, any such station or track at all, except while under the immediate care of some adult person.

Penalty.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to be proceeded against in the same manner, and shall be subject to the same punishment, as is provided in the General Statutes, title VII, chapter VII, sections five hundred thirty and five hundred thirty-two of an act concerning Communities and Corporations.

Repeal.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

1851.
Locomotives to be provided with bell and whistle.

SECT. 534. Every locomotive engine, used upon any railroad in this state, shall be supplied with a bell of at least thirty-five pounds weight, and with a suitable steam whistle, which said bell and whistle shall be so attached to such engine, as to be conveniently accessible to the person running or controlling the motions of such engine, for the purpose of sounding the same; and if any railroad company shall permit any such engine to be run upon its road, or any road operated by it, without such whistle and bell so attached thereto, in good order for use, and conveniently accessible as aforesaid, such company shall forfeit to the treasurer of

this state the sum of one hundred dollars for each day that such engine shall be so run upon such road, or any part thereof, to be recovered by an action of debt in the name of such treasurer.

Penalty for neglect.

SECT. 535. Every person, running or controlling the motions of any locomotive engine upon any railroad in this state, shall commence sounding the bell or steam whistle attached to such engine, whenever such engine shall be in motion and approaching, and within eighty rods of, the place where said railroad crosses any turnpike, highway, or street, upon the same level with such railroad, and shall keep such bell or whistle occasionally sounding, until such engine has crossed such turnpike, highway or street; and the railroad company in whose employment such person so running or controlling the motion of such engine may be, shall pay all damages which may accrue to any person in consequence of the omission of such person, so running or controlling the motions of such engine, to comply with the provisions of this section; and if any person shall be deprived of life in consequence of such omission, such railroad company shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars to the widow of such person, if there be such widow, and if there be no widow, to the children of such person, and if there be neither widow or children, then to the nearest relatives of such person, to be recovered by an action of debt on this statute.

Engineers to sound bell or whistle when crossing highways, &c.

Liability of corporation

Forfeiture in case of death occurring by neglect or omission of engineer.

SECT. 536. Every person, running or controlling the motions of any locomotive engine, on any railroad in this state, who shall violate the provisions of the next preceding section of this act, shall forfeit, for every such violation, the sum of twenty-five dollars to the treasurer of the town in which the offense is committed; and any railroad company that shall, knowingly, employ any engineer, who has been twice convicted of violating the provisions of said section, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt on this statute, or upon complaint or information brought by an informing officer of such town.

Penalty for violation by engineers, &c.

SECT. 537. No railroad company shall permit any person to run or drive any locomotive engine over or upon any railroad belonging to, or in possession of and operated by, such company, unless

Engineers to receive printed copies of this act, and be sworn to comply with its provision.

Penalty for railroad companies violating these provisions.

such person shall have first received a printed copy of this and the three next preceding sections of this act, and shall have been sworn before some justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, to a faithful compliance with the provisions thereof; and any railroad company, which shall violate the provisions of this section, shall forfeit to the treasurer of this state the sum of fifty dollars, for each day that such person shall be so permitted to run or drive any locomotive engine as aforesaid, to be recovered by an action of debt, in the name of such treasurer.

In addition, June 22nd, 1866.

Railroad cars to be provided with connecting aprons.

SECT. 1. That every railroad company conveying passengers, in this state, shall provide their passenger, baggage, mail and express cars with a proper and suitable connecting apron, of the full width of the track, attached to the platform of their cars, so as to enable persons to pass from car to car with safety.

Connecting aprons, how made.

SECT. 2. The connecting aprons shall be of a material and pattern that shall meet the approval of the general railroad commissioners.

Penalty.

SECT. 2. Any railroad company not complying with the provisions of this act on or before the first day of September, 1866, shall forfeit to the treasurer of this state one hundred dollars for each and every day of such neglect, said penalty to be recovered in an action upon this statute.

Exception.

SECT. 4. Nothing herein contained shall require any railroad company to provide an apron between the platform of any freight or baggage car and the platform of a passenger car attached to a freight train.

In addition, June 6th, 1867.

Use of the "Expansion Safety Bridge" to be deemed a compliance with the Act of 1866.

SECT. 1. That every railroad company in this state which has heretofore placed upon its cars, and continue to keep the same on with the approbation of the railroad commissioners, the device or mechanism known as the "Expansion Safety Bridge," or any other similar device, shall be deemed to have complied with the Act entitled "An Act in

addition to an Act concerning Railroads," passed at the May Session, A. D. 1866, and approved June twenty-second, A. D. 1866, and shall not be liable to any of the penalties in said act provided.

SECT. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. Repeal.

SECT. 538. All passenger trains, run upon any railroad in this state, which crosses any stream or harbor by a drawbridge, or which intersects and crosses, or is intersected and crossed by any other railroad, shall be brought to a full stop, at a distance not less than two hundred feet, nor more than one thousand feet, from the draw in every such bridge, and the point of intersection and crossing of such road, and in plain sight of the same, before such draw or crossing is passed, or attempted to be passed, by any such train; but the railroad commissioners may authorize the passing of any draw or any railroad crossing, without stopping as aforesaid, by a writing, signed by a majority of them, whenever, in their opinion, the same can be done consistently with the public safety. 1853.
Passenger trains to stop before passing draw bridge or railroad crossing.

Commissioners may authorize passing without stopping.

SECT. 539. Every engine-man running such train, who shall violate the provisions of the next preceding section, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in a common jail for a term not exceeding three months; and the president and directors of any railroad company, who shall knowingly permit any passenger train upon their road, to be run over any such draw or crossing, without first making the stop prescribed in the next preceding section, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered of them by an action of debt upon this statute, one half to him who shall prosecute to effect, and the other half to the treasury of the state; and personal service of the writ in said action, upon any one or more of them, who may be residents of, or found within, this state, shall be sufficient service to bring all of them to trial. Penalty for violation.

SECT. 540. All railroad trains, which are obliged to come to a full stop before crossing any drawbridge, shall, whenever the railroad commissioners shall so order, be brought to such full stop at the regular station, nearest to such drawbridge, for a sufficient length of time to accommodate 1865.
Passenger trains to stop at nearest regular station to a drawbridge

passengers who may desire to enter or leave said trains at such station, if said station is in full view of said drawbridge, and not more than one hundred and twenty rods therefrom.

1853. 1856.
Not to permit a
train to run over
switch, &c., un-
less there be a
switchman at
junction, &c.

SECT. 541. No railroad company shall run, or permit any passenger train to be run, over any switch, at any railroad junction of two or more different roads, or at any station where such train does not regularly stop, or is not then to be stopped, unless there be, at the time when such train shall arrive near any such switch, a switchman standing at such junction switch, or the station switch so first approached, with a white flag by day or a light in the night, to indicate that such switches are in a proper position for the passage of such train, or unless, in the absence of such switchmen, said train shall be first brought to a full stop, at a distance of not less than two hundred feet, nor more than seven hundred feet therefrom; and every engine-man, who shall run a train over any such switch contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in a common jail for a term not exceeding sixty days, or by such fine and imprisonment both; and the president and directors of any railroad company, who shall knowingly suffer and permit such train to be run over any such switch, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt, on this statute, one-half to him who shall prosecute to effect, and the other half to the treasury of the state; and the service of the writ, in the manner prescribed in the five hundred and thirty-ninth section of this act, shall be sufficient service to enable the plaintiff to maintain said action against all of them; but the railroad commissioners may dispense with such switchmen, at such places on any railroad where, in the opinion of such commissioners, other equally safe signals and protections are provided.

Penalty for vio-
lation by engine-
man.

Penalty for vio-
lation by presi-
dent and direc-
tors.

1853. 1854.
Number of brake-
men on train.

SECT. 542. Upon every train run, or intended to be run, upon any railroad in this state, at a greater average speed than thirty miles an hour, between stations, and consisting of more than two passenger cars, one brakeman shall be placed and kept at the brake of each car connected with such

train; and if any such train shall be run upon any road in this state, without a brakeman, provided and stationed at the brake of each car, as aforesaid, the company owning or running such road, shall forfeit, for each offense, the sum of one hundred dollars, one-half to him who shall prosecute to effect, and the other half to the treasury of the state, to be recovered in an action of debt on this statute; but whenever the double-action brake is used on any such train, such corporation shall be required to place, and keep, but one brakeman at and to every two cars connected with such train.

Penalty for violation.

SECT. 543. If, in consequence of the intoxication, or any gross or willful misconduct, or negligence on the part of any conductor, engineer, or of the switch, bridge, or brake tender, or signal man, or any other servants, of such corporation, any loss of life, or the breaking of a limb, shall be caused, such servant or servants shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term not exceeding ten years.

1853.

Loss of life, &c., ensuing from intoxication, &c. of servant of corporation, felony.

SECT. 544. If the life of any person, being a passenger, or crossing upon a public highway in the exercise of reasonable care, shall be lost by reason of the negligence or carelessness of any railroad company in this state, or by the unfitness, or negligence, or carelessness, of its servants or agents, such railroad company shall be liable to pay damages, not exceeding five thousand dollars, nor less than one thousand dollars, to the use of the executor or administrator of the deceased person, to be recovered by such executor, or administrator, in an action on the case upon this statute, for the benefit of the husband, or widow and heirs of the deceased person, one moiety thereof to go to the husband, or widow, and the other to the children of the deceased, but, if there shall be no children, the whole shall go to the husband or widow, and if there is no husband or widow, to the heirs, according to the law regulating the distribution of intestate personal estate. Every action brought upon this section, and every action brought against any railroad company for injuries received, shall take precedence of all other civil cases, in any court in this state; but no such action shall be tried before the second term of the court

Damages for loss of life from negligence of company, &c.

Actions against railroad companies, when to take precedence.

before which it may be pending, and may be further continued by such court for cause.*

Corporation to
give notice to
commissioners of
accidents, &c.

SECT. 545. Every railroad company shall within twenty-four hours after the occurrence of any accident, attended with serious personal injury, give notice of the same to the railroad commissioners, in writing, who, upon receiving such notice, or upon public rumor of such accident, may repair, or dispatch one of their board, to the scene of said accident, and inquire into the facts and circumstances thereof; and any such company, neglecting or willfully omitting to give the notice aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for every day that such neglect or omission shall continue; and the commissioners shall, without charge, furnish any person injured, or the friends of any person killed, any information they may have acquired in relation to any disaster, and the names of the persons from whom the same was obtained, or by whom the same may be proved.

1865.
Time within
which certain
suits to be
brought, limited.

SECT. 546. All suits or prosecutions, for any violation of the provisions of the four hundred and seventieth, four hundred and seventy-second, five hundred and thirty-eighth, five hundred and thirty-ninth, five hundred and forty-first, five hundred and forty-second, five hundred and forty-third, five hundred and forty-fourth, and five hundred and forty-fifth sections of this act, shall be commenced within one year after the cause of action shall have arisen.

In addition, July, 19th, 1867.

Limitation of ac-
tion for damages
for loss of life
from negligence
of railroad com-
panies.

SECT. 1. No suit shall be hereafter brought or maintained under or upon the five hundred and forty-fourth section of the act to which this act is in addition, unless the same shall be commenced within eighteen months from and after the death of the person whose life has been or may be hereafter destroyed in the manner described in said section. *Provided, however,* that in all cases where death has resulted from any of the causes mentioned in said section and the remedy therefor is not barred by the statute of limita-

Proviso.

* Insurance Company cannot recover of railroad company for money paid for loss of life caused by negligence. Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. N. Y. & N. H. Railroad Co., 25 O. R. 265.

tions, suits may be brought under said section to recover the damages mentioned in said section at any time within six months from and after the time this act goes into operation, although more than eighteen months may have elapsed since the time of such death.

SECT. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. Repeal.

SECT. 3. This act shall not affect any suit now pending. Not to affect pending suits.

In addition, July 27th, 1867.

SECT. 1. The governor of this state is hereby authorized and empowered, upon the application of any railroad or steamboat company located in this state, to appoint, from time to time, as he may deem necessary, one or more persons who may be designated by such company, to act as policeman upon the premises, cars or vessels of such company; and he shall issue to every person so appointed, a commission to act as such policeman. Railroad and steamboat police.

SECT. 2. Every policeman so appointed shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the oath contained in the tenth article of the constitution, which oath, so subscribed, with a copy of his commission, he shall file with the secretary of state, and a certificate that the same has been so filed, shall be lodged by the said secretary with the clerk of each county within which it is intended that the said policeman shall act; and it shall be lawful for such policemen, and it shall be their duty, to arrest without previous complaint or warrant, all such persons as are guilty of drunkenness, profane swearing, Sabbath-breaking, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, tumultuous and offensive carriage, breaches of the peace, assaults and other offenses, when such offenses, shall be committed upon the premises, cars or vessels of the railroad or steamboat company for which such policeman shall have been appointed respectively; and such offenders shall be taken in the act or on speedy information of others; and it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace in the county in which such offense may be committed, to proceed to trial and to render judgment without previous complaint and warrant upon persons so Policeman to take oath.

Their duty.

Offenders, where and how tried.

arrested, in the same manner as if they had been arrested upon process issued by such justice; *provided*, that in all cases where exclusive jurisdiction of the offenses aforesaid is by law vested in police courts, when committed within certain limits, the said police courts shall continue to have such exclusive jurisdiction within said limits, and may exercise the same in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for justices of the peace; and appeals shall be allowed in trials for said offenses in the same manner, and to the same extent as is now, or may be hereafter provided by law in such trials; *and provided further*, that no person arrested as aforesaid shall be taken for trial out of the town where the offense is committed, unless the offense is committed upon railroad cars propelled by steam, or steamboats when in motion.

Badge of policemen.

SECT. 3. Every such policeman shall, at all times when on duty, wear in plain view, a metallic shield, with the words "Railway Police," or "Steamboat Police," as the case may be, and the name of the company for which he is appointed inscribed thereon. The compensation of such policeman shall be paid by the companies for which they may be appointed respectively.

Their compensation.

How discharged from office.

SECT. 4. Whenever any such company shall no longer require the services of any policeman appointed as aforesaid, they shall file a notice to that effect with the secretary of state and the clerks of the several counties in whose offices the certificates hereinbefore provided for were originally filed, and thereupon the authority of such policeman shall cease.

A.

RETURN OF THE

RAILROAD.

- 1 Capital stock,
- 2 Increase of capital since last report,
- 3 Capital paid in, per last report,
- 4 Capital paid in, since last report,
- 5 Total amount of capital stock paid in,
- 6 Funded debt, per last report,
- 7 Funded debt, paid since last report,
- 8 Funded debt, increase of, since last report,
- 9 Total present amount of funded debt,
- 10 Floating debt, per last report,
- 11 Floating debt, paid since last report,
- 12 Floating debt, increase of, since last report,
- 13 Total present amount of floating debt,
- 14 Total present amount of funded and floating debt,
- 15 Average rate of interest per annum, paid during the year,

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS.

- 1 For graduation and masonry, per last report,
- 2 For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,
- 3 Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,
- 4 For wooden bridges, per last report,
- 5 For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,
- 6 Total amount expended for wooden bridges,
- 7 Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any,)
- 8 For superstructure, including iron, per last report,
- 9 For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,
- 10 Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,
- 11 For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last report,
- 12 For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,
- 13 Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures,
- 14 For land, land damages, and fences, per last report,
- 15 For land, land damages, and fences, paid during the past year,
- 16 Total amount expended for land, land damages, and fences,
- 17 For locomotives, per last report,
- 18 For locomotives, paid during the past year,
- 19 Total amount expended for locomotives,
- 20 For passenger and baggage cars, per last report,
- 21 For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,
- 22 Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,

- 23 For merchandise cars, per last report,
- 24 For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,
- 25 Total amount expended for merchandise cars,
- 26 For engineering, per last report,
- 27 For engineering, paid during the past year,
- 28 Total amount expended for engineering,
- 29 For agencies, and other expenses, per last report,
- 30 For agencies, and other expenses, paid during the past year,
- 31 Total amount expended for agencies, and other expenses,
- 32 Total cost of road and equipments,

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

- 1 Length of road,
- 2 Length of single main track,
- 3 Length of double main track,
- 4 Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,
- 5 Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,
- 6 Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,
- 7 Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,
- 8 Specify the different weights, per yard,
- 9 Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,
- 10 Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,
- 11 Total rise and fall in main road,
- 12 Total rise and fall in branch roads,
- 13 Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve in main road,
- 14 Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve in branch roads,
- 15 Total degrees of curvature in main road,
- 16 Total degrees of curvature in branch roads,
- 17 Total length of straight line in main road,
- 18 Total length of straight line in branches,
- 19 Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,
- 20 Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,
- 21 Aggregate length of iron bridges,
- 22 Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,
- 23 Number of public ways crossed at grade,
- 24 Number of railroads crossed at grade,
- 25 Remarks,
- 26 Way stations for express trains,*
- 27 Way stations for accommodation trains,
- 28 Flag stations,
- 29 Whole number of way stations,
- 30 Whole number of flag stations,

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

- 1 Miles run by passenger trains,
- 2 Miles run by freight trains,
- 3 Miles run by other trains,
- 4 Total miles run,
- 5 Number of passengers carried in cars,
- 6 Number of passengers carried one mile,
- 7 Number of tons of merchandise carried in cars,
- 8 Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,
- 9 Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,
- 10 Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,
- 11 Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,
- 12 Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,
- 13 Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,
- 14 Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,
- 15 Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,
- 16 Estimated weight, in tons, of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,
- 17 Estimated weight, in tons, of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

- 1 For repairs of road, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges, and renewals of iron,
- 2 Repair of wooden bridges,
- 3 For renewals of iron, including laying down,
- 4 For wages of switchmen, average per month,
- 5 For wages of gate-keeper, average per month,
- 6 For wages of signal-men, average per month,
- 7 For wages of watchmen, average per month,
- 8 Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,
- 9 For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam power used,)
- 10 For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switch-men, tool-houses,
- 11 Total for maintenance of way,
- 12 Loss and damage of goods and baggage,
- 13 Damages for injuries to persons,
- 14 Damages to property including, damages by fire,
- 15 Damages for cattle killed on road.

} Total,

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

- 1 For repairs of locomotives,
- 2 For new locomotives to cover depreciation,
- 3 For repairs of passenger cars,
- 4 For new passenger cars to cover depreciation,
- 5 For repairs on merchandise cars,
- 6 For new merchandise cars to cover depreciation,
- 7 For repairs of gravel and other cars,
- 8 Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,
- 9 Number of engines,
- 10 Number of passenger cars,
- 11 Number of baggage cars,
- 12 Number of merchandise cars,
- 13 Number of gravel cars,

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 1 List of accidents to persons,
- 2 List of accidents to cattle, and amount paid for each,
- 3 For fuel used by engines during the year, viz:
- 4 Wood,
- 5 Coal,
- 6 For oil used by cars and engines,
- 7 For waste and other materials for cleaning,
- 8 For salaries, wages, and incidental expenses chargeable to passenger department,
- 9 For salaries, wages, and incidental expenses chargeable to freight department,
- 10 For gratuities and damages,
- 11 For taxes and insurance,
- 12 For ferries,
- 13 For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture,
- 14 For interest,
- 15 For amount paid other companies, in tolls, for passengers and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company,
- 16 For amount paid other companies for the use of their roads, specifying each company,
- 17 For salaries of president, treasurer, superintendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above officers, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,
- 18 Total expenditures for working the road,
- 19 List of accidents to operatives and employees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured,

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

- 1 FOR PASSENGERS:
 - 1 On main road, including branches owned by company,
 - 2 To and from other roads, specifying what,
- 2 FOR FREIGHT:
 - 1 On main road and branches owned by company,
 - 2 To and from connecting roads,
- 3 U. S. Mails,
- 4 Rents,
- 5 Total income
- 6 Net earnings, after deducting expenses.

DIVIDENDS.

- 1 per ct. total,
- 2 Surplus not divided,
- 3 Surplus last year,
- 4 Total surplus,

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ.

- 1 Roads and bridges,
- 2 Buildings,
- 3 Engines and cars.

AN ACT CONCERNING CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

SECT. 85. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously impair, injury, or destroy any engine, carriage, or car, belonging to any railroad company, or who shall willfully and maliciously displace any switch upon any railroad, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in a common jail not exceeding one year, or by such fine and imprisonment both.

Injuring railroad engines, &c.

SECT. 192. Every president, director, secretary, treasurer, bookkeeper, conductor, clerk, or agent of any railroad company incorporated by authority

1853.
Embezzlement of funds of railroad company, and making false entries.

of this state, who, while in the employment of such railroad company, shall take, purloin, secrete, or in any way appropriate to his use, or to the use of others, any of the moneys, coins, bills, notes, credits, or other choses in action, belonging to, or deposited with such railroad company, with intent to defraud and prejudice any person or persons, or body politic or corporate, or who shall falsely make any entries of moneys, coins, bills, notes, credits, or other choses in action in or upon any of the books of such railroad company, with intent to defraud and prejudice any person or body politic or corporate, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut state prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than ten years.

In addition, June 30th, 1866.

Nuisances on
railroad tracks
or in depots pro-
hibited.

SECT. 1. No person shall cast, empty, or discharge, or cause, suffer, or permit to be cast, emptied, or discharged, upon or into that part of any railroad or railroad depot situated within the limits of any incorporated city in this state, any filth or rubbish, any foul or offensive wash or water, or the contents of any privy, vault, cesspool, or sewer.

Penalty.

SECT. 2. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall for each violation be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, one-half to go to the person furnishing to the proper officer information that leads to a conviction; *provided*, that no person who now empties or discharges any sewer into or upon any such railroad or depot, by virtue of a permission so to do from the proper authorities of the city wherein the same is done, shall for that cause be liable to said penalty until the expiration of three months after the passage of this act.

Proviso.

AN ACT FOR THE REGULATION OF CIVIL ACTIONS.

1857.
Owner of railroad
bond may sue in
his own name.

SECT. 63. The bona fide owner and holder of a railroad bond may bring any proper action, in his own name, for the recovery of whatever may be due thereon.

1840.
What prima facie
evidence of in-
jury by fire on
railroad.

SECT. 169. In all actions against any person, or against any incorporated company, for the recovery of damages on account of any injury to any pro-

perty, whether real or personal, occasioned by fire communicated by any locomotive engine while upon or passing along any railroad in this state, the fact that such fire was so communicated, shall be full prima facie evidence, to charge with negligence the person, or corporation, who shall, at the time of such injury by fire, be in the use and occupation of such railroad, either as owner, lessee or mortgagee, and also those who shall, at such time, have the care and management of such engine, unless such person or corporation shall show that no negligence was, at such time, justly chargeable to them or to those in their employment.

SECT. 247. The levy of execution on the equitable right or interest which any railroad corporation may have in the whole, or any part of the real estate, right of way, or road bed, of any other railroad corporation, together with the income, rents, and profits which may be due or coming due thereon, shall be by leaving a true and attested copy thereof, with the treasurer, secretary or clerk of said last named railroad corporation, with an attested certificate by the officer making such levy, that he levies upon and takes such right or interest to satisfy such execution; and thereupon such officer shall post the same upon some sign post in the town where such last named railroad corporation has its office or principal place of business in this State, and, as in cases of personal property, shall, at vendue, sell the same, together with such income, rents, and profits, or so much of them as shall be sufficient to satisfy said execution; and such officer shall thereupon give to the purchaser an instrument in writing, conveying to him such right and interest, and shall also leave with such treasurer, secretary or clerk, a true and attested copy of such execution and of his return thereon; and the purchaser shall thereupon become entitled to said right and interest, and to all rents, profits and income thereon as such debtor was entitled to.

1856.
Levy of execution
on property of
railroad com-
pany, how made.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SECT. 12. No petition for the incorporation of a railroad company, or horse railroad company, shall be heard by the general assembly, unless public notice shall have been given, by advertisement, in some newspaper published in the county where

1849. 1865.
Notice of petition
for incorporation
of railroad com-
pany and horse
railroad compa-
ny to be adver-
tised.

such railroad, or horse railroad, or some part thereof, is proposed to be located, or, if there be no newspaper published in such county, then in a newspaper published in an adjoining county, at least three weeks before the first day of the session in which such hearing is to be had, designating the intended route of such railroad, and the street, or streets, highway, or highways, and other intended route of such horse railroad, with such certainty as to give reasonable notice to all persons interested therein, that their rights may be affected by the granting of said petition, and that they may have an opportunity to appear and object thereto; nor, unless the petition for such railroad, other than a horse railroad, is accompanied and supported by the report of a skillful engineer, founded on actual examination of the route, and by other proper evidence, showing the character of the soil, the manner in which it is proposed to construct such railroad, the general profile of the surface of the country through which it is proposed to be made, the feasibility of the route, and an estimate of the probable expense of constructing the same.

To be accompanied by report of engineer.

Railroads to be confined to the limits notified.

SECT. 13. Every act of incorporation of a railroad company shall confine the road within the limits indicated by the notice required in the preceding section, shall specify the several towns, and, in case of a horse railroad, the street, or streets, highway, or highways, through which the same may pass, and shall otherwise designate the route on which the respective roads may be authorized to be made, with as much certainty as the nature of the case will admit.

1844.
Notice of petitions for incorporation of canal companies, and for alteration of canal and railroad companies, to be published.

SECT. 14. No petition for the incorporation of a canal company, or for an alteration in the charter of any such company, or of any railroad company, shall be heard by the general assembly, unless public notice thereof shall have been given, by advertisement, setting forth the route, as near as may be, of such proposed canal, or the proposed alteration of such charter, in some newspaper, published in the county where such railroad, or canal, or some part thereof, is located, or where such canal, or some part thereof, is proposed to be located, or, if there be no newspaper published in such county, then in a newspaper published in an adjoining county, at least three weeks before the first day of the session in which such hearing is to be had.

AN ACT FOR THE ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

SECT. 45. The secretaries, or treasurers, of the several railroad companies, and horse railroad companies, which have been, or may hereafter be, incorporated in this state, shall, within the first ten days of October in each year, make out, under oath, and deliver to the comptroller of public accounts, full and true lists or statements of the number of shares of stock in their respective companies, the amount of their funded and floating debt, the amount of cash on hand, the true market value of each share of stock, and of their funded and floating indebtedness, on the first day of the month in which such lists or statements are herein required to be made, the whole length of their respective roads, and the length of those portions thereof, if any there are, lying without this state.

Railroad and horse railroad companies to make returns, in October, to the comptroller, of the value of their stock, and funded and floating debt, &c.

SECT. 46. Each of such railroad companies shall, on or before the twentieth day of October, in each year, pay, or cause to be paid, to the treasurer of this state, for the use of this state, a sum equal to one per cent. of the market value of the stock, and of the funded and floating debt of such company, whether the stock and debt of such railroad company, or horse railroad company, is owned by persons residing in this state or elsewhere, first deducting from such valuation the amount of cash actually on hand; which valuation so made, and approved, or amended by the board of equalization, shall be regarded as fixing the basis or measure of value of such railroad and horse railroad, their rights, franchises, and property within the state, for the purposes of taxation; and this sum, or tax, shall take the place, and be in lieu, of all other taxes on railroads and horse railroad property, and franchises, within this state; but when a railroad lies partly within this state, and partly within some adjoining state, or states, there shall be paid only such proportion of the per centage herein required to be paid by said companies, respectively, on the value of such railroad property, estimated as aforesaid, as the length of that portion of the road, which lies within this state, bears to the whole length of the

Amount of tax to be paid by railroad and horse railroad companies.

When railroad lies partly without the state, tax to be reduced proportionally.

Parties in possession of, or operating, any road, as trustees, &c., to be liable for the tax.

road; and when any tax, hereby imposed upon the property and franchises of any railroad company, or horse railroad company, becomes due, and such company shall not then be in the possession, and have the management and control of its road, or the road bearing its name, each and every person, railroad company, or corporation, then owning, possessing, operating, or having the management and control of such railroad, or horse railroad, either as trustee, assignee, agent, or lessee, shall be liable, and is hereby required to pay such tax, or cause it to be paid, to the treasurer of this state, for the use of the state, within the time prescribed by this act, for the payment of the same.

In addition, July 27th, 1867.

Tax on railroad property and indebtedness.

SECT. 1. That the tax imposed in section forty-six, Chapter I, title LXIV, of an Act entitled "An Act for the Assessment and Collection of Taxes," shall take the place and be in lieu of all other taxes on railroad and horse railroad property, franchises, funded and floating debts within this state.

Repeal.

SECT. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

In addition, July 24th, 1868.

Tax on railroad property and indebtedness.

That Chapter XL of the Public Acts passed May Session, A. D. 1867, shall not apply to any railroad or horse railroad property not used for railroad purposes; *provided*, that all real estate owned by railroad or horse railroad companies, not used for railroad purposes, located in this state, may be deducted from the market value of the stock of such companies in their return to the comptroller of this state.

1862.

Persons or corporations operating railroads, as lessees, may deduct the amount of tax paid, from payments due lessors.

SECT. 47. Whenever any person, company, or corporation, owning, possessing, operating, or having the management and control of any railroad, or horse railroad, as the lessee thereof, under or by virtue of any contract, or lease, existing on the tenth day of July, 1862, shall have paid, to the treasurer of the state, the tax required to be paid

by such lessee, by the provisions of the next preceding section of this act, such payment shall be deemed and considered to be made on account of the lessor of said railroad, or horse railroad, and the amount thereof may be deducted and withheld from any payments due, or to become due, to such lessor on account of such contract or lease.

SECT. 55. The board of equalization shall examine, and amend, or correct, all lists and statements returned to the comptroller of public accounts, as required by the eleven preceding sections of this act, in such manner as they may deem just and equitable; and in case any person shall fail to make such return, within the time, and in the manner prescribed, or shall, in the opinion of the board of equalization, make erroneous returns, said board shall, within ten days after the time limited for making such returns, make out, upon the best information which they can obtain, the statement or list required to be made, and returned by the person so failing, or making such erroneous return; and a true copy of each list and statement, as amended, corrected, approved, or made out by said board of equalization, shall be by them returned to each respective cashier, treasurer, secretary, superintendent, manager, agent, auctioneer, or clerk, by mail or otherwise; and the decision by said board of equalization shall be final and conclusive as to the value and amount of any of said deposits, stocks, property, receipts and collections, sales, and number of messages, upon which the respective taxes are to be paid.

Board of equalization shall amend and correct lists and statements.

SECT. 56. If any person shall fail to make out and return to the comptroller of public accounts, within the time and in the manner prescribed in the twelve preceding sections of this act, any list or statement therein required to be made and so returned, such person shall, for each failure, forfeit to the treasurer of this state, for the use of this state, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered in the name of the treasurer by action on this statute; and if any person, association, company, or corporation, required by such sections to make any payment to the treasurer of this state, shall fail to make, within the time therein limited, the payment so required, such person, association, company, or corporation, shall, for each failure, forfeit to the treasurer of this state a sum equal to

Forfeiture for neglect to make returns and pay tax.

twice the amount of the tax therein imposed upon such person, company, association, or corporation, to be recovered, in the name of the treasurer, by action on this statute.

AN ACT FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES TESTATE, IN-
TESTATE AND INSOLVENT.

1858.
Trustee may re-
lease interest of
railroad corpor-
ation, when.

SECT. 115. The trustee of any railroad corporation, whose estate is in settlement as an insolvent estate, may, if the assets of such estate shall not otherwise be sufficient to pay the claims allowed by the commissioners, and the expenses of settling the estate, release to the proprietors of the land over which such corporation may have a right of way, or an encumbrance for other purposes connected with such railroad, upon such terms as shall be approved by the court of probate, but nothing contained in this section shall in any way affect any right, or lein, existing prior to the appointment of such trustee.

AN ACT CONCERNING LANDS.

1846.
Right to land
within limits of
railroad or canal
not to be gained
by adverse
possession.

SECT. 29. If the owner or occupant of any land adjoining any railroad or canal in this state, has, since the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, taken, or shall take into, his enclosure any part of the land belonging to said railroad or canal, as located and established, or since that time, has erected, or shall erect, any building upon any land belonging to any such railroad or canal as aforesaid, no continuance of such enclosure or building, or length of possession of the land belonging to such railroad or canal, so enclosed or built upon, shall create in such owner, or occupant, or in any person claiming under him, any right to the land belonging to such railroad or canal, so enclosed or built upon.

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FOURTH ANNUAL

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT,

MAY SESSION, 1869.

Printed by order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN:

THOMAS J. STAFFORD, STATE PRINTER.

1869.

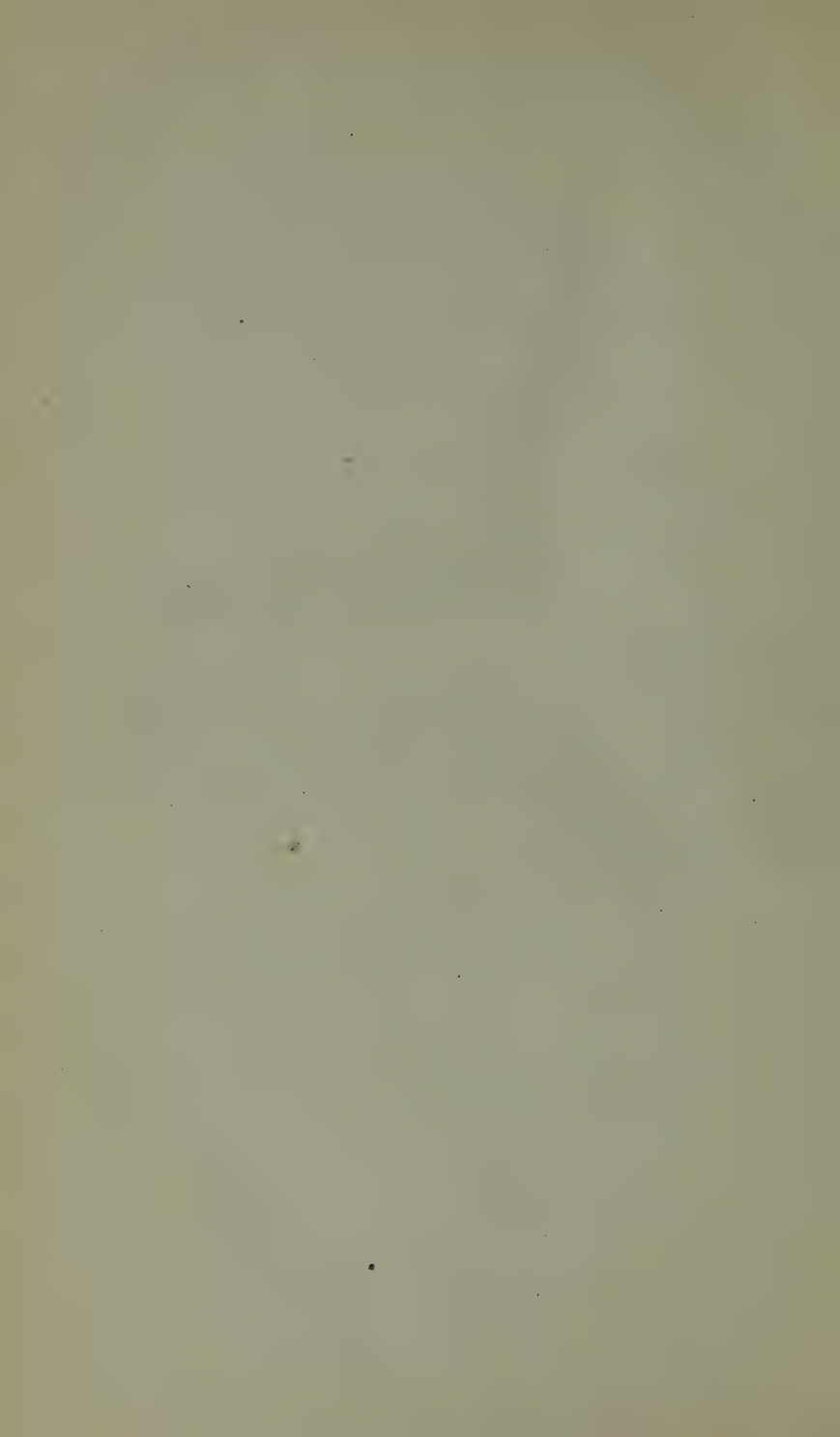
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
NEW HAVEN, May, 1869. }

To the General Assembly :

The undersigned herewith transmits to your Honorable Body the Fourth Annual Report of this Department, embracing all Insurance Companies incorporated by other States and Foreign Governments, which were admitted into this State to transact business during the year 1868.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BENJAMIN NOYES,
Commissioner of Insurance.



REPORT.

AFTER the adjournment of the Legislature last year, your Commissioner made a careful compilation of the Insurance laws of the State, and printed the same, in pamphlet form, and mailed copies of them free to persons transacting the business of Insurance in the State.

This was done to place before them and the public the Insurance Laws of the State, in a manner to secure their attention, and induce compliance therewith.

It was anticipated that the income to the State derived from taxes on premiums collected in this State by Fire Insurance Companies coming from other States, would be diminished, owing to a modification of the law, which made the tax a reciprocal one, and not absolute, as before, but the income has not been reduced, for several new companies have been admitted from States which demand heavy licences.

The Taxes and Licenses collected for the current year have amounted to \$11,519.74, all of which has been paid over to the State Treasurer, without any expense to the State.

The legal agents of Insurance Companies have been reasonably prompt in making their returns and paying over the taxes and licenses due, but it is represented to the Department that there are persons in the State acting directly or indirectly for Insurance Companies out of the State, without the authority of law. They pay no taxes on the premiums they collect, and the companies they act for have not been admitted into the State.

This is done mostly under what is claimed to be a defect in the law of 1868, relating to outside Insurances, permitting, in certain cases, insurances to be obtained out of the State; in order to correct this evil, and the dissatisfaction which has grown out of this part of the law of last year, it may be necessary to have the same amended.

The expenses of the Department have increased somewhat, owing to demands made upon it by the courtesies of other similar departments in other States, in the matter of furnishing information, exchanges, &c., involving the necessity of printing circulars and blanks, for the use of all the companies, binding, postages, &c., and these expenses will increase, but not so much as to prevent reasonable remuneration for the time devoted to the business of the Department.

The receipts of the Department for fees, examinations, and certificates, paid by the Insurance Companies of other States and their Agents, from last Report to the close of this, have amounted to \$1,984.00. For the services of an assistant, printing, stationery, rent, travel, postage expenses and telegraph, the expenses have been \$1,216.00.

During the present year an entire new set of blanks and other printing will be required, in order to meet the renewed and increased exactions of other States, on the Insurance Companies of this State, and your Commissioner will endeavor to prepare, in addition, a condensed blank for Fire and Life Insurance Companies, which shall satisfy the Department, the Legislature, and the public.

As the State retains the exclusive control and oversight of the Insurance Companies it has created, no statements or reference to them is expected in this Report, unless in connection with comparative statistics.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

At the present time, there are *fifty-eight* Fire Insurance Companies incorporated by other States, transacting business in this State, under certificates of admission, issued by the Insurance Department. The condition of each of these companies is set forth, in statements which are embraced in this Report.

All of these companies are fortified by special capitals, except two, which are purely mutual. The largest capital employed is \$2,000,000.00, and the smallest is \$32,000.00. The largest company has at risk, \$193,074,942.00, and the smallest one has \$1,000,000.00.

The gross capitals of these companies amounts to \$21,586,070, and their receipts for the year 1868, were \$25,275,850.00, their losses, paid, amounted to \$13,229,330.00, and their expenses were \$7,289,044.00, leaving but \$4,757,476.00 for dividends and unearned premiums, for the current year. The dividends paid amounted to \$1,831,414.00, leaving finally for unearned premiums only \$2,926,062.00, which is less than the estimates of the companies themselves, consequently some of them have encroached upon surplus funds heretofore accumulated, or upon their capital stocks.

Your Commissioner has endeavored to so present the affairs of each company, as to enable the Legislature and patrons to understand the respective condition of each, and to judge for themselves as to their strength and management.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable results of the business of 1868, all of the companies with Stock Capitals paid dividends, except seven, but in many cases they were paid out of previous earnings. It is seen by reference to the table combining the results of all the companies, that their gross assets amounted to nearly \$41,000,000.00.

It will also be seen that these companies have invested two-thirds of their capitals in United States Bonds, thereby saving themselves the risk of receiving and reinvesting their stable assets, and at the same time have in hand available cash securities to meet any emergency upon their treasury, which would be likely to occur.

The current expenses of Insurance Companies have been greatly increased, so much so, that for this reason alone, the rates of premiums have been increased. The advance in rents, cost of living, advertising, travel, printing, &c., have nearly or quite doubled, but commissions have been advanced only about fifty per cent., so that the insured should expect a fair per centage of advance in premiums, remembering that they themselves advance their charges on what they deal in, manufacture or compound.

There is also another reason, or cause, which has advanced the rates of premiums on fire and marine risks. To a limited extent this subject was referred to, in a previous Report; we now deem it proper to be more explicit. We refer to the management of the companies, their agents, and the selection of their patrons.

Some property is so situated, circumstanced and owned, that it should not be insured at all; and yet just such property is rated in the classification of risks, therefore, being classified and rated, no exceptions are taken to any of it, at the home office, under the monthly report of insurances and rates reported by their agent, and when losses occur they are accepted and ordered to be paid, for they come within the rule of rates charged by the Board of Underwriters, for property of that class, and as years roll on, those classes of property which induce the greatest losses are advanced in rates, until that particular class is nearly ruled out by the enormous percentage charged for insurance.

This result seems very natural, for statistical records apparently justify the course pursued, but this is not the whole case, for a particular Cotton, Woolen, or Paper mill may be a bad risk at any price, while another Cotton, Woolen or Paper mill, for local causes and circumstances which are connected with it, could safely be taken at half the price of the former.

Again : Hotels may be rated at prices which seem justifiable and necessary, in consequence of losses which have occurred, and yet there is as much choice in risks on Hotels, as there is in Cotton, Woolen, or Paper mills.

A particular Hotel may be a better risk than a particular dwelling house, although the former may be rated at \$1.50 per \$100.00, and the latter at 30 or 50 cents on \$100.00, and the reason is found in the location, surroundings and ownership of the two pieces of property.

The same rules relate as much to other property, and the circumstances which are associated with it, for instance :

A manufacturing establishment which employs a large number of men, and pays them and all other debts every week, or every month, may occupy an old, dilapidated set of buildings, and be a better risk to insure, than a more pretentious array of buildings, of brick and stone, with the wages unpaid, orders refused at tradesmen's counters, notes at bank under protest, or subject to renewals, and working men demoralized by being here to-day and there to-morrow.

Without occupying space to enlarge on these subjects, we think it can be said that every Fire and Marine Insurance Company should examine carefully the property, the ownership, the management of the business and the surrounding circumstances relating thereto, before deciding to insure at all, and then to adjust the price according to the risks involved in the case, and not be governed by any arbitrary classification of the property seeking Insurance.

In former years, none but sound-minded business men, of age, experience and means of living of their own, constituted the agents of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies. In those days, profits were large and losses were few. At the present time Fire Insurance Companies seem to be afloat, or wading through statistics connected with the results of their business, regardless of the fact that very many of them are employing agents to write policies who are incompetent to discriminate in the hazards involved, and determine the prices to be charged without regard to an arbitrary classification of risks, and of premiums to be demanded.

Until Insurance Companies learn to employ as capable men

outside of their offices as they employ in, they will fail to correct the evils which now oppress stockholders and worthy patrons.

Resorting to combinations of the kind now common among Insurance Companies, will fail to accomplish reform, unless they embrace the moral hazards connected with property and the management of business, and rule out of agencies men who are not competent in every particular to put at risk stockholders' capital, by writing policies of insurance. When Insurance Companies come to their senses on these subjects, they will see better days, make less losses, and their expenses will be diminished in the same proportion.

The Boards of Directors should not grant agencies and send out policies in blank to be used in other towns and states, by persons who in many cases could not secure a clerkship even, at the home office, or if they could, would not be permitted to take a risk in the absence of the President or Secretary.

These remarks may seem to be uncalled for in a report like this, but as they are thrown out as suggestions and not intended for personal application, it is hoped that the managers of Fire Companies will, by reforms which they alone can establish, prevent the taking of risks which are notoriously unworthy, and thereby diminish their charges, and at the same time make a better return to their stockholders. Interposing authority, making rulings, and applying them to particular companies, is not pleasant official duty to perform, but such action will become necessary unless some companies refrain from dividends, and make ample allowances for unearned premiums.

INCENDIARY FIRES.

The large increase of this class of fires has induced special attention to the collection of statistics on the subject. Of course they are imperfect, and do not reveal the whole facts, but it is in proof that the excess is regulated very much by the state of the country and of society.

For ten years prior to 1864, the average number of incendiary fires in the city of New York, as reported by the Committee of Underwriters (E. B. Fellows, Esq.,) was about 94 annually, involving in losses paid thereon \$300,000.00, making in the ten years alone, \$3,000,000.00 paid directly for incendiary fires.

In 1864 these losses were \$445,000.00. In 1865 they were increased to \$3,066,783, and in 1866 they were reduced to \$1,414,650.00.

The same statistics shows, that in the city of New York, during the same period, (12 years,) there was in all, 4,387 fires, involving \$23,679,000 in losses which were paid, of which 1,283 were incendiary fires, and \$7,910,000.00 was paid for this class of losses.

Incendiary fires are also regulated somewhat by the ease with which property can be insured, regardless of the character of the owners and tenants, and many of the fires would not occur if the property could not be insured.

RESULTS ON CAPITAL.

In the year 1859, the amount of capital represented by *all* the Fire Insurance Companies doing business in the State of New York was \$32,360,000.00, and that year they paid an average dividend of $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. During the years 1860, 1861, and 1862, losses and other circumstances diminished the capitals, and the average per cent. of dividends. From 1863 to 1868, inclusive, the capital represented has steadily increased, until it has reached \$49,113,000.00, while the average dividends have been reduced to $9\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

Capital will earn its own income without the hazards of fire risks, and the average income of capital for the last ten years has been about 9 per cent. It is claimed by responsible writers on these subjects, that the aggregate insurance capital, as represented by the Fire Insurance Companies of the State of New York, and such other companies as congregated there from other States, amounted in 1868 to about \$50,000,000, that the capital itself earned, on an average, 9 per cent. and the business earned only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., showing that the business as now conducted was not worth following as applied to the State of New York, and without including the fires by the riot of July, 1863.

The Board of Underwriters and the Commissioner at Albany (*who is somewhat statistically inclined,*) seems to have produced the fact that a fraction short of 60 per cent. of premiums paid for Fire Insurance, is required to pay losses.

As the fact is admitted, that by the experience of *all* the Fire Insurance Companies transacting business in the State of New York, it requires 60 per cent. of the income of a Fire Insurance Company to pay its losses, and 30 per cent. to pay its expenses, the result can be safely adopted as a standard, for that State, at least, under the present system of management.

Next to losses come expenses, and first of these, comes commissions. We now refer to our remarks concerning the character and qualifications of agents, and believe our position

is thoroughly proven, for losses are ruinously large, owing to ill-advised insurances by incompetent agents, who work only for their commissions. This evil cannot be corrected, except by appointing as competent men outside of the office as are supposed to be employed within ; men who are competent to take risks, determine premiums, and adjust losses ; such men must be paid, and 15 per cent. to them is better invested than 5 per cent. would be, to continue agents who need to be constantly overlooked by a traveling agent, by adjusters of losses, and controlled by various combinations among the fraternity.

As to other expenses, they have increased upon the companies imperceptibly, by fashion, custom, taxes, elaborate and elegant printing, advertising, special agents, patrollmen and other devices to speedily detect and put out fires. Besides these items, are expensive Insurance Departments of some States, through which the Companies must pass.

The Insurance Department of the State of New York, during the last seven years, has been an expense to Insurance Companies, directly and indirectly, for salaries, fees, charges, &c., over \$150,000. A somewhat similar Department in Massachusetts has cost the Companies much less. In this and other States, the expenses of such Departments are merely nominal, but the whole combined forms a new and heavy expense to the Companies, which in the end their patrons have to pay, on the assumption that *it is necessary* to protect them from insuring in worthless companies, or such as have become so, by reason of terrible losses and unreasonable expenses.

The fifty-eight Fire Insurance Companies embraced in this Report are shown to have paid out in expenses (including commissions) \$7,289,000.00, during the year 1868.

On aggregating the Fire Companies, it is found that 60 per cent. is absorbed in losses, and 30 per cent. in expenses, leaving 10 per cent. for profit, 9 per cent. of which is earned by the capital itself, leaving only 1 per cent. as the profit derived from the business.

It will be seen by the Tabular statements of the Fire Insurance Companies embraced in this Report, that the average outgoes in losses and expenses have been less than were the published averages of all the companies combined.

ENGLISH COMPANIES.

Since the modification of the Insurance laws of this State, two English Fire Insurance Companies have been admitted, both of which have made the deposit necessary, with the State of New York, and are believed to be safe and well managed branches of English Companies.

One of them, the NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, is managed in this country by Mr. T. C. ALLYN, late Secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and the other, the IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE, is under the management of Mr. E. W. CROWELL. Their respective statements are to be found in this Report, with the American Fire Insurance Companies.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES
FROM OTHER STATES,
TRANSACTIONING BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF
CONNECTICUT.

Statement of the AETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$300,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	137,452.66
Whole amount of Assets,	
<hr/>	
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$12,004.77
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	101,900.00
Loans on Collaterals,	82,250.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	20,700.00
Invested in United States Securities,	205,000.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Advance of Securities,	5,602.50
Other Assets,	9,995.39
<hr/>	
\$437,452.66	
LIABILITIES.	
Losses and claims acknowledged,	\$1,000.00
Losses and claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	5,502.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	300,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	6,094.00
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$17,478,300.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	50,500.00
<hr/>	
Liabilities,	
<hr/>	
\$363,096.00	
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$180,481.42
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$62,357.90
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	17,053.50
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	15,137.42
Amount of State and other taxes, paid in 1868,	2,936.32
Amount of Rents, and office expenses, and Dividends,	
paid in 1868,	35,489.24
Printing, Stationery and Advertising paid in 1868,	6,000.00
All other expenses paid in 1868,	10,000.00
Gross Disbursements,	—
<hr/>	
149,656.73	
<hr/>	
Receipts over payments,	\$40,824.69
O. S. BOGERT, <i>Secretary,</i>	H. C. BEACH, <i>Vice President,</i>
GEO. S. LESTER, <i>New Haven, Attorney.</i>	

Statement of the AGRICULTURAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Watertown, N. Y., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$100,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	310,133.74
Whole amount of Assets,	\$410,133.74
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$55,673.44
Real Estate owned by the Company,	14,945.25
Loans on Real Estate,	195,757.26
Loans on Collaterals,	33,598.75
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	53,250.25
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	1,200.00
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, \$44,124.42, other premiums, treated as Assets,	
\$105.25,	44,229.67
Accrued rents, Interest, &c., \$76.19, \$2,035.79, \$5,310.81,	7,712.79
Other Assets,	3,766.33
	\$410,133.74
LIABILITIES.	
Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$4,007.40
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing payable in money,	29.75
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	100,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$58,710,210.00
Estimated amount required to insure the same,	150,000.00
Liabilities,	\$254,037.15
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$216,377.50
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$93,521.63
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	13,970.56
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	20,684.50
Amount of State and other taxes paid in 1868,	3,313.08
Amount of rents and office expenses paid in 1868,	7,230.50
Printing, Stationery, Dividends, paid in 1868,	20,000.00
All other expenses paid in 1868,	5,935.52
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	164,655.68
Receipts over payments,	\$51,721.82
ISAAC MUNSON, <i>Secretary.</i>	JOHN C. COOPER, <i>President.</i>
JOHN R. CALDWELL, <i>Sherman, Attorney.</i>	

Statement of the ALBANY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Albany, N. Y., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	253,193.23

Whole amount of Assets, . \$453,193.23

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$17,872.21
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	39,300.00
Loans on Collaterals,	
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	195,425.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	45,000.00
Office Premiums treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	68,574.71
Due from Agents, \$53,648.94 ; other Premiums, treated as Assets,	53,648.94
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	1,787.94
Other Assets, viz., Salvage due on losses already paid,	21,569.33
Furniture at office and agencies,	10,015.10

\$453,193.23

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$18,971.84
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	3,000.00
Losses not acted upon,	37,722.72
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	200,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount of Marine Risks in force,	\$1,604,122.00
Amount insured under existing policies, Fire risks,	17,461,707.00
	\$19,075,829.00

Estimated amount required to reinsure the same, 146,250.00

Liabilities, \$405,943.56

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross receipts in 1868,	\$579,420.64
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$373,575.99
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	12,299.02
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	85,176.27
Amount of State and other taxes paid in 1868,	11,596.62
Rents and office expenses paid in 1868,	6,460.75
Printing, Stationery, and all other expenses,	32,273.33
Gross Disbursements,	521,381.98

Receipts over payments . \$58,038.6

WILLIAM A. YOUNG, *Secretary.*

JAMES HENDRICK, *President.*

C. C. KIMBALL, *Hartford, Attorney.*

Statement of the AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$150,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	174,110.70
Whole amount of Assets,	\$324,110.70

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$18,227.47
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Collaterals,	
Invested in Bank Stocks,	207,917.50
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	54,560.55
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	29,084.83
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	6,520.35
Accrued Interest,	7,800.00
Other Assets,	
	<hr/>
	\$324,110.70

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	\$14,721.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	2,000.00
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	150,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$5,383,413.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	28,100.00
	<hr/>
Liabilities,	\$194,821.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$124,493.19
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$66,885.76
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	4,683.67
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	6,750.68
Amount of State and other taxes paid in 1868,	1,077.19
Amount of Dividends paid in 1868,	24,528.00
Printing and Stationery paid in 1868,	
All other expenses paid in 1868,	4,314.43
Gross Disbursements paid in 1868,	<hr/> 108,239.70

Receipts over payments, \$16,253.49

W. N. ARNOLD, *Assistant Secretary.*

J. H. DEWOLPE, *President.*

WM. E. BAKER, *Hartford, Attorney.*

Statement of the ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$300,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	195,379.11
Whole amount of Assets,	\$495,379.11

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$25,315.85
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	61,050.00
Loans on Collaterals,	7,000.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	30,165.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	26,700.00
Invested in United States Securities,	314,312.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	2,561.88
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, \$18,673.41; other Premiums, treated as Assets,	18,673.41
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$245, \$1,780.62, \$5,000,	7,025.62
Other Assets,	2,575.35
	<u>\$495,379.11</u>

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	8,900.00
Losses not acted upon,	22,460.75
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	300,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$29,593,770.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	121,000.00
Liabilities,	<u>\$452,360.75</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$309,097.42
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$191,364.02
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	24,499.54
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	30,571.63
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	5,130.87
Amount of Rents and office expenses paid in 1868,	5,064.38
Printing, Stationery and Dividends paid in 1868,	33,000.00
All other expenses paid in 1868,	24,562.28
Gross Disbursements paid in 1868,	<u>314,192.72</u>

Excess of Expenditures, \$5,095.30

HORATIO DORR, *Secretary.*

JOHN D. COCKS, *President.*

JUDAH FRISBIE, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of the ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	109,210.18
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$309,210.18</u>

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$8,477.17
Real Estate owned by the Company,	5,380.00
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Collaterals,	
Invested in Bank Stocks,	263,038.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	3,057.25
Due from Agents, \$8,631.10 ; other Premiums, treated as Assets,	8,631.10
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets,	20,526.66
	<u>\$309,210.18</u>

LIABILITIES.

Losses and claims acknowledged,	\$16,050.00
Losses and claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	5,820.45
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	200,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	1,475.87
Amount insured under existing Policies,	\$6,535,769.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	46,086.88
Liabilities,	<u>\$269,433.20</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$116,619.28
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$72,748.36
Amount of Salaries, Commissions and Agency expenses, and Dividends paid in 1868,	8,286.00
Amount of Rents and office expenses paid in 1868,	13,081.40
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and all other expenses paid in 1868,	17,561.31
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>111,677.07</u>
Receipts over payments,	\$4,942.21

J. S. PARISH, *Secretary.*

SUCHET MAURAN, *President.*

WILLIAM CONNER, *Hartford, Attorney.*

Statement of the BAY STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Worcester, Mass., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$104,800.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	65,175.65

Whole amount of Assets, . . . \$169,975.65

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$8,619.75
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Collaterals,	10,000.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	46,588.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	20,500.00
Invested in United States Securities,	65,940.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	14,929.00
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	1,343.90
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	1,855.00
Other Assets,	200.00

\$169,975.65

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$7,602.56
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	3,050.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	104,800.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	589.51
Amount insured under existing Policies,	\$4,619,250.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	32,264.00

Liabilities, . . . \$148,306.07

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$77,285.66
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$32,115.32
Amount of Salaries and office expenses paid in 1868,	6,128.85
Amount of Commissions and agency expenses, and State and other taxes paid in 1868,	15,286.79
Amount of Rents and office expenses paid in 1868,	
Printing and Stationery paid in 1868,	
Dividends paid in 1868,	8,384.00
Gross Disbursements paid in 1868,	61,914.96

Receipts over payments, . . \$15,370.70

U. C. CROSBY, *Secretary.*

WILLIAM S. DAVIS, *President.*

THOS. H. PERKINS, *Norwich, Attorney.*

Statement of the CAPITAL CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Albany, N. Y., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	86,269.80
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$286,269.80</u>

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$11,398.10
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Collaterals,	29,050.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	240,050.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums treated as Assets,	221.75
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	3,036.00
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	2,513.95
Other Assets,	
	<u>\$286,269.80</u>

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	741.65
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	10,000.00
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	200,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	375.00
Amount insured under existing Policies,	\$5,901,488.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	24,319.55
Liabilities,	<u>\$235,436.20</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$71,246.24
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$12,935.62
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	3,918.04
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	7,586.83
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	662.52
Amount of Rents and office expenses paid in 1868,	1,688.14
Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	4,128.11
All other expenses, paid in 1868,	
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>50,918.76</u>
Receipts over payments,	\$20,327.48

JAMES F. CROSBY, *Secretary.*FRANK CHAMBERLAIN, *President.*L. W. SPERRY, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of the COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Albany, N. Y., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$400,000.00
Accumulations and Balances; treated as Assets,	233,188.67
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$633,188.67</u>

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$18,107.33
Real Estate owned by the Company,	45,000.00
Loans on Real Estate,	61,150.00
Loans on Collaterals,	46,900.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	34,450.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	383,025.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	27,123.00
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	10,000.00
Other Assets,	7,433.34
	<u>\$633,188.67</u>

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$324.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	11,300.00
Losses not acted upon,	29,905.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	400,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	5,383.05
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$22,341,009.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	122,890.00
Liabilities,	<u>\$569,802.05</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$320,617.84
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$147,893.88
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	11,654.75
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	41,678.93
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	17,001.24
Amount of Rents and office expenses, and Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	11,817.40
Dividends paid in 1868,	32,000.00
Gross Disbursements,	<u>262,046 20</u>

Receipts over payments, \$58,571.64

R. M. HAMILTON, *Secretary.*

G. A. VAN ALLEN, *Vice President.*

B. B. WHITEMORE, *Norwich, Attorney.*

Statement of the COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$250,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	183,814.72
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$433,814.72</u>

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$8,400.66
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	238,150.00
Loans on Collaterals,	24,450.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town, and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	109,000.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	35,977.81
Accrued Interest, &c.,	6,682.64
Other Assets, viz.,	11,153.62
	<u>\$433,814.72</u>

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$9,232.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	5,602.00
Losses not acted upon,	25,156.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	250,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$15,632,747.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	81,710.00
Liabilities,	<u>\$371,710.00</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$280,604.66
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$164,104.92
Amount of Salaries, Commissions, and Agency expenses paid in 1868,	19,696.32
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	7,516.42
Amount of Rents and office expenses, and Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	16,288.54
Dividends paid in 1868,	25,000.00
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>232,606.20</u>
Receipts over payments,	<u>\$47,998.46</u>

DARIUS M. DOUGHTY, *Secretary.*GEO. T. HAWES, *President.*JOSEPH F. HANFORD, *Bridgeport, Attorney.*

*Statement of the CORN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to
the Commissioner of Insurance.*

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$400,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	39,093.25

Whole amount of Assets, \$439,093.25

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$2,920.73
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	99,650.00
Loans on Collaterals,	17,250.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	22,231.00
Invested in United States Securities,	182,435.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Premiums, treated as Assets,	30,177.14
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	2,535.27
Due from Agents, \$12,220.13; other Premiums, treated as Assets,	12,220.13
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	3,900.98
Other Assets, viz., Salvage and Leasehold property, &c.,	65,773.00

\$439,093.25

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$10,127.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	16,858.00
Losses not acted upon,	9,800.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	400,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	2,824.77
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$21,010,690.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same, less reinsurance, &c.,	99,600.00

Liabilities, \$539,209.77

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross receipts in 1868,	\$305,476.26
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$223,622.87
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	24,982.17
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	38,492.48
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	19,380.98
Amount of Rents and office expenses, and Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	33,187.41
Dividends paid in 1868,	392.50
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	339,058.41

Excess of expenditures, \$33,582.15

GEO. W. HOFFMAN, *Secretary.*

E. J. LOWBER, *President.*

C. B. BOWERS, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of the CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$500,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	1,566,854.10
Whole amount of Assets,	\$2,066,854.10
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$107,339.63
Real Estate owned by the Company,	337,500.00
Loans on Real Estate,	719,150.00
Loans on Collaterals,	271,800.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	128,410.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	99,550.00
Invested in United States Securities,	429,400.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	18,400.00
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	31,642.07
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	23,662.40
Other Assets,	500.00
	<u>\$2,066,854.10</u>
LIABILITIES.	
Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acted upon,	\$47,800.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	1,679.00
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	500,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Unclaimed Scrip and Interest,	40,590.00
Scrip ordered to be redeemed,	33,039.00
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$94,164,060.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	329,691.68
Liabilities,	<u>\$962,799.68</u>
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$822,220.54
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$195,063.41
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	72,766.56
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	78,573.87
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	40,302.14
Interest on scrip,	25,106.16
Printing, Stationery and office expenses, paid in 1868,	48,540.22
Dividends paid in 1868,	74,049.00
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>599,239.36</u>
Receipts over payments,	\$222,981.18
CYRUS PECK, <i>Secretary.</i>	GEO. T. HOPE, <i>President.</i>
S. HARTWELL, <i>Bridgeport, Attorney</i>	

Statement of the EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	147,684.70

Whole amount of Assets, \$347,684.70

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$5,540.00
Real Estate owned by the Company,	72,500.00
Loans on Real Estate,	58,702.10
Loans on Collaterals,	115,275.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	1,890.00
Invested in United States Securities,	70,254.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, \$9,036.05; other Premiums, treated as Assets,	9,036.05
Accrued Rents, Interest and Office Furniture,	14,487.55
Other Assets,	
	<hr/>
	\$347,684.70

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$14,533.04
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	10,000.00
Losses not acted upon,	7,666.85
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	200,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	398.28
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$17,113,281.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	88,880.00
	<hr/>
Liabilities,	\$321,478.17

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross receipts in 1868,	\$241,662.38
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$125,781.07
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	16,948.22
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	29,418.37
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	15,516.55
Rents and office expenses, Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	20,253.99
Dividends paid in 1868,	20,012.50
Gross Disbursements,	<hr/>
	227,930.70

Receipts over payments, \$13,731.68

SAM'L M. CRAFTS, *Secretary.*

M. F. HODGES, *President.*

CYPRIAN WILLCOX, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of the FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	194,449.49

Whole amount of Assets, . . . \$394,449.49

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$6,586.24
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	101,000.00
Loans on Collaterals,	78,100.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	169,825.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	1,000.00
Office Premiums treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets, \$10,023.14	10,023.14
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$2,651.22, \$164.91,	2,816.13
Other Assets, viz., Estimated Value of Leases, &c.,	25,098.98
	<hr/>
	\$394,449.49

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	\$13,690.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	200,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	87.25
Amount Insured under existing policies,	\$16,510,651.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	92,041 84
	<hr/>
Liabilities,	\$305,809.09

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$209,302.28
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$90,425.30
Amount of Salaries, Commissions and Agency expenses,	
State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	50,150.35
Amount of Rents and office expenses paid in 1868,	15,775.95
Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	
All other expenses and Dividends,	34,680.00
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<hr/> 191,031.60

Receipts over payments, . . . \$18,270.78

ABNER HAYWARD, *Secretary,*

J. V. HARRIOTT, *President.*

S. C. PRESTON, *Hartford, Attorney.*

Statement of the FIREMEN'S FUND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of San Francisco, California, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	(Gold,)	\$500,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,		187,992.68

Whole amount of Assets, \$687,992.68

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$26,366.67
Real Estate owned by the Company,	150,000.00
Loans on Real Estate,	384,043.80
Loans on Collaterals,	76,850.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds, and Securities,	31,105.89
Office Premiums treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, Marine, treated as Assets,	9,968.00
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	9,668.32
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets,	
	<hr/>
	\$687,992.68

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$3,000.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	3,768.26
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	500,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	6,032.53
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$12,362,855.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	96,459.61
	<hr/>
Liabilities,	\$609,260.40

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$286,199.29
Amount of Losses paid in 1868, Fire,	\$100,466.15
Amount of Losses paid in 1868, Marine,	22,777.10
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	21,063.95
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	8,080.82
Amount of State and other expenses paid in 1868,	12,506.19
Amount of Rents and office expenses, Printing, Stationery, paid in 1868,	16,565.52
Dividends paid in 1868,	75,000.00
Gross Disbursements paid in 1868,	<hr/>
	256,459.73

Receipts over payments, \$29,739.56

CHARLES R. BOND, *Secretary.*

DAVID J. STAPLES, *President.*

THOS. H. PERKINS, *Norwich, Attorney.*

Statement of the FIRST NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Worcester, Mass., as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$100,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	4,823.80
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$104,823.80</u>

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$39,847.13
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	16,500.00
Loans on Collaterals,	46,900.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	1,576.67
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets,	
	<u>\$104,823.80</u>

LIABILITIES.*

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	
Amount of Commission and Agency expenses in 1868,	
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	
Amount of rents and office expenses paid in 1868,	
Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	
All other expenses paid in 1868,	
Gross Disbursements paid in 1868,	

D. S. MILLER, *Secretary,*E. A. GOODWIN, *President.*GEO. S. LESTER, New Haven, *Attorney.*

* New Company.

Statement of the FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	103,247.29

Whole amount of Assets, . \$303,247.29

ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$17,288.10
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	74,100.00
Loans on Collaterals,	40,200.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	6,090.00
Invested in United States Securities,	124,171.15
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	26,538.04
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	14,860.00
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Advance of Securities,	
Other Assets,	
	<hr/>
	\$303,247.29

LIABILITIES.	
Losses and claims acknowledged,	
Losses and claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	\$12,700.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	200,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	111.60
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$20,967,486.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	70,544.00
	<hr/>
Liabilities,	\$283,355.60

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$219,545.12
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$107,840.40
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	20,500.00
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	20,629.72
Amount of State and other taxes, paid in 1868,	12,910.61
Amount of Rents and office expenses, paid in 1868,	12,648.98
Printing, Stationery and Advertising paid in 1868,	12,492.99
Dividends paid in 1868,	20,000.00
Gross Disbursements,	<hr/>
	207,022.70

Receipts over payments, . \$12,522.42

JAMES M. RANKIN, *Secretary,*

JNO. M. FREEMAN, *Vice President.*

JUDAH FRISBIE, *New Haven, Attorney.*

*Statement of the GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of
New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the
Commissioner of Insurance.*

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$500,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	455,475.06

Whole amount of Assets, \$955,475.06

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$32,676.38
Real Estate owned by the Company,	45,000.00
Loans on Real Estate,	206,753.93
Loans on Collaterals,	61,950.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	14,500.00
Invested in United States Securities,	531,875.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes treated as Assets,	616.57
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	29,845.20
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	32,157.98
Other Assets,	100.00

\$955,475.06

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	16,217.11
Losses not acted upon,	38,753.93
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	500,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	1,848.52
Amount insured under existing Policies,	\$59,228,849.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	248,433.00

Liabilities, \$805,252.56

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$679,838.35
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$306,180.84
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	34,515.39
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	84,667.76
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	30,051.43
Amount of Rents and office expenses paid in 1868,	12,262.96
Printing, Stationery and Advertising, paid in 1868,	41,716.76
Dividends paid in 1868,	50,000.00
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	559,396.14

Receipts over payments, \$120,442.21

HUGO SCHUMANN, *Secretary.*

JNO. EDW. KAHL, *Vice President.*

C. C. KIMBALL, *Hartford, Attorney.*

*Statement of the GLENS FALLS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of
Glens Falls, N. Y., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the
Commissioner of Insurance.*

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000.00
Accumulations and Balances; treated as Assets,	309,744.63
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$509,744.63</u>

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$55,645 98
Real Estate owned by the Company,	9,000.00
Loans on Real Estate,	93,913.69
Loans on Collaterals,	19,000.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	17,719.32
Invested in United States Securities,	295,596.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	10,852.40
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	2,896.12
Other Assets,	5,121.12
	<u>\$509,744.63</u>

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	\$4,800.00
Losses not acted upon,	5,526.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited, Capital Stock,	200,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	252.00
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$46,761,000.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	213,284.00
Liabilities,	<u>\$423,862.00</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$263,214.55
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$98,494.58
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	10,023.80
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	39,256 70
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	9,568.04
Amount of Rents and office expenses, and Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	11,506.87
Dividends paid in 1868,	20,000.00
Gross Disbursements,	<u>188,849.99</u>

Receipts over payments, \$75,364.56

A. NEWTON LOCKE, *Secretary,*

R. M. LITTLE, *President.*

S. Y. ST. JOHN, New Canaan, *Attorney.*

Statement of the GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia Pa, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	207,812.91

Whole amount of Assets, \$407,812.91

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$17,979. 2
Real Estate owned by the Company,	158,000.00
Loans on Real Estate,	111,416.12
Loans on Collaterals,	9,600.00
Temporary loans,	12,135.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	7,800.00
Invested in United States Securities,	54,673.75
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	15,870.00
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other premiums, treated as Assets,	12,933.00
Accrued rents, Interest, &c.,	7,405.79
Other Assets,	
	<hr/>
	\$407,812.91

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$3,469.97
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	15,000.00
Dividends due or maturing payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	200,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	3,000.00
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$19,638,461.00
Estimated amount required to insure the same,	109,355.00
	<hr/>
Liabilities,	\$330,824.97

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868.	\$209,028.48
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$56,789.62
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	16,905.00
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	22,996.45
Amount of State and other taxes paid in 1868,	10,897.47
Amount of rents and office expenses, Printing, Stationery,	
paid in 1868,	11,392.88
Dividends paid in 1868,	20,000.00
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<hr/>
	138,981.51

Receipts over payments, \$70,046.97

JAMES B. ALVORD, *Secretary.*

THOMAS CRAVEN, *President.*

L. W. SPERRY, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of the HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$400,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	250,682.28
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Whole amount of Assets,	\$650,682.28

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$15,557.58
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	70,700.00
Loans on Collaterals,	57,500.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	11,440.00
Invested in United States Securities,	443,012.50
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	9,035.00
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	17,512.60
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	1,096.20
Other Assets,	24,828.40
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	\$650,682.28

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	\$50,879.82
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	400,000 .
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount insured under existing Policies,	\$30,591,874.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	142,030.00
<hr/>	
Liabilities,	\$592,409.82

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$486,887.91
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$219,499.37
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	49,934.71
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses, in 1868,	63,537.42
Amount of State and other taxes paid in 1868,	19,927.22
Amount of Rents and office expenses, Printing and Stationery paid in 1868,	32,141.72
Dividends paid in 1868,	40,000.00
Gross Disbursements paid in 1868,	424,999.44
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Receipts over payments, \$61,888.47

J. REMSEN LANE, *Secretary.*

R. S. WALCOTT, *President.*

THOS. H. PERKINS, *Norwich, Attorney.*

*Statement of the HOLYOKE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of Worcester, Mass., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869,
to the Commissioner of Insurance.*

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	None.
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	\$156,137.03
Whole amount of Assets,	
	\$156,137.03
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$6,065.38
Real Estate owned by the Company,	55,500.00
Loans on Real Estate,	8,674.28
Loans without Collaterals,	5,059.83
Invested in Bank Stocks,	43,379.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	3,800.00
Invested in United States Securities,	
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds, and Securities,	18,967.50
Office Premiums treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, Marine, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	14,691.04
Other Assets,	
	\$156,137.03
LIABILITIES.	
Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$600.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	2,038.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited, Capital Stock,	
All other Cash Liabilities,	489.07
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$16,094,097.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	122,766.00
	\$125,893.07
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868, exclusive of Premium Notes of same amount.	\$96,105.81
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$45,608.37
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	13,490.37
Amount of State and other expenses paid in 1868,	
Amount of Rents and office expenses, Printing, Sta- tionery, paid in 1868,	8,976.99
Dividends paid in 1868,	6,364.92
Gross Disbursements paid in 1868,	74,440.65
	\$21,665.16
Receipts over payments,	

THOMAS H. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

AUGUSTUS STORY, *President.*

A. N. CRANDALL, *Norwich, Attorney.*

*Statement of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City,
as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner
of Insurance.*

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$2,000,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	1,966,282.30
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Whole amount of Assets,	\$3,966,282.30

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$145,795.43
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	1,178,965.00
Loans on Collaterals,	409,662.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	128,976.00
Invested in State, City, Town, and County Securities,	98,636.42
Invested in United States Securities,	1,404,743.50
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	451,305.00
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	7,203.18
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	102,492.60
Accrued Interest, &c.,	38,503.17
Other Assets,	
	<hr/>
	\$3,966,282.30

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	\$32,780.18
Losses not acted upon,	71,317.30
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	2,740.00
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	2,000,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$193,074,942.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	1,174,500.00
	<hr/>
Liabilities,	\$3,281,337.48

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$2,333,326.48
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$1,066,451.53
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	180,727.74
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	278,676.21
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	100,794.71
Amount of Rents and office expenses, and Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	149,446.55
Dividends paid in 1868,	199,380.00
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<hr/> 1,975,376.74
	<hr/>
Receipts over payments,	\$357,949.74

I. H. WASHBURN, *Secretary.*CHAS. J. MARTIN, *President.*IRA SHERMAN, *Bridgeport, Attorney.*

Statement of the HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$150,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	46,917.03
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$196,917.03</u>
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$19,119.87
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Collaterals,	
Invested in Bank Stocks,	159,545.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	11,050.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	4,848.66
Accrued Interest,	
Other Assets,	2,354.00
	<u>\$196,917.03</u>
LIABILITIES.	
Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$8,010.41
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	3,500.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	150,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	1,069.33
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$5,406,000.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	32,270.00
Liabilities,	<u>\$194,849.74</u>
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$108,072.12
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$57,461.00
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	
Amount of State and other taxes paid in 1868,	
Amount of Rents and office expenses, paid in 1868,	6,641.67
Printing and Stationery paid in 1868,	
All other expenses paid in 1868,	7,493.42
Gross Disbursements paid in 1868,	<u>71,596.09</u>
Receipts over payments,	<u>\$36,476.03</u>

JOSEPH MARTIN, *Secretary.*

WM. T. BARTON, *President.*

C. C. KIMBALL, *Hartford, Attorney.*

Statement of the HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$500,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	223,601.78

Whole amount of Assets, . . . \$723,601.78

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$32,532.10
Real Estate owned by the Company,	90,000.00
Loans on Real Estate,	50,850.00
Loans on Collaterals,	53,850.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	35,900.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	60,350.00
Invested in United States Securities,	386,250.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, \$2,058.20; other Premiums, treated as Assets, \$2,992.41,	5,050.61
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	4,619.07
Other Assets,	4,200.00

\$723,601.78

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	\$22,389.73
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	246.06
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	500,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$20,261,460.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	74,344.00

Liabilities, . . . \$596,979.79

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross receipts in 1868,	\$218,621.98
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$76,632.74
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	19,518.66
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	14,741.33
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	14,097.31
Rents and office expenses, Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	9,497.76
Dividends paid in 1868,	50,240.00
Gross Disbursements,	184,727.80

Receipts over payments, . . . \$33,894.18

THEODORE KEELE, *Secretary.*

SAM'L T. SKIDMORE, *President.*

CALEB MIX, *New Haven, Attorney.*

Statement of the American Branch of the IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of London, England, as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Stocks deposited with the States of New York and Ohio,	\$352,550.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	203,954.93
Whole amount of Assets,	\$556,504.93

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$10,100.32
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Collaterals,	
Invested in Bank Stocks,	3,200.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	497,550.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	24,810.05
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	20,844.56
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets,	
	\$556,504.93

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	\$22,251.16
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital deposited with the States of New York and Ohio,	352,550.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868, American Branch,	
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	
Amount of Commission and Agency expenses in 1868,	
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	
Amount of rents and office expenses paid in 1868,	
Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	
All other expenses paid in 1868,	
Gross Disbursements paid in 1868,	

WILLIAM LYALL, *Manager*, London, E. W. CRONELL, *Manager*, New York.
GEO. S. LESTER, New Haven, *Attorney*.

Statement of the INDEPENDENT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Boston, Mass., as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$300,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	202,229.56
Whole amount of Assets,	\$502,229.56

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$21,847.71
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	30,00.000
Loans on Collaterals,	96,472.77
Invested in Bank Stocks,	15,375.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	112,000.00
Invested in United States Securities,	157,487.50
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	3,075.00
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	59,859.00
Due from Agents, \$974.40; other Premiums, treated as Assets,	974.40
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets,	5,138.18
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	\$502,229.56

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$9,876.45
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	14,975.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	300,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	17,511.09
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$10,033,726.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	99,564.00
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Liabilities,	\$441,926.54

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$189,430.00
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$46,488.00
Amount of Salaries, Commissions and Agency expenses,	
State and other Taxes, Rents and office expenses,	
Printing, and Stationery, paid in 1868,	24,578.81
Dividends paid in 1868,	21,000.00
Gross Disbursements paid in 1868,	<hr/>
	92,066.81

Receipts over payments, \$97,363.19

EDW. ATKINSON, *Secretary.*

GEO. O. HOVEY, *President.*

L. W. SPERRY, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of the INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, of Philadelphia, Pa., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$500,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	1,848,323.39
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$2,348,323.39</u>
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$148,066.93
Real Estate owned by the Company,	30,000.00
Loans on Real Estate,	628,550.00
Loans on Collaterals,	82,700.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	15,500.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	329,915.00
Invested in United States Securities,	324,177.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	269,712.50
Office Premiums, treated as Assets, Marine,	143,462.35
Premium Notes, treated as Assets, Marine,	307,673.19
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	35,147.89
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	25,507.91
Other Assets,	7,910.62
	<u>\$2,348,323.39</u>
LIABILITIES.	
Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$153,050.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	3,500.00
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	500,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies, Fire,	\$56,466,104.00
Marine,	10,030,523.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	839,127.05
Liabilities,	<u>\$1,495,677.05</u>
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$2,138,689.58
Amount of Losses paid in 1868, Fire,	\$531,012.00
Amount of Losses paid in 1868, Marine,	353,648.38
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	30,213.38
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	210,567.00
Amount of State and other Taxes, Rents and office expenses, Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	335,352.00
Dividends paid in 1868,	56,500.00
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>1,517,292.76</u>
Receipts over payments,	<u>\$621,396.82</u>
CHARLES PLATT, <i>Secretary,</i>	ARTHUR G. COFFIN, <i>President.</i>
C. C. KIMBALL, <i>Hartford, Attorney.</i>	

Statement of the INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$500,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	677,492.74

Whole amount of Assets, \$1,177,492.74

ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$20,000.00
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	8,000.00
Loans on Collaterals,	192,300.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	25,195.00
Invested in United States Securities,	878,237.50
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, \$17,433.32; other Premiums, treated as Assets,	17,433.32
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets,	36,326.92
	<hr/>
	\$1,177,492.74

LIABILITIES.	
Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	\$96,732.40
Losses not acted upon,	59,065.50
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	500,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	11,249.91
Balance due other Companies,	3,554.74
Sundry expenses and Returned Premiums,	5,033.42
Amount insured under existing policies,	\$54,561,547.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	311,445.00

Liabilities, \$987,080.97

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross receipts in 1868,	\$835,812.73
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$471,618.68
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	46,898.07
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	98,901.23
Amount of State and other taxes paid in 1868,	30,548.02
Rents and office expenses paid in 1868,	33,552.60
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising, paid in 1868,	6,937.37
All other expenses paid in 1868,	308.14
Dividends paid in 1868,	26,315.79
Gross Disbursements,	<hr/>
	715,074.96

Receipts over payments, \$120,737.77

W. J. HUGHES, *Secretary.*

GEO. W. SAVAGE, *President.*

WM. WALLACE, *Hartford, Attorney.*

Statement of the LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$300,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	232,490.79
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$532,490.79</u>

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$17,709.78
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	114,450.00
Loans on Collaterals,	8,700.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	49,700.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	327,000.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	8,673.78
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	1,531.50
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	4,052.66
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	673.07
Other Assets,	
	<u>\$532,490.79</u>

LIABILITIES.

Losses and claims acknowledged,	\$18,200.00
Losses and claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	300,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	802.30
Amount insured under existing Policies,	\$12,222,532.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	68,327.80
Liabilities,	<u>\$387,330.10</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$213,478.48
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$100,704.69
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	18,207.50
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	17,472.32
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	11,045.32
Amount of Rents and office expenses paid in 1868,	5,777.57
Amount of Dividends paid in 1868,	39,000.00
All other expenses paid in 1868,	
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>192,207.40</u>
Receipts over payments,	\$21,271.08

WM. R. MACDIARMID, *Secretary.*ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, *President.*JUDAH FRISBIE, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of the LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$1,000,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	548,395.56

Whole amount of Assets, \$1,548,395.56

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$43,952.57
Real Estate owned by the Company,	70,000.00
Loans on Real Estate,	375,600.00
Loans on Collaterals,	123,225.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	64,900.00
Invested in United States Securities,	755,362.50
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums treated as Assets,	8,351.59
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	62,324.25
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	44,679.65
Other Assets,	
	<hr/>
	\$1,548,395.56

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$27,588.64
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	5,000.00
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	1,000,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	918.74
Amount Insured under existing policies,	\$74,082,798.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	288,226.00
	<hr/>
Liabilities,	\$1,321,733.38

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$764,478.10
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$343,871.14
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	47,230.00
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	92,657.99
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	37,400.50
Amount of Dividends paid in 1868,	100,000.00
Printing, Stationery, and all other expenses paid in 1868,	58,528.10
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<hr/> 679,687.73

Receipts over payments, \$84,785.37

JOHN C. MILLS, *Secretary,*

CARLISLE NORWOOD, *President.*

R. S. BURT, *Hartford, Attorney.*

*Statement of the MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to
the Commissioner of Insurance.*

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$500,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	659,440.06

Whole amount of Assets, **\$1,159,440.06**

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$60,290.08
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	232,250.00
Loans on Collaterals,	144,227.08
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	2,400.00
Invested in United States Securities,	543,600.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	48,438.00
Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	63,022.11
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets,	65,212.79

\$1,159,440.06

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$51,976.05
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited, Capital Stock,	500,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	102.50
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$55,973,500.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same, less reinsurance, &c.,	334,679.50

Liabilities, **\$886,758.05**

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross receipts in 1868,	\$1,032,435.00
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$553,660.00
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	29,616.23
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	102,393.73
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	42,096.76
Amount of Rents and office expenses, and Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	42,603.86
Dividends paid in 1868,	51,190.00
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	811,560.68

Excess of expenditures, **\$220,874.42**

GEO. B. HODGSTON, *Secretary.*

ANDREW J. SMITH, *Vice President.*

WILLIAM CONNER, *Hartford, Attorney.*

Statement of the MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	616,921.80
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Whole amount of Assets,	\$816,921.80
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$24,238.73
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	205,712.54
Loans on Collaterals,	94,900.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	2,570.00
Invested in United States Securities,	233,825.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	251,347.19
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	4,328.34
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets,	
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	\$816,921.80
LIABILITIES.	
Losses and claims acknowledged,	
Losses and claims not acknowledged,	\$8,000.00
Losses not acted upon,	26,556.85
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	6,614.77
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	200,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	608.11
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$32,861,600.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	153,878.79
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Liabilities,	\$395,658.52
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$381,385.97
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$162,272.80
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	47,762.28
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	45,655.74
Amount of State and other taxes, paid in 1868,	12,225.56
Amount of Rents and office expenses, Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	9,424.80
Dividends paid in 1868,	20,000.00
Gross Disbursements,	306,097.28
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Receipts over payments,	\$75,288.69

HENRY P. FREEMAN, *Secretary,*

ASHER TAYLOR, *President.*

IRA SHERMAN, Bridgeport, *Attorney.*

Statement of the MERCHANTS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	171,998.03

Whole amount of Assets, \$371,998.03

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$30,085.22
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Collaterals,	
Invested in Bank Stocks,	226,800.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	74,775.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets, Marine,	35,364.21
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	4,973 60
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets,	

\$371,998.03

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	\$21,502.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	200,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$9,556,120.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	69,430.00

Liabilities, \$290,932.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross receipts in 1868,	\$214,928.61
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$146,786.33
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	7,999.13
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	22,718.26
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	4,830.18
Amount of Rents and office expenses paid in 1868,	
Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	7,291.48
Dividends paid in 1868,	16,000.00
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	203,799.13

Receipts over payments, \$11,129.48

CHARLES FOSTER, *Secretary.*

WALTER PAINE, *President.*

WILLIAM CONNER, *Hartford, Attorney.*

Statement of the MERCHANTS AND FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Worcester, Mass., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	None.
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	\$237,497.15
Whole amount of Assets,	\$237,497.15

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$12,843.15
Real Estate owned by the Company,	2,135.00
Loans on Real Estate,	5,195.50
Loans on Collaterals, and without,	1,600.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	56,500.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	38,735.00
Invested in United States Securities,	119,565.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, \$923.50, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	923.50
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets,	
	<u>\$237,497.15</u>

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	\$2,200.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited, Capital Stock,	
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$20,323,585.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	147,477.06
Liabilities,	<u>\$149,677.06</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$294,954.13
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$44,455.52
Amount of Salaries, Commissions and Agency expenses,	
State and other taxes, paid in 1868,	22,744.21
Amount of Rents and office expenses, paid in 1868,	5,600.00
Printing and Stationery paid in 1868,	
Dividends paid in 1868,	17,923.26
Gross Disbursements paid in 1868,	<u>90,722.99</u>
Receipts over payments,	\$104,231.14

E. B. STODDARD, *Secretary.*ISAAC DAVIS, *President.*RALPH GILLET, *Hartford, Attorney.*

*Statement of the METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of
New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the
Commissioner of Insurance.*

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$300,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	106,756.31

Whole amount of Assets, \$406,756.31

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$16,982.66
Real Estate owned by the Company,	3,000.00
Loans on Real Estate,	149,824.19
Loans on Collaterals,	75,884.77
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	98,100.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	1,980.00
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, Salvage, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	61,484.69
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets,	

\$406,756.31

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$31,232.17
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	22,909.21
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	300,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	4,278.26
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$15,946,042.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	64,379.28

Liabilities, \$422,798.92

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross receipts in 1868,	\$199,856.62
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$120,748.12
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	30,591.81
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	23,425.70
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	10,105.47
Rents and office expenses, Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	20,342.31
Dividends paid in 1868,	9,000.00
Gross Disbursements,	214,213.51

Excess of expenditures \$14,356.89

W. A. WADSWORTH, *Secretary.*

R. M. C. GRAHAM, *President.*

RALPH GILLET, *Hartford, Attorney.*

*Statement of the MONUMENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of
Baltimore, Md., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the
Commissioner of Insurance.*

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	45,810.73

Whole amount of Assets, \$245,810.73

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$232.04
Real Estate owned by the Company,	50,000.00
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Collaterals,	117,489.20
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	36,190.00
Invested in United States Securities,	10,000.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	16,740.00
Office Assets,	1,635.00
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, \$7,789.49; other Premiums, treated as Assets,	7,789.49
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets,	5,135.00
	<hr/>
	\$245,810.73

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$2,360.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	12,350.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	200,000.00
Amount insured under existing policies,	\$4,235,070.96
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	25,412.94
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Liabilities,	\$240,129.94

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross receipts in 1868,	\$81,605.34
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$33,433.47
Amount of Salaries, Commissions and Agency expenses,	
State and other taxes, paid in 1868,	21,543.55
Amount of rents and office expenses, Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	4,618.86
Dividends paid in 1868,	5,820.00
Gross Disbursements,	<hr/>
	65,415.28
	<hr/>
Receipts over payments,	\$16,190.06

T. I. RHETT, *Secretary.*

WM. NUMSEN, *President*

L. W. SPERRY, *New Haven, Attorney.*

Statement of the NARRAGANSETT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$500,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	304,078.72
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$804,078.72</u>

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$4,185.03
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	97,000.00
Loans on Collaterals and on Call, \$7,783.47, and \$1,900.00.	26,783.47
Invested in Bank Stocks,	183,824.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	194,301.37
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	3,598.39
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	68,588.13
Due from Agents, and other premiums, treated as Assets,	65,805.71
Accrued rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets, viz., Personal Security,	159,992.62
	<u>\$804,078.72</u>

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$3,776.97
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	62,176.98
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	500,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	5,520.49
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$18,844,125.00
Estimated amount required to insure the same,	188,372.36
Liabilities,	<u>\$759,846.80</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868.	\$430,185.03
Amount of Losses paid in 1868, Marine, \$93,407.45,	\$224,359.16
Amount of Salaries and office expenses paid in 1868,	22,298.53
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	47,622.65
Amount of State and other taxes paid in 1868,	17,934.55
All other expduses paid in 1868,	538.79
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>406,161.13</u>
Receipts over payments,	\$24,023.90

E. TURNER, *Secretary.*

A. P. PECK, *President.*

WM. CONNOR, *Hartford, Attorney.*

Statement of the NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Boston, Mass., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$300,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	567,915.01

Whole amount of Assets, \$867,915.01

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$80,445.36
Real-Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	30,000.00
Loans on Collaterals,	30,300.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	368,974.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	14,800.00
Invested in United States Securities,	92,760.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	64,173.00
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	68,630.87
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Call Loans,	117,831.78
Other Assets,	

\$867,915.01

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$42,750.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	78,875.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	300,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	1,010.72
Amount insured under existing Policies,	\$21,258,299.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	204,458.00

Liabilities, \$627,093.72

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$648,348.99
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$319,473.29
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	10,834.29
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses, in 1868,	52,618.44
Amount of State and other taxes paid in 1868,	20,310.63
Amount of Rents and office expenses, Printing and Stationery paid in 1868,	45,376.94
Dividends paid in 1868,	42,060.76
Gross Disbursements paid in 1868,	490,675.35

Receipts over payments, \$157,673.64

GEO. W. KUHN, *Secretary.*

H. H. BEAN, *President.*

C. B. BOWERS, *New Haven, Attorney.*

Statement of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$1,000,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	367,662.51
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$1,367,662.51</u>
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$30,298.72
Real Estate owned by the Company,	46,186.37
Loans on Real Estate,	183,850.00
Loans on Collaterals,	273,400.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	22,600.00
Invested in United States Securities,	686,260.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds, and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets, mostly since paid,	72,242.65
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	52,824 77
Other Assets,	
	<u>\$1,367,662.51</u>
LIABILITIES.	
Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	\$37,000.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	1,395.00
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	1,000,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$80,657,813.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	270,675.50
Liabilities,	<u>\$1,309,070.00</u>
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$843,090.40
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$456,992.65
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	52,920.00
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	98,660.00
Amount of State and other taxes paid in 1868,	46,668.60
Amount of Rents and office expenses, Printing, Stationery, paid in 1868,	70,521.83
Dividends paid in 1868,	99,285.00
Gross Disbursements paid in 1868,	<u>822,048.14</u>
Receipts over payments,	\$21,042.26

HENRY KIP, *Secretary.*

J. D. STEELE, *President.*

CHAS. ROBINSON, New Haven, *Attorney.*

*Statement of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the
Commissioner of Insurance.*

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$500,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	273,843.77

Whole amount of Assets, \$773,843.77

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$25,893.66
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	158,847.97
Loans on Collaterals,	85,000.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	28,700.00
Invested in United States Securities,	382,940.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	32,715.92
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	36,445.04
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	15,301.18
Other Assets,	8,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$773,843.77

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$14,181.22
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	40,406.81
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	500,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$29,622,801.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	130,329.89
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Liabilities,	\$684,917.92

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$481,295.00
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$201,897.00
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	32,200.00
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	62,367.08
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	29,738.64
Amount of Rents and office expenses, and Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	48,671.16
Dividends paid in 1868,	49,210.00
Gross Disbursements,	<hr/>
	424,084.17
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Receipts over payments,	\$57,210.83

F. H. CARTER, *Secretary.*

JAMES W. OTIS, *President.*

CHAS. ROBINSON, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of the United States Branch of the NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, of London, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock deposited with the States of New York and Ohio,	\$327,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	237,716.81
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$464,716.81</u>

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$107,280.84
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Collaterals,	
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	327,000.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	29,197.43
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets,	1,238.54
	<u>\$464,716.81</u>

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$7,508.74
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acted upon,	6,209.97
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Deposited with the States of New York and Ohio,	327,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$24,879,640.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	125,400.00
Liabilities,	<u>\$466,178.71</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$505,538.88
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$249,724.02
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	13,268.50
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	65,698.25
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	10,264.00
Amount of Rents and office expenses, Printing, Stationery, and all other expenses paid in 1868,	34,268.00
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>373,223.77</u>
Receipts over payments,	<u>\$132,315.11</u>

T. C. ALLYN, *American Manager.*

BENNETT R. ALLEN, *Hartford, Attorney.*

Statement of the PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of San Francisco, California, as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$1,000,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	529,740.18

Whole amount of Assets, \$1,529,740.18

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$24,109.92
Real Estate owned by the Company,	146,132.53
Loans on Real Estate,	654,095.05
Loans on Collaterals.	
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	150,000.00
Invested in United States Securities,	171,000.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	230,550.00
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	3,331.25
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	132,984.79
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$4,392.07, \$7,117.98,	11,509.05
Other Assets,	6,026.59

\$1,529,740.18

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$48,832.84
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	1,000,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies, Fire & Marine, \$36,238,670.00,	
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	279,628.77

Liabilities, \$1,328,461.61

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$886,171.42
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$352,140.73
Amount of Salaries, paid in 1868,	
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	49,184.18
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	101,453.32
Amount of Rents and office expenses, in 1868,	40,236.05
Dividends paid in 1868,	60,000.00
Profits to dealers paid in 1868,	50,617.55
Gross Disbursements paid in 1868,	653,631.83

Receipts over payments, \$232,539.59

A. J. RALSTON, *Secretary.*

WILLIAM ALVORD, *Vice President.*

WILLIAM CONNER, *Hartford, Attorney.*

Statement of the PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Worcester, Mass., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	372,237 39
Whole amount of Assets,	\$572,237.39

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$8,420.00
Real Estate owned by the Company,	50,000.00
Loans on Real Estate,	185,482.00
Loans on Collaterals,	34,475.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	46,456.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	11,200.00
Invested in United States Securities,	110,830.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	107,209.00
Office Assets,	3,900.00
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$11,904 35, \$1,170.00,	13,074.35
Other Assets, viz., Office Furniture,	1,691.04
	<u>\$572,237.39</u>

LIABILITIES.

Losses and claims acknowledged,	\$175.00
Losses and claims not acknowledged,	2,000.00
Losses not acted upon,	10,810.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	200,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	1,865.08
Amount insured under existing Policies,	\$27,532,100.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	184,548.00
Liabilities,	<u>\$413,593.08</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$325,419.74
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$153,127.27
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	7,121.00
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	42,605.19
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	18,117.71
Amount of Rents and office expenses, Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	8,766.38
Dividends, Stock, paid in 1868,	22,000.00
Dividends, Mutual, paid in 1868,	7,328.07
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>259,065.62</u>
Receipts over payments,	\$65,354.12

AUG. N. CURRIER, *Secretary.*HENRY CHAPIN, *President.*A. N. CRANDALL, *Norwich, Attorney.*

Statement of the PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$1,000,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	590,568.38

Whole amount of Assets, \$1,590,568.38

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$107,920.63
Real Estate owned by the Company,	150,000.00
Loans on Real Estate,	281,324.79
Loans on Collaterals,	134,550.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	608,786.37
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Premiums treated as Assets, being Marine Balances,	92,368.58
Premium Notes, treated as Assets, Marine,	169,788.21
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	10,807.82
Wrecking Apparatus,	17,000.00
Other Assets,	18,021.98

\$1,590,568.38

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$657.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	43,270.00
Losses not acted upon,	74,554.26
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	1,000,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing policies,	\$67,968,388.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	291,146.25

Liabilities, \$1,409,627.51

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$1,327,537.93
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$889,313.74
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	77,757.19
Amount of Commission and Agency expenses in 1868,	139,571.36
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	68,119.58
Amount of Rents and office expenses, Printing, and Stationery, paid in 1868,	59,641.06
Amount of Dividends paid in 1868,	100,000.00
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>1,334,402.93</u>

Excess of disbursements, \$6,865.00

PHILANDER SHAW, *Secretary,*

STEPHEN CROWELL, *President.*

C. C. KIMBALL, *Hartford, Attorney.*

Statement of the PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	192,425.52
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$392,425.52</u>

ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$21,827.47
Real Estate owned by the Company,	158,000.00
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Collaterals,	
Invested in Bank Stocks,	33,600.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	109,200.00
Invested in United States Securities,	54,475.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, \$8,308.05, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	8,308.05
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	7,015.00
Other Assets,	
	<u>\$392,425.52</u>

LIABILITIES.	
Losses and Claims acknowledged,	600.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	15,749.78
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	14,029.00
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	100,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount insured under existing Policies,	\$11,069,883.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	73,507.80
Liabilities,	<u>\$308,886.58</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$165,217.18
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$89,127.06
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	6,500.00
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	18,676.83
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	12,740.84
Amount of Rents and office expenses, Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	6,371.02
Dividends paid in 1868,	11,993.00
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>144,860.02</u>
Receipts over payments,	\$20,357.16

WARREN S. GREENE, *Secretary.*

JNO. KINGSLEY, *President.*

WM. E. BAKER, *Hartford, Attorney.*

Statement of the REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY, of Chicago, Illinois, as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock, \$3,746,100.00; Paid in,	749,220.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	188,022.59
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$937,242.59</u>

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$97,739.80
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Collaterals,	
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	733,935.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	56,837.95
Due from Agents, \$12,359.20; other Premiums, treated as Assets,	12,359.20
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets,	38,370.64
	<u>\$937,242.59</u>

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	\$9,039.10
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	749,220.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$15,860,583.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	126,478.00
Liabilities,	<u>\$884,737.10</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$554,436.47
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$150,119.92
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	26,013.56
Amount of Commission and Agency expenses in 1868,	72,900.24
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	15,580.60
Amount of rents and office expenses paid in 1868,	26,186.44
Expenses placing Stock,	30,614.60
Amount of Dividends paid in 1868,	9,186.47
Gross Disbursements paid in 1868,	<u>330,601.83</u>
Receipts over payments,	\$223,834.64

J. R. PAYSON, *Secretary.*S. W. PHILLIPS, *Vice President.*L. W. SPERRY, *New Haven, Attorney*

Statement of the REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$300,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	361,180 10
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$661,180.10</u>
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$20,310.13
Real Estate owned by the Company,	80,000.00
Loans on Real Estate,	108,950.00
Loans on Collaterals,	22,000.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	36,940.00
Invested in State, City, Town, and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	353,249.38
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets, Marine,	6,598.47
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	23,397.23
Accrued Interest, &c., \$647.73, \$187.16,	834.89
Other Assets, viz, Office Furniture at home, agencies, &c.,	9,800.00
	<u>\$661,180.10</u>
LIABILITIES.	
Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$16,943.79
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	14,217.10
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	6,668.63
Dividends in scrip, \$114,945.00, liability contingent,	
Capital Stock,	300,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$22,186,150.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	134,296.78
Liabilities,	<u>\$472,116.30</u>
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$367,002.18
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$195,593.12
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	20,100.00
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	46,123.71
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	12,622.47
Amount of Rents and office expenses, and Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	541,109.10
Dividends and Script paid in 1868,	36,896.70
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>365,445.10</u>
Receipts over payments,	<u>\$1,557.08</u>
DUNCAN F. CURRY, <i>Secretary.</i>	ROBERT S. HONE, <i>President.</i>
E. FULLER, Norwich, <i>Attorney.</i>	

Statement of the ROGER WILLIAMS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$100,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	115,287.35
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$215,287.35</u>

ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$34,964.97
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Collaterals,	10,000.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	141,697.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	162.76
Premium Notes, treated as Assets, Marine,	9,713.50
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	12,825.42
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	3,924.70
Other Assets, viz., Sundries,	86.46
Part due Marine Notes, \$2,481.50; good for	2,000.00
	<u>\$215,287.35</u>

LIABILITIES.	
Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	\$12,903.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	50 00
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	100,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	257.54
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$6,313,115.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	60,251.50
Liabilities,	<u>\$173,462.04</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross receipts in 1868,	\$164,821.78
Amount of Losses paid in 1868, Marine,	\$22,067.59
Fire,	71,514.52
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses, State and other Taxes, &c., paid in 1868,	33,587.20
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	
Amount of Rents and office expenses, Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	9,226.21
Dividends paid in 1868,	8,302.00
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>136,877.74</u>
Receipts over payments,	\$27,944.04

I. W. DAVENPORT, *Secretary.*

H. H. WILLIAMS, *President.*

A. N. CRANDALL, *Norwich, Attorney.*

Statement of the SCHENECTADY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Schenectady, N. Y., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$100,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	22,084.19
Whole amount of Assets,	\$122,084.19
ASSETS	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$4,375.19
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Collaterals,	
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	107,000.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	5,200.00
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	5,020.00
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets,	489.00
	<u>\$122,084.19</u>
LIABILITIES.	
Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	\$100,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount insured under existing Policies,	\$2,457,913.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	12,535.00
Liabilities,	<u>\$112,535.00</u>
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$44,767.67
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$12,755.95
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	1,200.00
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses, in 1868,	5,407.70
Amount of State and other taxes paid in 1868,	1,550.63
Amount of Rents and office expenses, Printing and Stationery paid in 1868,	1,838.75
Dividends paid in 1868,	20,000.00
Gross Disbursements paid in 1868,	<u>42,753.03</u>
Receipts over payments,	\$ 2,014.64

JOEL W. JONES, *Secretary.*

GEO. G. MASON, *President.*

GEO. S. LESTER, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$1,000,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	706,611.91
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Whole amount of Assets,	\$1,706,611.91
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$105,241.65
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	453,734.00
Loans on Collaterals,	129,800.00
Invested in New York City Securities,	52,000.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	35,147.00
Invested in United States Securities,	452,965 00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	135,539 73
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets, Marine,	80,321.70
Due from Agents, ; other Premiums, treated as Assets,	150,469.62
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets, viz., Inland Salvage, \$10,000.00; Accrued Interest and Office Premiums,	111,393.21
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	\$1,706,611.91
LIABILITIES.	
Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$5,581.19
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	13,440.00
Losses not acted upon,	94,695.13
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	578.04
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	1,000,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities—services undrawn,	2,575.00
United States and other Taxes due,	2,962.27
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$99,864,801.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	392,857.67
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Liabilities,	\$1,512,689.29
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$1,618,931.25
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$968,347.82
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	98,583 36
Amount of Commission and Agency expenses in 1868,	243,642.46
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	75,151.86
Amount of Rents and office expenses, Printing, Stationery, and all other expenses paid in 1868,	107,947.96
Gross Disbursements paid in 1868,	1,493,473.46
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Receipts over payments,	\$125,457.79

FRANK M. BALLARD, *Secretary.*

A. F. HASTINGS, *President.*

WILLIAM WALLACE, *Hartford, Attorney.*

Statement of the LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, N. Y., as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$150,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	70,117.87
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$220,117.87</u>
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$1,381.57
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	39,050 00
Loans on Collaterals,	6,000.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	1,500.00
Invested in United States Securities,	161,820.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds, and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	2,149.07
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	1,211.23
Other Assets,	7,006.00
	<u>\$220,117.87</u>
LIABILITIES.	
Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	\$1,800 00
Losses not acted upon,	2,250.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	150,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	931.24
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$7,155,884.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	33,360.00
Liabilities,	<u>\$188,341.24</u>
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$87,957.98
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$39,501.99
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	9,947.96
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	6,227.96
Amount of State and other taxes paid in 1868,	2,588.27
Dividends paid in 1868,	15,000.00
Printing, Stationery, and all other expenses paid in 1868,	10,631.35
Gross Disbursements paid in 1868,	<u>83,897.53</u>
Receipts over payments,	\$4,060.45

ARTHUR H. WALTON, *Secretary.*

GEO. A. JARVIS, *President.*

JUDAH FRISBIE, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of the SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Springfield, Mass., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$500,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	401,687.11
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Whole amount of Assets,	\$901,687.11
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$22,659.63
Real Estate owned by the Company,	60,000.00
Loans on Real Estate,	81,591.66
Loans on Collaterals,	53,288.54
Invested in Bank Stocks,	343,182.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	286,300.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	44,500.00
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$452.00, \$932.54,	1,384.54
Mortgages foreclosing and interest,	4,457.48
Other Assets,	4,323.26
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	\$901,687.11
LIABILITIES.	
Losses and claims acknowledged,	\$20,738.34
Losses and claims not acknowledged,	7,937.37
Losses not acted upon,	14,504.30
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	500,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities, Brokerage, &c., &c.,	7,841.45
Salaries Undrawn,	415.82
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$44,537,048.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	266,632.00
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Liabilities,	\$818,069.28
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$559,345.34
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$268,049.13
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	15,719.68
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	78,707.51
Amount of State and other taxes, paid in 1868,	22,501.26
Amount of Rents and office expenses, Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	25,804.24
Dividends paid in 1868,	57,894.72
Gross Disbursements,	468,176.54
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Receipts over payments,	\$90,168.80

SANFORD J. HALL, *Secretary.*

EDMUND FREEMAN, *President.*

H. L. CANNON, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	158,587.05
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$358,587.05</u>
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$4,955.64
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	58,200.00
Loans on Collaterals,	35,000.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	4,850.00
Invested in United States Securities,	248,600.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, \$1,707.90; other Premiums, treated as Assets, \$4,729.87,	6,437.77
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	543.64
Other Assets,	
	<u>\$358,587.05</u>
LIABILITIES.	
Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	\$500.00
Losses and Claims not acted upon,	5,584.95
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited, Capital Stock,	200,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities, undrawn Salaries, &c.,	833.33
Sundry Claims not called for,	1,380.95
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$11,878,001.48
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	53,859.00
Liabilities,	<u>\$262,153.23</u>
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$151,578.55
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$48,507.84
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	17,487.21
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	10,038.80
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	7,078.44
Amount of Rents and office expenses, Printing, Stationery, paid in 1868,	14,881.60
Dividends paid in 1868,	20,000.00
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>117,993.89</u>
Receipts over payments,	<u>\$33,584.66</u>
W. M. ST. JOHN, <i>Secretary.</i>	WILLIAM CRIPPS, <i>President.</i>
CHAS. ROBINSON, <i>New Haven, Attorney.</i>	

Statement of the STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Cleveland, Ohio, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	34,787.66
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$234,787.66</u>

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$4,248.46
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	84,226.89
Loans on Collaterals,	
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town, and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	64,395.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	44,422.22
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets, Marine,	10,786.65
Due from Agents, 12,697.43; other Premiums, treated as Assets,	12,697.43
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$11,051.00	11,051.00
Other Assets,	2,971.01
	<u>\$234,787.66</u>

LIABILITIES.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$9,085.72
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	200,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$1,360,896.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	35,000.00
Liabilities,	<u>\$244,785.72</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$124,857.67
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$57,501.33
Amount Reinsured and Retired Premiums,	11,921.81
Amount of Commissions, Office and Agency expenses in 1868,	26,167.83
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	2,215.45
Printing, Stationery and Advertising, paid in 1868,	1,528.44
All other expenses paid in 1868,	2,598.49
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>102,033.35</u>

Receipts over payments, \$22,823 32

A. M. SEARLS, *Secretary.*

E. P. MORGAN, *President.*

GEO. S. LESTER, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of the TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$150,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	197,821.65
Whole amount of Assets,	\$347,821.65
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$13,521.67
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	130,100.00
Loans on Collaterals,	
Invested in Bank Stocks,	4,375.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	2,550.00
Invested in United States Securities,	180,000.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, \$2,174.07, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	
\$12,008.53	14,182.53
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	2,948.75
Other Assets, viz., Stamps,	143.70
	\$347,821.65
LIABILITIES.	
Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$2,293.80
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	8,854.00
Losses not acted upon,	5,800.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	396.25
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	150,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Salaries, &c., undrawn,	750.00
Sundries,	379.32
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$21,754,259.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	83,650.00
Liabilities,	\$251,623.37
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$252,451.48
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$97,012.82
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	17,350.00
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	20,743.89
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	9,329.93
Amount of Rents and office expenses, and Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	13,905.13
Dividends paid in 1868,	14,603.75
Gross Disbursements,	172,945.52
Receipts over payments,	\$79,505.96
TIMO. Y. BROWN, <i>Secretary.</i>	DAVID B. KEELER, <i>President.</i>
GEO. S. LESTER, <i>New Haven, Attorney.</i>	

Statement of the UNITED STATES FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Baltimore, Md., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$250,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	229,636.42
Whole amount of Assets,	\$479,636.42
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$16,674.69
Real Estate owned by the Company,	20,000.00
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Collaterals,	250.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	30,650.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	42,500.00
Invested in United States Securities,	155,040.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., S. & W. and W. R. R. S.,	39,000.00
Office Premiums, for Marine Risks running,	69,004.82
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	24,284.50
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	52,897.93
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Reinsurance and Salvages,	13,750.00
Other Assets, viz., Money on deposit, borrowed, payable on demand,	15,584.48
	\$479,636.42
LIABILITIES.	
Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$26,140.71
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	9,750.00
Losses not acted upon,	16,548.77
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	565.00
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited, Capital Stock,	250,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities, borrowed money,	15,584.48
Salaries Undrawn,	724.89
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$14,649,351.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	150,821.73
Liabilities,	\$470,135.58
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross receipts in 1868,	\$500,038.45
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$339,298.98
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	6,200.28
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	67,028.85
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	9,794.31
Rents and office expenses, Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	21,412.26
Dividends paid in 1868,	24,435.00
Gross Disbursements,	468,169.68
Receipts over payments,	\$31,868.77
HENRY C. JONES, <i>Secretary.</i> JOHN W. RANDOLPH, <i>President.</i>	
L. W. SPERRY, <i>New Haven, Attorney.</i>	

Statement of the WESTCHESTER COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Rochelle, N. Y., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	None—mutual.
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	\$267,398.25
Whole amount of Assets,	
\$267,398.25	
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$9,576.47
Real Estate owned by the Company,	5,000.00
Loans on Real Estate,	188,800.00
Loans on Collaterals,	
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	20,900.00
Invested in United States Securities,	27,660.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, \$7,253.45, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	7,253.45
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$11,337.00, \$3,141.30, \$1,155.83,	5,634.18
Other Assets, Office Furniture, &c.,	2,575.20
\$267,398.25	
LIABILITIES.	
Losses and Claims acknowledged,	2,500.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	\$7,000.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$22,259,700.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	101,507.18
\$111,007.18	
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$157,192.88
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$36,763.51
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	7,615.30
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	28,747.33
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	2,217.88
	4,093.32
Amount of Rents and office expenses, Printing, Stationery, paid in 1868,	8,151.43
Premiums Returned,	724.05
Gross Disbursements paid in 1868,	88,312.82
\$68,880.06	
Receipts over payments,	

GEORGE R. CRAWFORD, *Secretary.*

GEORGE J. PENFIELD, *President.*

MARCUS DEFORD, *Bridgeport, Attorney.*

Statement of the WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Buffalo, N. Y., as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$300,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	362,984.04
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$662,984.04</u>
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$112,928.76
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	84,500.00
Loans on Collaterals,	50,915.96
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	321,600.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities, and Loans without Collaterals,	62,127.54
Office Premiums treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	30,911.78
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets,	
	<u>\$662,984.04</u>
LIABILITIES.	
Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$7,100.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	32,350.00
Losses not acted upon,	16,475.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	300,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities, Balances for reinsurance,	5,437.70
Amount Insured under existing policies,	\$27,809,891.11
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	135,168.00
Liabilities,	<u>\$496,530.70</u>
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$595,974.51
Amount of Losses paid in 1868, Fire,	\$142,385.61
Inland, less salvage and reinsurance,	175,869.33
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	26,798.36
Amount of Commission and Agency expenses in 1868,	96,558.16
Amount of State and other Taxes paid in 1868,	24,889.71
Amount of Rents and office expenses, Printing, and Stationery, paid in 1868,	28,553.03
Amount of Dividends paid in 1868,	30,000.00
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>525,044.31</u>
Receipts over payments,	\$70,930.20
EDWARD B. SMITH, <i>Secretary.</i> GIBSON T. WILLIAMS, <i>President.</i>	
H. L. CANNON, New Haven, <i>Attorney.</i>	

Statement of the YONKERS AND NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$500,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	322,983.76
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$822,983.76</u>
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$8,942.28
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	116,800.00
Loans on Collaterals,	167,100.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	33,170.00
Invested in United States Securities,	433,750.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Office Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and other premiums, treated as Assets,	35,290.48
Accrued rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets,	28,431.00
	<u>\$822,983.76</u>
LIABILITIES.	
Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$3,500.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	21,545.69
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	500,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	667.00
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$40,010,034.00
Estimated amount required to insure the same,	183,530.00
Liabilities,	<u>\$709,242.69</u>
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$486,515.70
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$230,411.97
Amount of Salaries and office expenses paid in 1868,	28,892.71
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	62,149.16
Amount of State and other taxes paid in 1868,	19,426.65
Amount of Rents and office expenses, Printing, Stationery, paid in 1868,	28,520.74
Amount of Dividends paid in 1868,	52,631.54
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>422,032.77</u>
Receipts over payments,	\$64,482.93
JOHN W. MURRAY, <i>Secretary.</i> RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, <i>President.</i>	
H. L. CANNON, New Haven, <i>Attorney.</i>	

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES
FROM OTHER STATES,
TRANSACTIONING BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF
CONNECTICUT.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AT the close of the fiscal year of 1868, there were 32 Life Insurance Companies, incorporated by other states, doing business in this State, under certificates of admission by the Insurance Department.

A few of these companies are conducted on the plan of Mutual Insurance; many of them on the Mutual and Stock plan combined, and a few are conducted as Stock Companies.

These Institutions are becoming more important than Savings Banks, for they receive small sums of money from time to time as annual premiums, and they promise to pay large sums to survivors sixty or ninety days after certain events happen.

For more than 200 years, mathematicians and actuaries have endeavored to determine which plan of Life Insurance was best for the insured; but there seems to be no settlement of the question, for there are as many plans as there are points to the compass, and each one is sustained by actuaries and mathematicians.

Under these circumstances it is unwise for Insurance Commissioners to undertake to solve the problem, especially as no State has delegated such powers to them, and are not likely to do so.

In briefing up balance sheets and exhibits of the Companies which have passed under the inspection of the Department, under various forms of statements in use by the several States, it has been the object of the Department to make them so plain that most persons interested in the Companies may understand their relative condition, and form some reasonable judgment of their solvency, both as respects the present and the future.

It may be, that imitating the Department of New York, and requiring answers to over 140 interrogatories, covering, in the case of each Company coming from that State, over 14 square feet of vellum paper, this Department has condensed their statements overmuch in this Report, but as uniformity is desirable, all the Companies are exhibited alike.

By the combined exhibits contained herein, it appears that 26 Companies are possessed of capital amounting to \$3,203,000, and they possess other present assets amounting to \$43,241,550, making \$46,444,550 of total present assets. The liabilities of these Companies for policies and dividends, amount to \$447,032,423.

There are also 5 Companies, which have no capitals, but possess present assets amounting to \$69,404,982, and their liabilities for policies, amount to \$406,610,404.

The two classes combined show present assets amounting to \$102,646,529, and liabilities for \$853,643,637, averaging thereby about 12 cents of present assets, on account of each dollar of liabilities for policies in force.

In these estimates, no allowances are made for losses in the course of settlement, and dividends are treated merely as additional insurances, and as payable only when the policies become due, and the Companies are allowed the full benefit of premium notes, accrued interest, balances due from agents, and deferred premiums for the full current year of each policy.

In estimating the relative strength of the Companies, the one having the largest amount of assets is not necessarily the strongest, nor is the one having the largest amount at risk, the strongest; nor is the one which declares the largest dividends, the best; for strength and quality depend upon present, actual and future expected assets, applied to the liabilities of the Company, on some established basis not at variance with the Carlisle tables of the expectation of human life, and a fair rate of interest on money.

Last year, among the comparative tests published by the Department at Albany, the per cent. of assets on the amount of liabilities of each Company was included, but the application of such a test should be confined to Companies of about

the same age, otherwise they would mislead and do great injustice to the younger companies, for instance: the *Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York* was rated as possessing $14\frac{6}{10}$ per cent. of assets for each \$1.00 of liabilities, and another Company was rated as possessing $09\frac{2}{10}$ per cent. of assets for each \$1.00 of their liabilities.

The fact that the former Company was six years older than the latter, would seem to account for its having acquired a larger per-centage of assets to its liabilities, and as the latter company was increasing its per-centage annually, it would seem as if it would, when of the same age, become the equal of the former.

This then would seem to be a fair test, on the basis of their respective ages, but it is not so, for the latter Company was estimated on figures as they stood in 1861, and no mention was made of the fact, that the latter Company charged 25 per cent. less premiums than the former. This alone would more than account for the difference in favor of the former Company, and had the figures of the latter Company been brought down to the same years as the former, they would show that the latter Company possessed 18 per cent. of assets for each \$1.00 of liabilities, and therefore stood the strongest on the list, notwithstanding its reduced rates of premiums.

But let the test be what it may, it cannot cover every element which has to do with strength; for one Company may have a large number of unsound lives, and large insurances in unhealthy places, while another is more careful as to the lives they insure, and grant few or no permits for hazards not embraced in the Policies.

At the present time they all charge high rates of premium, and there is no doubt whatever that each Company will be able to perpetuate itself, unless they rush into dividends and expenses beyond the legitimate means of the business.

The enormous liabilities of these Institutions are attracting attention; they declare extraordinary dividends, increase their liabilities, and they pay heavy losses.

Statement of forty-four Life Insurance Companies for the year 1868.

No. Policies.	Amount Insured and Dividends, Additions.	Annual Premium.
410,000.	\$1,178,730,775.00.	\$50,400,360.58
	Gross present Assets.	
	\$126,578,690.59.	

The average per cent. of assets on the liabilities of these Companies, is less than 11 per cent. The highest per-centage attained by them at any time, was in the year 1862, when it was about $16\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. Were we to take the Companies of New York by themselves, the highest per-centage attained would be shown to be $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and this was in 1862, since which time the figures have changed, showing that the per-centage is reduced to $10\frac{7}{16}$ per cent. on the dollar.

That the business is in its infancy is evidenced by the limited number of persons insured in the United States, for, at the time these statistics were collected (1867) the whole number insured was not over 376,000 persons—for many of them held more than one policy.

The largest Company in the United States is the Mutual Life of New York. Its assets amount to \$31,017,320.32, and its liabilities to over \$200,000,000.00. The comparatively limited amount of assets now in hand, seems small, no doubt, but with an enormous annual income for premiums on existing policies, and the constant accession of new members, the annual resources, applicable to expenses and losses, are very great.

But all this does not preclude the possibility of trespassing upon the future by making dividends and distributions to the present generation in advance of their being realized, thereby impoverishing the Company in the future, and the effects reveal themselves at a period of time too late to remedy the evil. As we have said before, this Company is the largest one in the United States, and its ratio of present assets to liabilities, is about $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the dollar.

The smallest Company nearest the age of the former (being six years younger) is a Connecticut Company, and its ratio of present assets to liabilities is twenty cents on the dollar.

Without intending to assume that any Life Insurance Company is in fact trespassing upon the future, by delighting the present generation with dividends which do not belong to them, we venture the opinion that they are too zealous, and ought to make more liberal provision for losses, and payments to living Policy holders, under endowment policies.

If time shall prove that this caution was unnecessary, then it will also prove most conclusively, that the public have been overcharged, and their premiums could be reduced, and the allegations made against Companies for reducing the scale of premiums, are founded either on ignorance or a desire to indulge in wasteful expenses ; but a very few years more are required to settle absolutely this question ; at the present time, the account stands well for the Companies.

We propose, during the present year, to prepare a new set of blanks for Life Insurance Companies to make exhibits of their condition, and thereby bring out facts and information which will enable the department to embody figures in tables, so that any intelligent person can apply them to any standard they confide in, and thus enable them to decide for themselves, how each Company stands with itself and its neighbor.

The Department entertains the same views in regard to the adoption of English standards for interest on money that it expressed last year.

Capital in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe is a drug, and commands only from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent. per annum, except in cases of special risk ; then it runs up to a much higher per-centage. But in the United States the case is different ; indeed, since the assumption of writers on Life Insurance, that the rate of interest on money in the United States would fall, and that all calculation and computation in Life Insurance should be made on English standards, the rate of interest, even in the old States, has advanced, and in Western and Southern States it is higher still. Indeed, the Banking rates of New England and New York are equal to 10 and 12 per cent. per annum, and there is no prospect of a diminution at present.

In concluding our remarks upon the rate of interest which should be adopted in making Life Insurance computation in

this country, we say, decidedly, that we give the preference to 5 per cent. interest, and still adhere to the *Carlisle* Tables of mortality and the expectation of human life.

These were the standards employed by Prof. Silliman, and had his life been prolonged a few years more, he would have lived to see his Company sustained by the largest per cent. of assets on its liabilities of any similar Company in the country.

Should this Department have occasion to test a Life Insurance Company seeking to be admitted into the State, or to apply tests to one already admitted, the above standards would be employed. At the same time, every State must accord to its neighbor the right to practice Life Insurance in any form or manner which does not involve insolvency; and men and managers should be allowed to charge high rates of premiums and pay large dividends back, as mutual entertainments, which are not pernicious, because they are understood by both parties.

Among the new Companies admitted into this state, during the last year, was the "*National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America*," a Company chartered by Congress, for the locality of the District of Columbia, precisely the same as they would charter a local Fire Insurance Company, or a Benevolent Society; therefore the Institution is not a National one, in the light of a National Bank, for Congress has not yet consented to nationalize the business of Life Insurance.

Some delay occurred in admitting this Company, owing to its capital, which, instead of being all paid in, as represented, was mostly composed of stock notes, with stocks, bonds and a mortgage, as callaterals, much of which was supposed to be held by certificates not transferred.

The objection did not consist in the fact, that the capital was not all paid up, but in the unwillingness of the Department to certify to the people of the State, that the Company possessed a *paid up capital* of \$1,000,000, when the amount paid up was only about \$200,000.

Their statement now appears in proper form, and shows an extravagant and rapid beginning. Inexperienced managers often fall into great errors, but in this case, such as may be

incorporated in their plain promises and machinery, are likely to be discovered and corrected before their large capital is seriously encroached upon.

We cannot close this report without expressing the belief that too many Life Insurance Companies are being organized, and the business is too expensively conducted, as is evidenced by the fact, that in the case of one Company, their expenses for 1868 were \$1,610,202.00, while their losses were but \$1,207,706.00, and the fact that most new Companies expect to encroach about \$25,000 upon their capital, before getting into a healthy state of progress.

Years ago, it was common in England for every new Company's *expenses*, the first year, to equal, or not exceed, its annual premiums for that year, and that each succeeding year the expenses should not exceed that year's premiums on new policies, and so on, keeping the expenses down, so as not to have them exceed the annual premiums paid upon the new policies procured in that year; in other words, it was deemed legitimate for the first year's premiums on every new policy, to be expended in the current expenses of that year; after which the policy should take its place in line, for its chances of producing profit to the Company.

INTEREST TABLES.

The extraordinary demand for copies of last year's Report, is believed to have originated, in part, in consequence of certain tables it contained, relating to values, duration of life, and interest on money. For this reason the tables are repeated this year, with some new ones. They have been revised and corrected by the Hon. John B. Robertson, formerly Secretary of State, and they are believed to be correct and entirely reliable.

REVENUE TO THE STATE.

When the Department was founded, the State was receiving, on an average, for licenses and taxes on the premiums collected by the Agents of Insurance Companies from all other States about \$3,525.00.

The amount now collected is about \$12,000 annually, and without any drawback or expense to the State.

*Statement of the AMICABLE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of New York City, as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to
the Commissioner of Insurance.*

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$130,000.00
Accumulations and Balances treated as Assets,	

Whole amount of Assets, \$130,000.00

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$26,177.74
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Collaterals,	
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	103,822.26
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds, and Securities,	
Deferred premiums, treated as Assets,	
Commuted Commissions, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and Premiums due, treated as Assets,	
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets,	

\$130,000.00

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	} A new Compa'y.
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited, Capital Stock,	
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	
Amount of Annuity Fund,	}
Estimated amount required to insure the annuitants,	

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	} A new Compa'y.
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	
Amount of Rents and Office expenses paid in 1868,	
Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	
All other expenses, paid in 1868,	
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	

JAMES F. R. HADDEN, *Secretary.* E. DWIGHT KENDALL, *Vice President.*
STEPHEN G. BEECHER, *New Milford, Attorney.*

*Statement of the ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of Albany, N. Y., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the
Commissioner of Insurance.*

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$110,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	268,414.02

Whole amount of Assets, \$378,414.02

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$27,071.76
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	1,500.00
Loans on Collaterals,	
Invested in Bank Stock,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	186,580.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds, and Securities,	
Deferred premiums, treated as Assets,	21,390.33
Premium Notes,	64,377.00
Premiums credited without actual payment,	5,927.26
Due from Agents, and Premiums due, treated as Assets,	65,702.78
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., Interest Accrued,	3,933.58
Other Assets,	1,931.32

\$378,414.02

Liabilities.

Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	\$13,280.42
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	110,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$6,047,037.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	205,000.00

Liabilities, \$328,280.42

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$189,169.57
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$44,786.72
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	7,419.52
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	35,103.66
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	2,537.45
Policies purchased,	3,060.10
Medical Examiners,	5,514.48
Stockholders' Dividend,	7,700.00
Amount of Rents and Office expenses, Printing, Station- ery, and all other expenses, paid in 1868,	21,567.48
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	127,689.42

Receipts over payments, \$61,480.15

LOUIS B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

ROBERT H. PRUYN, *President.*

W. C. WILLIAMS, *Cheshire, Attorney.*

Statement of the BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsfield, Mass., as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$33,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	1,052,878.72
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$1,085,878.72</u>

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	5,022.77
Real Estate owned by the Company,	180,000.00
Loans on Real Estate,	215,000.00
Loans on Collaterals,	36,000.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	109,450.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	172,087.50
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	40,000.00
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	42,140.68
Loans on Personal Property,	23,492.00
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	188,455.70
Due from Agents, and Premiums due, treated as Assets,	59,171.74
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	11,539.33
Other Assets,	3,519.00
	<u>\$1,085,878.72</u>

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited, Capital Stock,	
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	
Amount of Annuity Fund,	
Estimated amount required to insure the annuitants,	

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$455,696.24
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	
Amount of Rents and Office expenses paid in 1868,	
Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	
All other expenses, paid in 1868,	
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	99,247.27

BENJ. CHICKERING, *Secretary.*

JAMES FRANCES, *President.*

E. B. HOTCHKISS, Berlin, *Attorney.*

*Statement of the BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of
Brooklyn, N. Y., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to
the Commissioner of Insurance.*

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$125,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	899,849.71
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Whole amount of Assets,	\$1,024,849.71

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$60,772.57
Real Estate owned by the Company,	240,750.00
Loans on Collaterals,	7,000.00
Invested in United States Securities,	182,353.75
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	60,733.07
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	374,285.57
Due from Agents, and Premiums due, treated as Assets,	80,771.68
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	3,063.92
Other Assets,	15,119.15
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	\$1,024,849.71

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$2,000.00
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	873.35
Capital Stock,	125,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	500.00
Amount insured under existing Policies,	\$10,794,214.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	799,658.00
Amount of Annuity Fund,	
Estimated amount required to insure the annuitants,	
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Liabilities,	\$928,426.09

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$417,729.90
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	\$15,718.92
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	76,675.18
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	3,503.26
Medical Examiners,	7,386.41
Policies purchased,	2,982.83
Dividends to Stock,	8,750.00
Dividends,	20,740.87
Reinsurance,	8,173.48
Amount of Rents and Office expenses, Printing and Stationery, and all other expenses, paid in 1868,	44,589.08
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<hr/> 247,591.46

Receipts over payments, \$170,138.44

WM. M. COLE, *Secretary.*

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, *President.*

CHARLES CARLISLE, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of the CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$100,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	1,967,178.49
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$2,067,178.49</u>

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$161,600.00
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	158,760.87
Loans on Collaterals,	3,459.78
Invested in United States Securities,	181,368.75
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	556,636.34
Commuted Commissions,	
Due from Agents, \$96,372.54, and Premiums due, treated as Assets, \$242,542.08,	338,914.62
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	18,953.71
Other Assets, viz., Furniture, safes, &c.,	17,032.52
	<u>2,067,178.49</u>

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$13,000.00
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	54,007.50
Capital Stock,	100,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	26,871,630.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	1,548,099.64
Liabilities,	<u>\$1,615,107.14</u>

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$1,507,496.89
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$69,850.00
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	33,783.20
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	103,792.41
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	8,152.77
Amount of Rents and Office expenses, in 1868,	12,375.00
Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	92,005.84
Medical Expenses,	16,662.24
Policies purchased,	150.00
Dividends to Policies,	15,000.00
Dividends to Stock,	13,000.00
All other expenses paid in 1868,	845.60
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>365,617.06</u>

Receipts over payments, \$1,141,879.83

R. C. FROST, *Actuary.*

JUSTUS LAWRENCE, *President.*

GEO. H. WATERS, Waterbury, *Attorney.*

*Statement of THE CRAFTSMEN'S LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of
New York City, as condensed from their Report to January 1st, 1869, to the
Commissioner of Insurance*

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	29,325.83

Whole number of Assets,

\$229,325.83

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$2,197.87
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Collaterals,	
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	197,110.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	
Commuted Commissions, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, \$22,500.37, and Premiums due, treated as Assets,	22,500.37
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$5,840.00,	5,840.00
Other Assets,	1,677.59
	<hr/>
	\$229,325.83

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	\$200,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	17,500.00
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	
	<hr/>
Liabilities,	\$217,500.00

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$9,800.84
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	\$7,525.33
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	3,007.92
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	201.35
Amount of Rents and Office expenses, paid in 1868,	9,950.07
Medical Examiners, paid in 1868,	108.70
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<hr/>
	20,793.37

Being a new Company, excess of expenses,

\$10,992.53

HENRY BELDEN, *Secretary.*

EDWARD LAMBERT, *President.*

RICHARD N. BELDEN, *New London, Attorney.*

Statement of *THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY*,* of New York City, as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1868, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$125,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	105,569.25

Whole amount of Assets, \$230,569.25

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$8,628.16
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	12,300.00
Loans on Collaterals,	8,600.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	110,210.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	14,728.91
Commuted Commissions, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	49,111.09
Due from Agents, \$10,119.37, and Premiums due, treated as Assets, \$4,496.49,	14,615.86
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$149.30, \$50.25, \$943.99,	1,144.04
Other Assets,	11,231.19
	<u>\$230,569.25</u>

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$6,500.00
Capital Stock,	125,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	4,712.10
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$2,402,473.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	91,251.41
Amount of Annuity Fund,	
	<u>\$227,463.51</u>

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$90,767.71
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	\$26,092.84
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	22,523.01
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	970.55
Amount of Rents and office expenses, paid in 1868,	1,573.71
All other expenses, paid in 1868,	13,207.46
Dividends to Stocks, paid in 1868,	5,403.12
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>69,770.69</u>

Receipts over payments, \$20,997.02

SIDNEY WARD, *Secretary.*

SAMUEL P. HOWARD, *President.*

JAMES S. TRYON, *Hartford, Attorney.*

* Commenced business May, 1867.

Statement of the ECONOMICAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, Rhode Island, as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$100,000.00
Accumulations and Balance, treated as Assets,	800,886.18

Whole amount of Assets, \$400,886.18

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	34,843.39
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Collaterals,	18,153.99
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	202,275.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	26,765.92
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and Premiums due, treated as Assets,	114,949.86
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	1,340.00
Other Assets, viz., Reinsurance,	3,325.34
Office Furniture,	4,182.68
All other Assets,	50.00

\$400,886.18

Liabilities.

Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	3,480.81
Capital Stock,	100,000.00
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$4,266,723.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	246,665.77

Liabilities, \$350,146.58

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$182,832.79
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$11,000.00
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	12,079.88
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	25,224.92
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	2,833.10
Amount of Rents and Office expenses, paid in 1868,	
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising, paid in 1868,	16,521.36
Dividends to Policies,	647.00
Dividends to Stock,	14,000.00
Policies purchased,	3,621.00
Medical Examining,	3,788.00
All other expenses, paid in 1868,	96.54
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	89,812.26

Receipts over payments, \$93,020.53

W. J. PORTER, *Secretary,*

SIMON S. BUCKLIN, *President.*

N. T. ALLEN, *Griswold, Attorney.*

Statement of THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	2,258,014.93

Whole amount of Assets, **\$2,458,014.93**

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$57,260.95
Loans on Real Estate,	1,507,450.00
Loans on Collaterals,	2,400.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	29,025.00
Invested in United States Securities,	453,226.25
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	225,000.00
Due from Agents, and Premiums due, treated as Assets,	119,716.23
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$30,000.00, \$23,048.97, \$8,833.87,	61,882.84
Other Assets, viz., \$250.30, Furniture, &c., \$91,803.36,	2,053.66
	\$2,458,014.93

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$42,500 00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	2,500.00
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	7,995 82
Balance of Accounts,	5,000 00
Capital Stock,	200,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities, Dividend to Stockholders,	7,000.00
Special Revenue or Risk,	105,560.00
Mortgage Loans not drawn,	16,944.95
Amount Insured under existing Policies, \$26,564,202.00	
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	1,819,679.89

Liabilities, **\$2,207,180.66**

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$1,223,020.62
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$269,549.00
Amount of Salaries to Officers and Agents, paid in 1868,	44,911.76
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	85,904.59
Amount of Rents and Office expenses, paid in 1868,	16,434.98
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising, paid in 1868,	55,405.62
Policies purchased,	32,519.81
Medical Examiners,	9,600.70
Dividends on Policies,	149,222.64
Dividends on Stock,	14,000.00
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	698,889.82

Receipts over payments, **\$524,130.80**

CORNELIUS DOREMUS, *Secretary.*

F. SCHWENDLER, *Vic-President.*

S. WEITZEL, *Hartford, Attorney.*

*Statement of THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of New York City, as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to
the Commissioner of Insurance.*

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$100,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	1,541,907.55

Whole amount of Assets, \$1,641,907.55

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$99,752.45
Loans on Real Estate,	393,850.00
Loans on Collaterals, of Bonds and Stocks,	52,300.00
Loans on Policies,	7,693.00
Loans on State, City, Town and County Securities,	133,588.18
Loans on United States Securities,	593,600.56
Loans on other Loans,	22,520.97
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	215,261.03
Assets, \$5,408.57,	95,807.16
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$4,540.29, \$2,953.50,	7,493.79
Other Assets, viz., Printing and Stationery on hand, estimated,	10,000.00
Other Assets, viz., Office Furniture and Fixtures,	10,040.40
	<u>\$1,641,907.55</u>

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	43,714.29
Losses not acted upon,	6,000.00
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	28,988.75
Capital Stock,	100,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities, Dividends not added to Policies,	79,827.04
All other Cash Liabilities, estimated,	20,000.00
Amount Insured under existing Policies, \$19,157,102 66	
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	1,234,241.99
	<u>\$1,512,772.07</u>

Liabilities, . \$1,512,772.07

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$841,326.60
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$143,285.71
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	46,129.27
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	118,236.64
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	10,302.99
Amount of Rents and Office expenses, paid in 1868,	11,015.48
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising, paid in 1868,	39,336.53
Medical Examiners,	12,936.77
Dividends on Policies,	50,424.45
Dividends on Stock,	8,746.50
Policies purchased,	6,983.03
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>447,396.37</u>

Receipts over payments, \$393,930.23

HENRY C. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

PLINEY FREEMAN, *President.*

J. E. ROOD, Hartford, *Attorney.*

Statement of the GREAT WESTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$115,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	212,912.04
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$327,912.04</u>

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$13,700.83
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Collaterals, and Loans on Policies,	5,786.87
Invested in United States Securities,	108,179.00
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	19,181.08
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	101,899.74
Due from Agents, \$63,815.00, and Premiums due, treated as Assets, \$6,161.07,	69,976.07
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$140.00, \$2,500.00,	2,640.00
Other Assets, viz., Office Furniture, &c.,	6,548.45
	<u>\$327,912.04</u>

Liabilities.

Losses and claims acknowledged,	
Losses and claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	
Capital Stock,	115,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	7,839.48
Amount insured under existing Policies,	\$3,659,200.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same, estimated at 50 per cent. premium,	146,781.43
Estimated amount required to reinsure the annuitants,	
Liabilities,	<u>\$269,620.91</u>

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$97,517.90
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$16,021.44
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	14,545.13
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	24,828.18
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	2,373.51
Amount of Rents and Office expenses, paid in 1868,	5,908.08
Printing, Stationery and Advertising, paid in 1868,	13,022.81
Medical Expenses,	2,672.30
Dividends to Stock,	8,650.00
Policies purchased,	825.00
All other expenses, Profit and Loss, paid in 1868,	5,003.33
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>94,800.83</u>
Receipts over payments,	<u>\$2,717.07</u>

W. E. SHADER, *Secretary.*

F. W. MACEY, *Vice President.*

GEO. DEFOREST, Woodbury, *Attorney.*

Statement of the JOHN HANCOCK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Boston, Mass., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$100,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	1,112,487.28

Whole amount of Assets, \$1,212,487.28

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$3,0604.59
Loans on Real Estate,	117,500.00
Loans on Collaterals,	2,500.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	53,784.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	56,652.50
Invested in United States Securities,	189,257.50
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	168,111.25
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	86,802.07
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	401,071.03
Due from Agents, \$14,497.03, and Premiums due, treated as Assets, \$65,101.53	79,598.56
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	21,950.62
Other Assets, viz., Furniture,	4,655.16
	<u>\$1,212,487.28</u>

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$2,000.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money, and dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	62,839.75
Capital Stock,	
Amount insured under existing policies,	
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	898,208.87
	<u>\$963,048.62</u>
Liabilities,	\$963,048.62

Miscellaneous.

Gross receipts in 1868,	
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	
Amount of Salaries, paid in 1868,	
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	
Amount of Rents and Office expenses, paid in 1868,	
Dividends paid in 1868,	
Gross Disbursements,	

Receipts over payments,

GEORGE BLYER, *Secretary.*

GEO. P. SANGER, *President.*

E. T. PACKER, *Mystic, Attorney*

Statement of the HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$125,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	1,885,643.82
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Whole amount of Assets,	\$2,010,643.82

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$192,485.32
Loans on Real Estate,	283,700.00
Loans on Collaterals,	17,739.75
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	213,150.00
Invested in United States Securities,	282,045.00
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	45,744.13
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	833,883.32
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	136,377.96
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	2,018.34
Other Assets,	3,500.00
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	\$2,010,643.82

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	\$17,000.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	\$99,080.75
Capital Stock,	125,000.00
Amount insured under existing Policies,	\$21,788,265.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	1,475,600.00
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Liabilities,	\$1,699,680.75

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$624,469.74
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$139,761.65
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	27,276.08
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses, in 1868,	84,484.19
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	4,800.81
Medical Examiners,	6,488.11
Dividends to Policy holders,	37,545.56
Due to Stockholders,	15,000.00
Policies purchased,	4,079.18
Amount of Rents and Office expenses, Printing and Stationery, and all other expenses, paid in 1868,	40,342.42
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<hr/> 359,778.00

Receipts over payments, \$264,691.74

GEO. C. RIPLEY, *Secretary.*

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, *President.*

PHILIP POND, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of the HOMEOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.*

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$150,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	42,819.60
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$192,819.60</u>

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$10,472.65
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	5,000.00
Loans on Collaterals,	
Invested in United States Securities,	146,890.63
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	13,247.13
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	8,973.39
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$58.67, \$3,156.68,	3,215.35
Other Assets, viz., Furniture, &c.,	5,020.45
	<u>\$192,819.60</u>

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$5,000.00
Losses not acted upon,	2,000.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	7,073.99
Capital Stock,	150,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	500.00
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$1,653,955.96
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	35,012.06
Liabilities,	<u>\$199,586.05</u>

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$44,579.34
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	\$9,655.01
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	14,372.64
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	
Amount of Rents and Office expenses, paid in 1868,	1,632.55
Printing, Stationery and Advertising, paid in 1868,	17,712.02
Policies purchased,	922.90
Medical fees,	1,408.45
All other expenses, paid in 1868,	922.90
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>46,017.61</u>
Excess of expenses,	<u>\$1,437.27</u>

EDW. A. STANSBURY, *Secretary.*

D. D. MARSHALL, *President.*

CHARLES G. WIGHTMAN, *Bristol, Attorney.*

* A new Company.

*Statement of the KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869,
to the Commissioner of Insurance.*

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$100,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	\$5,070,833.17

Whole amount of Assets, \$5,170,883.17

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$57,265.15
Real Estate owned by the Company,	14,313.07
Loans on Real Estate,	401,619.17
Loans on Collaterals, \$358,561.00; Agency acceptances, \$48,828.64	407,689.64
Invested in Bank Stocks,	33,900.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	33,767.00
Invested in United States Securities,	212,279.37
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	12,500.00
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	26,218.40
Accrued interest on Mortgages,	9,064.90
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	2,539,669.90
Due from Agents, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	847,426.37
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$4,498.16; Premium Notes, \$31,513.76	36,011.19
Other Assts, viz., Loans to Agents on account of Commissions,	88,813.32
Temporary Loans to Policy-holders,	422,213.43
Furniture, \$9,996.27; Book debts, \$18,134.96,	28,131.23

\$5,170,883.17

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$90,000.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	\$2,000.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	1,476.62
Capital Stock,	100,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	9,516.98
Amounts undrawn by Mortgagors,	45,814.74
Annuity Payments,	791.66
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$62,352,892.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	4,000,000.00

Liabilities, \$4,247,600.00

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$2,130,692.31
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$541,054.20
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	37,334.12
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	479,490.67
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	13,327.34
Amount of Rents and Office expenses, paid in 1868,	80,199.10
Dividends to Stockholders,	20,000.00
Dividends to Policy-holders,	27,281.83
Policies purchased,	11,334.22
Medical Examiners,	34,118.37
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	1,244,139.85

Receipts over payments, \$886,552.46

GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, *Secretary.*

ERASTUS LYMAN, *President.*

STEPHEN B. GILBERT, *New Haven, Attorney.*

Statement of the MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$100,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	5,238,340.62

Whole amount of Assets, \$5,338,340.62

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$49,911.87
Loans on Real Estate,	1,232,930.00
Loans on Collaterals of Stocks and Bonds,	596,225.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	12,000.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	214,700.00
Invested in United States Securities,	480,905.00
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	73,990.09
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	2,033,080.08
Due from Agents, \$565,556.32, and other Premiums, treated as Assets, \$9,796.13,	575,352.45
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$1,125.00, \$35,554.92, \$17,566.21,	54,246.13
Other Assets, viz., Furniture, &c.,	10,000.00

\$5,338,340.62

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$38,690.00
Losses not acted upon,	104,700.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	83,436.03
Capital Stock,	100,000.00
Reserved for extra liabilities on outstanding risks,	10,000.00
Interest due to Scrip-holders,	600.00
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$45,143,285.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	3,448,682.43
Amount of Annuity Fund,	22,946.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the Annuitants,	20,000.00
Stockholders' Dividends undrawn,	7,922.00

Liabilities, \$3,814,030.46

Miscellaneous.

Gross receipts in 1868,	\$1,349,036.81
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$454,495.83
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	52,946.07
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	174,255.68
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	18,077.57
Amount of Rents and office expenses, paid in 1868,	32,575.13
Amount of Printing, Stationery, Advertising, paid in 1868,	19,204.00
Policies purchased,	15,362.22
Dividends to Stockholders,	7,000.00
Dividends on Policies,	226,769.24
Medical Examiners,	17,573.50
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	1,018,259.24

Receipts over payments, \$330,777.57

J. L. HALSEY, *Secretary.*

HENRY STOKES, *President.*

GEO. S. LESTER, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Springfield, Mass., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	none
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	\$2,469,355.74

Whole amount of Assets, \$2,469,355.74

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$15,803.16
Real Estate owned by the Company,	94,834.68
Loans on Real Estate,	814,161.00
Loans on Collaterals,	58,185.60
Invested in Bank Stocks,	53,410.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	280,410.00
Invested in State Securities,	30,860.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities, \$29,400, \$36,125,	65,525.00
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	132,818.39
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	621,956.14
Due from Agents, \$154,279.30, and Premiums due, treated as Assets,	154,279.30
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	72,251.53
Other Assets, viz., Increased Value of Real Estate,	7,991.94
Office Furniture,	4,703.09

\$2,469,355.74

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$54,000.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	15,000.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money, and Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	183,685.47
Capital Stock,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	

Liabilities,

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$972,945.17
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	
Amount of Rents and Office expenses, paid in 1868,	
Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	
All other expenses, paid in 1868,	
Gross Disbursements,	144,238.41

Receipts over payments, \$828,706.76

F. B. BACON, *Secretary.*

CALEB RICE, *President.*

C. C. KIMBALL, *Hartford, Attorney.*

*Statement of the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to
the Commissioner of Insurance.*

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	200,047.10

Whole amount of Assets, \$400,047.10

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$16,143.42
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Collaterals,	13,972.95
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	204,331.25
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	58,152.08
Premium Credits, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.,	58,246.00
Due from Agents, \$81,329.55, and other Premiums, treated as Assets,	31,329.55
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	17,721.00
Other Assets,	150.85

\$400,047.10

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$3,500.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	
Capital Stock,	200,000.00
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$4,077,400.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	158,271.08

Liabilities, \$361,771.08

Miscellaneous.

Gross receipts in 1868,	\$189,214.82
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$5,000.00
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	8,614.21
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	32,936.69
Amount of State and other Taxes, Rents and Office expenses, paid in 1868,	7,544.74
Amount of Printing, Stationery, Advertising, &c., paid in 1868,	22,027.96
Purchase Policies,	28.51
Dividends paid in 1868,	14,000.00
All other expenses,	3,534.67
Gross Disbursements,	93,686.78

Receipts over payments, \$95 528.04

E. H. JONES, *Actuary.*

JAMES R. DOW, *President.*

P. D. WHITMORE, *Hartford, Attorney.*

*Statement of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of Newark, New Jersey, as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869,
to the Commissioner of Insurance.*

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	none
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	\$16,547,107.01
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Whole amount of Assets,	\$16,547,107.01

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$581,739.56
Real Estate owned by the Company,	134,249.89
Loans on Real Estate,	4,643,381.23
Loans on Collaterals, or Scrip,	1,621.25
Interest accrued on loans,	114,045.38
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities, United States Securities, and other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,—all good,	4,900,122.82
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	491,805.26
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	5,392,274.52
Due from Agents, and Premiums due, treated as Assets,	56,384.25
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$71,661.63, \$161,768.22,	232,429.85
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	\$16,547,107.01

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$350,800.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	1,685,321.55
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited, Capital Stock,	
Scrip ordered to be redeemed,	17,865.54
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$123,528,244.62
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	10,978,308.00
All other Liabilities,	1,685,321.55
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Liabilities,	\$14,697,509.64

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$3,730,195.34
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$1,026,012.67
Amount of Salaries, Fees, &c., paid in 1868,	56,221.68
Amount of Commission and Agency expenses in 1868,	425,241.87
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	57,018.26
Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	52,170.54
Dividends and Scrip,	1,143,787.71
Policies purchased,	127,282.09
Medical Examiners,	32,192.24
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	2,919,927.06
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Receipts over payments,	\$810,268.28

EDWARD A. STRONG, *Secretary.*

LEWIS C. GROVER, *President.*

LEVI S. GILBERT, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	none
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	\$31,017,320.32
Whole amount of Assets,	\$31,017,320.32

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$625,668.01
Real Estate owned by the Company,	951,807.08
Loans on Real Estate,	21,125,179.43
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	845,000.00
Invested in United States Securities,	5,014,678.50
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	1,300,000.00
Due from Agents, and Premiums due, treated as Assets, estimated,	1,000,000.00
Accrued Rents,	6,416.67
Accrued Interest,	148,570.63
	<hr/>
	\$31,017,320.32

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	210,984.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	25,870.10
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	20,463,192.06
Estimated present value of the above,	7,188,059.88
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$200,000,000.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same, exclusive of future Premiums,	14,824,225.79
Amount of Annuity Fund,	Included in General Assets.
Estimated amount required to reinsure the Annuitants, Reported as included in reinsurance.	

Liabilities,	<hr/>
	\$22,249,139.77

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$12,807,319.61
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$1,207,705.09
Amount of Salaries &c., paid in 1868,	192,467.16
Amount of Commissions, and Agency expenses in 1868,	301,423.77
and	754,406.29
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	80,953.11
Policies purchased,	422,821.60
Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	56,741.39
Annuitants,	16,185.27
Medical Examiners,	79,311.83
Dividends paid in 1868,	3,257,137.26
Postage and Exchange,	53,320.84
Advertising,	26,518.67
All other expenses,	65,059.14
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<hr/>
	6,514,051.42

Receipts over payments,	\$6,293,268.19
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JNO. M. STUART, *Secretary.*

RICHARD MCCURDY, *Vice-President.*

H. P. HOADLEY, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of the MUTUAL PROTECTION LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, of New York City, as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$100,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	79,514.67
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$179,514.67</u>

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$12,190.02
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Life Insurance Policies,	695.65
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	103,212.50
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	35,314.23
Due from Agents, \$3,432.17, and Premiums due, treated as Assets, \$22,064 15,	25,496.32
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	
Other Assets,	2,605.95
	<u>\$179,514.67</u>

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$2,000.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited, Capital Stock,	100,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	2,108.12
Amount Insured under existing policies,	\$1,861,307.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	30,218.00
Liabilities,	<u>\$134,326.12</u>

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$40,085.62
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	497.34
Amount of Commission and Agency expenses in 1868,	13,889.27
Medical Fees,	644.50
Amount of State and other Taxes, Rents and Office expenses, paid in 1868,	531.75
Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	352.81
All other expenses, Rents, &c., paid in 1868,	1,322.98
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>17,238.65</u>
Receipts over payments,	<u>\$22,846.97</u>

F. A. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*A. W. MORGAN, *President.*C. L. B. HATCH, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$130,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	309,577.97
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$439,577.97</u>

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$17,768.03
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Invested in United States Securities,	116,182. 0
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	35,194.06
Premium Notes, treated as Assets, \$5,122.30, \$148,689.08,	153,811.38
Due from Agents, \$79,891.56, and Premiums due, treated as Assets, \$2,045.82,	81,946.82
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$1,552.50, \$5,383.39,	6,935.89
Other Assets,	
Reinsurance Policies held in other Companies, value,	4,070.64
Value lease of Office, Stationery, over Assessment, Taxes, &c.,	23,678.09
	<u>\$439,577.97</u>

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$8,000.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	\$2,000.00
Losses not acted upon,	2,000.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	12,862.67
Capital Stock,	130,000.00
Dividends not drawn,	1,330.00
All other Liabilities,	5,000.00
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$5,376,369.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	251,430.81
Liabilities,	<u>\$410,623.48</u>

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$157,246.13
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$34,700.00
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	16,760.80
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	31,498.43
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	3,380.81
Amount of Rents and Office expenses, paid in 1868,	5,136.80
Policies purchased,	9,100.00
Dividends	1,810.00
Printing, Stationery, and all other expenses, paid in 1868,	25,606.73
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	127,993.57
Receipts over expenses,	<u>\$29,252.56</u>

J. A. MORTIMORE, *Secretary.*

EDWARD JONES, *President.*

P. D. WHITMORE, *Hartford, Attorney.*

Statement of the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the United States of America, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$1,000,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	145,843.37

Whole amount of Assets, \$1,145,843.37

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$61,784.73
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	30,000.00
Stocks and Bonds, to Stockholders for Capital,	741,000.00
Invested in Bank Stock,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	216,500.00
Deferred premiums, treated as Assets,	62,000.00
Premium Notes,	
Due from Agents, and Premiums due, treated as Assets,	33,928.64
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	430.00
Other Assets,	200.00

\$1,145,843.37

Liabilities.

Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	1,000,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$6,341,950.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same: To be made Aug. 1st, 1869.	

Liabilities, \$1,000,000.00

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$200,983.22
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	Nothing.
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	18,180.70
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	47,737.11
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	2,038.66
Amount of Rents and Office expenses, paid in 1868,	3,750.00
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising, paid in 1868,	33,746.61
Policies purchased,	75.60
Medical Examiners,	6,098.00
Incidental Expenses,	19,863.07
All other expenses, paid in 1868,	2,639.93
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>149,201.34</u>

Receipts over payments, \$51,781.88

E. W. PEET, *Secretary.*

C. H. CLARK, *President.*

E. D. CARRINGTON, *Waterbury, Attorney.*

*Statement of THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY, of Boston Mass., as condensed from their Reports to January
1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.*

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	none
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	\$7,487,263.49

Whole amount of Assets, \$7,487,263.49

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$131,897.31
Real Estate owned by the Company,	514,167.66
Loans on Real Estate,	903,020.00
Loans on Collaterals,	144,900.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	215,088.00
Invested in Railroad Bonds,	367,125.00
Invested in United States Securities,	640,000.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	274,029.00
Premiums becoming due, treated as Assets,	623,371.00
State, County and City Loans,	1,148,590.00
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	2,182,747.34
Deferred Premiums,	107,418.14
Due from Agents, and Premiums due, treated as Assets,	7,326.52
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	80,934.71
Other Assets,	
Corporating Stocks,	35,665.00
Renewal Investments, not explained,	111,033.81
	<hr/>
	\$7,487,263.49

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$32,500.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	5,000.00
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	1,094,129.08
Capital Stock,	

Liabilities,**Miscellaneous.**

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$2,987,092.00
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$449,000.00
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	471,301.00
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	
Amount of Rents and Office expenses, paid in 1868,	
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising, paid in 1868,	
Dividends paid in 1868,	772,284.00
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	1,292,585.00

Receipts over payments, \$694,507.00

JOSEPH M. GIBBENS, *Secretary.*

BENJ. F. STEVENS, *President.*

CHARLES ROBINSON, *New Haven, Attorney.*

*Statement of NEW JERSEY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of Newark, N. J., as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the
Commissioner of Insurance.*

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$125,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	314,244.41

Whole amount of Assets, \$439,244.41

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$6,804.09
Real Estate owned by the Company,	127,300.00
Loans on Real Estate,	
Loans on Collaterals,	40,650.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	2,500.00
Invested in United States Securities,	32,100.00
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	32,230.50
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	88,709.60
Due from Agents, and Premiums due, treated as Assets,	96,480.92
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$697.54, \$2,731.60,	3,429.14
Other Assets, viz., \$443.76, \$416.66, \$7,495.17,	8,355.59

684.57

\$439,244.41

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	
Balance of Accounts,	
Capital Stock,	125,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	2,502.32
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$6,305,726.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	268,290.94

Liabilities, \$395,793.26

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$264,629.20
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$46,500.00
Amount of Salaries, paid in 1868,	12,196.51
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	30,956.93
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	2,511.94
Medical Examiners,	4,845.62
Policies purchased,	23,099.92
Dividends on Stock,	5,450.00
All other expenses,	8,532.41
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	134,093.33

Receipts over payments, \$130,535.87

WM. M. SIMPSON, *Secretary.*

CHAS. C. LATHROP, *Vice-President.*

W. H. D. CALLENDER, *Hartford, Attorney.*

Statement of the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	\$11,000,822.60

Whole amount of Assets, \$11,000,822.60

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$397,351.51
Real Estate owned by the Company,	1,028,806.59
Loans on Real Estate,	2,389,900.00
Loans on Collaterals,	408,100.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	47,862.00
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	365,800.00
Invested in United States Securities,	2,856,308.75
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	1,146,270.00
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	475,066.07
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	1,257,735.63
Due from Agents, \$528,887.82, and Premiums due, treated as Assets,	
\$35,897.03,	564,784.85
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$19,576.41, \$37,201 25, \$3,671.78,	60,449.44
Other Assets,	2,387.76

\$11,000,822.60

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$92,131.00
Losses not acted upon,	18,700.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	70,148 32
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	548,777.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	5,077.52
Amount insured under existing Policies,	\$87,445,144.75
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	7,871,000.00

Liabilities, \$8,606,430.84

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$4,224,928.26
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$725,628 31
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	65,405.37
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	459,729.28
Amount of State and other Taxes, Rents and Office expenses, paid in 1868,	30,549.66
Dividends,	617,674.37
Policies purchased,	28,159.49
Medical Examiners,	38,769.99
All other expenses,	130,745.13
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>2,096,661.60</u>

Receipts over payments, \$2,128,266.66

WM. H. BEERS, *Secretary.*

MORRIS FRANKLIN, *President.*

EGBERT MARSH, Bridgeport, *Attorney.*

*Statement of the NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of New York City, as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to
the Commissioner of Insurance.*

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$100,000.00
Accumulations and Balances treated as Assets,	3,901,802.21

Whole amount of Assets, \$4,001,802.21

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$109,815.84
Loans on Collaterals,	8,000.00
Loans on Real Estate,	564,388.50
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	42,551.25
Invested in United States Securities,	891,353.95
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	896,901.18
Commuted Commissions, treated as Assets,	216,884.07
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	964,390.95
Loans on Policies,	30,520.15
Due from Agents, and Premiums due, treated as Assets,	361,582.84
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$9,208.52, \$5,362.44,	14,570.96

\$4,100,459.69

Deduct for equalizing Assets, 98,657.48

\$4,001,802.21

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$34,000.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	
Losses not acted upon,	47,721.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	197,104.00
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited, Capital Stock,	100,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	10,500.00
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$34,200,000.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	3,312,000.00

Liabilities, \$3,701,325.00

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$1,407,393.00
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$217,999.00
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	52,229.17
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	268,104.91
Amount of State and other Taxes, Rents and Office expenses, Printing and Stationery, paid in 1868,	142,053.07
Dividends paid in 1868,	54,549.80
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	734,935.87

Receipts over payments, \$472,458.05

D. M. MERRIL, *Secretary.*

N. D. MORGAN, *President.*

JOEL HOLKINS, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of THE STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1868, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$125,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	81,439.72

Whole amount of Assets, \$206,439.72

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$2,222.90
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	
Assignment of Policies,	26,858.25
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	
Invested in United States Securities,	101,250.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	20,887.42
Commuted Commissions, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and Premiums due, treated as Assets,	39,882.65
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	3,000.00
Other Assets, viz., Balance from other Companies,	5,000.00
Furniture, \$5,308.50, Value of Lease, \$2,250.50, Sundries, \$280.00,	7,838.50
	<u>\$206,439.72</u>

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$1,125.00
Losses not acted upon,	\$9,595.15
Capital Stock,	125,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	3,000.00
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	2,266,170.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	69,751.58
Amount of Annuity Fund,	1,000.00
Estimated amount required to insure the annuitants,	800.00

Liabilities, \$199,676.58

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$92,573.34
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$110.00
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	11,500.00
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	23,506.26
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	772.65
Amount of Rents, Office Expenses, Printing, Stationery and all other expenses, paid in 1868,	14,093.30
Medical Examiners,	2,774.22
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>52,756.43</u>

Receipts over payments, \$39,816.91

CHARLES W. OPDYKE, *Secretary.*

JAMES L. DAWES, *Vice-President.*

EUGENE ATWATER, *Marion, Attorney.*

*Statement of THE STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Worcester, Mass., as condensed from their Report to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.**

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	none
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	881,115.02
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Whole amount of Assets,	\$881,115.02

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$12,376.00
Real Estate owned by the Company,	28,300.00
Loans on Real Estate,	78,825.00
Loans on Collaterals,	8,500.00
Invested in Bank Stocks,	124,219.49
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	292,000 00
Invested in United States Securities,	281,850.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	9,558.50
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	24,811.08
Commuted Commissions, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and Premiums due, treated as Assets,	
Other Assets,	
Loans on Personal Security,	20,675.00
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	\$881,115.02

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$20,000.00
Losses and Claims not acknowledged,	3,000.00
Losses not acted upon,	
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money, and payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	30,177.66
Capital Stock,	
All other Cash Liabilities,	
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$5,460,000.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	
Amount of Annuity Fund,	
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Liabilities,

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$198,864.15
Amount of Salaries, Commissions and Agency expenses, State and other Taxes, Rents and Office expenses, Printing, Stationery, and all other expenses, paid in 1868,	25,169.84
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	
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Receipts over payments,

CLARENDON HARRIS, *Secretary.*

ISAAC DAVIS, *President.*

WM. S. CAMP, *Middletown, Attorney.*

* Statement received too late to perfect.

Statement of the SECURITY LIFE AND ANNUITY INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$110,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	1,744,570.16
Whole amount of Assets,	<u>\$1,854,570.16</u>

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	\$61,462.51
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	4,000.00
Loans on Collaterals, with policies assigned,	35,826.20
Invested in United States Securities,	225,250.00
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	178,100.00
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	989,433.50
Due from Agents, and Premiums due, treated as Assets,	332,019.70
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c.,	4,632.35
Other Assets, viz., Office Furniture,	16,722.38
Bills receivable,	7,123.52
	<u>\$1,854,570.16</u>

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$23,500.00
Dividends due or maturing, payable in money,	500.00
Dividends payable as additional insurance, or in scrip, or credited,	
Capital Stock,	110,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	1,596.33
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$25,135,496.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	1,490,967.30
Liabilities,	<u>\$1,626,563.63</u>

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$603,262.68
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$145,103.89
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	38,549.25
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	141,490.24
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	8,705.97
Amount of Rents and office expenses, Printing, Stationery, and Advertising, paid in 1868,	31,057.21
Medical Expenses,	12,468.86
Policies purchased,	34,379.83
All other expenses paid in 1868,	5,255.86
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<u>430,210.61</u>

Receipts over payments, \$173,052.07

WM. F. WARING, *Assistant Secretary.* ROBERT L. CASE, *President.*
WALKER FRENCH, New Haven, *Attorney.*

Statement of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, as condensed from their Reports to January 1st, 1869, to the Commissioner of Insurance.

Capital.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000.00
Accumulations and Balances, treated as Assets,	858,295.44

Whole amount of Assets, . . . \$1,058,595.44

Assets.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Banks,	84,898.38
Real Estate owned by the Company,	
Loans on Real Estate,	390,700.00
Loans on Collaterals,	
Invested in Bank Stocks,	
Invested in State, City, Town and County Securities,	90,275.00
Invested in United States Securities,	351,672.50
Invested in other Stocks, Bonds and Securities,	
Deferred Premiums, treated as Assets,	68,090.50
Commuted Commissions, treated as Assets,	
Premium Notes, treated as Assets,	
Due from Agents, and Premiums due, treated as Assets,	62,008.82
Accrued Rents, Interest, &c., \$3,274.03, \$2,276.21,	5,550.24
Other Assets, viz., Lease,	2,500.00
Personal property,	2,500.00
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	\$1,058,595.44

Liabilities.

Losses and Claims acknowledged,	\$17,330.31
Capital Stock,	200,000.00
All other Cash Liabilities,	1,500.00
Amount Insured under existing Policies,	\$10,223,593.00
Estimated amount required to reinsure the same,	656,500.00
Estimated amount required to insure the annuitants,	1,000.00

Liabilities, \$876,330.31

Miscellaneous.

Gross Receipts in 1868,	\$499,126.08
Amount of Losses paid in 1868,	\$40,346.94
Amount of Salaries paid in 1868,	17,902.49
Amount of Commissions and Agency expenses in 1868,	56,836.91
Amount of State and other Taxes, paid in 1868,	3,817.95
Amount of Rents and Office expenses, paid in 1868,	12,710.16
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising, paid in 1868,	13,712.48
Policies purchased,	21,845.71
Dividends on Stock,	18,666.66
All other expenses, paid in 1868,	74.00
Gross Disbursements, paid in 1868,	<hr/> 191,264.80

Receipts over payments, \$307,861.28

ROBERT A. GRANNIS, *Secretary.*

CHARLES H. RAYMOND, *President.*

H. P. HOADLEY, New Haven, *Attorney.*

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES,
TRANSACTIONING BUSINESS IN THIS STATE—January 1, 1869.**

COMPANIES.	Age.	Cash Capital.	Gross Assets.	Assets not Realized.	Gross Assets Less Capital.	Amount Insured.	Percent of Assets on Amt. Insured.	Total Losses paid 1868.	Total Dividends paid 1868.	Total Expenses, 1868.	Total Income.	Ratio of Losses and Expenses to Income.
Amicable,.....	1868	130,000	130,000	new	new	new	new	new	new	new	new	new
Atlantic,.....	1866	110,000	378,414	161,330	268,414	6,047,037	6½	44,786	7,700	75,202	189,169	51.4-10
Berkshire,.....	1851	33,000	1,085,878	304,326	1,052,878	9,023,568	9½	66,290	48,949	99,247	455,696	34.3-10
Brooklyn,.....	1864	125,000	1,024,849	518,852	899,849	10,794,214	9½	59,071	29,490	159,030	417,730	30.
Continental,.....	1866	100,000	2,067,178	914,504	1,967,178	26,871,630	7½	69,850	28,000	267,766	1,507,496	22.8-10
Craftsmen,.....	1868	200,000	229,325	new	new	new	new	new	new	new	new	new
Economical,.....	1866	100,000	400,886	143,054	300,886	4,266,722	9½	11,000	14,647	60,543	182,832	38.3-10
Excelsior,.....	1867	125,000	230,569	79,600	105,569	2,402,473	9½	none	5,403	64,367	90,767	new
Germania,.....	1860	200,000	2,458,014	496,598	2,258,014	26,564,202	9½	269,549	163,322	212,257	1,223,020	41.
Globe,.....	1864	100,000	1,641,907	318,561	1,541,907	19,157,102	8½	143,285	50,420	237,957	841,326	46.3-10
Hancock,.....	1862	100,000	1,212,487	539,421	1,112,487	12,252,669	9½	76,850	75,687	117,747	644,557	29.8-10
Home,.....	1860	125,000	2,010,643	1,018,022	1,885,643	21,788,265	9½	139,761	52,545	163,391	624,469	32.4-10
Homeopathic,.....	1868	150,000	192,819	25,435	42,819	1,653,956	new	none	none	46,560	59,245	new
Great Western,.....	1866	115,000	327,912	193,696	212,912	3,659,200	9½	16,021	8,650	69,804	97,517	57.2-10
Knickerbocker,.....	1853	100,000	5,170,883	3,539,117	5,070,883	62,352,900	8½	541,054	47,281	655,804	3,869,655	31.1-10
Manhattan,.....	1850	100,000	5,338,340	2,744,668	5,238,340	45,143,285	11½	451,495	233,769	314,631	1,349,036	38.
Massachusetts Mutual,.....	1851	none	2,469,355	939,304	2,469,355	23,428,116	9½	129,909	39,636	183,874	972,495	28.
Metropolitan,.....	1867	200,000	400,047	155,450	200,047	4,077,400	9½	5,000	14,000	70,272	189,214	29.6-10
Mutual Life,.....	1843	none	31,017,320	2,454,866	31,017,320	200,000,000	15½	1,207,706	3,257,137	1,610,202	12,307,320	22.
Mutual Benefit,.....	1845	none	16,547,107	6,286,938	16,547,107	123,528,244	13½	1,026,012	1,143,787	642,844	3,730,155	28.1-10
Mutual Protection,.....	1868	100,000	179,514	63,415	79,514	1,861,307	9½	none	none	17,238	40,085	new
National Life, N. Y.,.....	1864	130,000	439,577	281,958	309,577	5,376,369	9 1-9	34,700	1,810	82,383	157,246	44.

National, D. C.,	1868	1,000,000	1,145,843	96,558	145,843	6,341,950	new	none	new	134,053	200,983	new
New England Mutual, ..	1844	none	7,487,263	3,001,797	7,487,263	66,058,900	11½	449,000	772,284	471,301	2,987,092	32 1-2
New York Life,	1845	none	11,000,822	2,358,034	11,000,822	87,445,144	12½	725,628	617,674	726,357	4,224,928	31 1-2
New Jersey Mutual, ..	1866	125,000	439,244	229,205	314,244	6,305,726	6 9-10	46,500	none	59,043	264,629	39 9-10
North America Life, ..	1862	100,000	4,001,802	2,453,830	3,901,802	34,200,000	11½	218,000	54,560	462,387	1,407,393	34 1-10
Security,	1862	110,000	1,854,570	1,504,184	1,744,570	25,135,496	7½	145,103	93,183	237,527	603,662	36 1-10
Standard,	1867	125,000	206,440	68,770	81,439	2,266,170	9 1-10	110,000	none	52,646	92,573	new
State Mutual,		none	881,115	24,811	881,115	5,460,000	16½				198,864	
Widows & Orphans, ..	1864	200,000	1,058,595	135,649	858,295	10,223,594	10½	40,347	18,666	105,053	499,126	
		4,003,000	102,728,132	31,373,058	98,695,607	853,986,123		5,730,917	6,778,490	7,378,986	39,928,320	

* The above "Ratio" of figures are taken from reports made at Albany, and not from those made to this Department.

STATEMENT OF THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES DOING BUSINESS IN CONNECTICUT.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1908.	Capital.	Gross Assets.	U. S. Securities.	Total Receipts 1868.	Total Payments 1868.	Amts. Insured.	Losses.	Expenses.	Dividends.
Ætna, New York,.....	\$300,000	\$437,452	\$205,000	\$180,481	\$149,656	\$17,478,300	\$62,357	\$51,127	\$35,489
Agricultural,.....	100,000	410,133	53,250	216,377	164,655	58,710,210	93,521	51,134	20,000
Albany City,.....	200,000	453,193	195,425	579,420	521,381	19,075,829	373,575	147,806	none
American Fire,.....	150,000	324,110	none	124,493	108,239	5,383,413	66,885	17,525	24,528
Atlantic Fire, New York,....	300,000	495,379	314,312	309,097	314,192	29,593,770	191,364	89,828	33,000
Atlantic F. & M.,.....	200,000	309,210	none	116,619	111,677	6,535,769	72,748	30,643	8,286
Bay State,.....	104,800	169,975	65,940	77,285	61,914	4,619,250	32,115	21,415	8,384
Capital City,.....	200,000	286,269	240,050	71,246	50,918	5,901,488	12,935	17,983	none
Commerce Fire, Albany,....	400,000	633,188	383,025	320,617	232,046	22,341,009	147,893	82,152	32,000
Commonwealth,.....	250,000	433,814	109,000	280,604	232,606	15,632,747	164,104	43,501	25,000
Corn Exchange,.....	400,000	439,093	182,435	305,476	339,058	21,010,690	223,622	116,643	392
Continental,.....	500,000	2,066,854	429,400	822,220	599,239	94,164,060	195,063	265,239	74,049
Excelsior,.....	200,000	347,684	70,254	241,662	227,930	17,113,281	125,781	82,137	20,012
Firemen's,.....	200,000	394,449	169,825	209,302	191,031	16,510,651	90,425	65,926	34,680
Firemen's Fund,.....	500,000	687,992	none	286,199	256,459	12,362,855	100,466	58,216	75,000
First National,.....	100,000	104,823	none	none	207,022	20,967,486	107,840	79,182	20,000
Fulton,.....	200,000	303,247	124,171	219,545	207,022	59,228,849	306,180	203,215	50,000
Germania,.....	500,000	955,475	531,875	679,838	559,396	46,761,000	98,494	70,355	20,000
Glens Falls,.....	200,000	509,744	295,596	263,214	188,849	19,638,461	56,789	62,192	20,000
Girard,.....	200,000	407,812	54,673	209,028	138,981	30,591,874	219,499	165,541	40,000
Hanover,.....	400,000	650,682	443,012	486,587	424,999	16,094,097	45,608	22,467	6,364
Holyoke Mutual,.....	none	156,137	none	96,105	74,440	193,074,942	1066,451	709,645	199,380
Home, New York,.....	2,000,000	3,966,282	1,404,743	2,333,326	1,975,376	5,406,000	57,461	14,134	none
Hope,.....	150,000	196,917	11,050	108,072	71,596	20,261,460	76,632	67,865	50,240
Howard,.....	300,000	723,601	386,250	218,621	184,727	10,083,726	46,488	24,578	21,000
Independent,.....	500,000	502,229	157,487	189,430	92,066	66,496,527	884,660	576,132	56,500
Ins. Co., of North America, ..	500,000	2,348,323	324,177	2,138,689	1,617,292	54,561,547	471,518	217,145	26,315
International,.....	500,000	1,177,492	878,237	835,812	715,074				

Lamar,	300,000	532,490	327,000	213,478	192,207	12,222,532	100,704	52,503	39,000
Lorillard,	1,000,000	1,548,395	755,362	764,478	679,687	74,082,798	343,871	236,816	100,000
Manhattan,	500,000	1,159,440	543,600	1,032,435	811,560	55,973,500	553,660	216,710	51,190
Market,	200,000	816,921	238,825	1,381,398	306,097	32,861,600	162,272	115,068	20,000
Merchants,	200,000	371,998	74,775	214,928	203,799	9,556,120	146,786	42,839	16,000
Merchts. and Farmers Mut., ..	none	237,497	119,565	294,954	90,722	20,323,585	44,455	28,344	17,923
Metropolitan,	300,000	406,756	98,100	199,856	214,213	15,945,042	120,748	84,465	9,000
Monumental,	200,000	245,810	10,000	81,605	65,415	4,235,070	33,433	26,162	5,820
Narragansett F. & M.,	500,000	804,078	194,301	430,185	406,161	18,844,125	224,359	88,394	none
National,	300,000	867,915	92,760	648,348	490,675	21,258,299	319,473	129,140	42,060
Niagara,	1,000,000	1,367,662	686,260	843,090	822,048	80,657,813	456,992	268,770	99,284
North American,	500,000	773,843	382,940	481,295	424,084	29,622,801	201,897	172,976	49,210
Pacific of San Francisco,	1,000,000	1,529,740	171,000	886,171	653,631	36,238,670	852,140	190,873	60,000
People's Fire, of Worcester ..	200,000	572,237	110,330	325,419	259,065	27,532,100	153,127	76,610	29,328
Phenix,	1,000,090	1,590,568	608,786	1,327,537	1,334,402	67,968,388	889,313	345,089	100,000
Providence Washington	200,000	392,425	54,475	165,217	144,860	11,069,883	89,127	44,289	11,993
Republic of Chicago,	749,220	937,242	733,935	554,436	330,601	15,860,583	150,119	171,295	9,186
Republic of New York	300,000	661,180	353,249	367,002	365,445	22,186,150	195,593	619,955	36,896
Roger Williams	100,000	215,287	none	164,821	136,877	6,313,115	98,582	42,763	8,302
Schenectady	100,000	122,084	107,000	44,767	42,753	2,457,913	12,755	9,997	20,000
Security,	1,000,000	1,706,611	452,965	1,618,931	1,493,473	99,864,801	468,347	525,325	15,000
Lenox	150,000	220,117	161,820	87,957	83,897	7,155,884	39,501	29,395	57,894
Springfield Fire & Marine, ...	500,000	901,687	286,300	559,345	368,176	44,537,048	268,049	142,232	20,000
Standard,	200,000	358,587	248,600	151,578	117,993	11,878,001	48,507	49,486	14,608
State Fire, of Cleveland, Ohio.	200,000	234,787	64,395	124,857	102,033	1,360,896	57,501	44,532	24,435
Tradesmen's	150,000	347,821	180,000	253,451	172,945	21,754,259	97,012	61,328	724
U. S. Fire and Marine,	250,000	479,636	155,040	500,038	468,169	14,648,351	339,298	104,436	30,000
Westchester County Mutual, ..	none.	267,398	27,660	157,192	88,312	22,259,700	36,763	176,790	52,631
Western Fire,	300,000	662,984	321,600	595,974	525,044	27,809,891	318,254	138,980	81,841,099
Yonkers and New York,	500,000	822,983	433,750	486,515	422,032	40,010,034	230,411		
Total,	\$21,454,020	\$41,047,738	\$15,017,580	\$25,875,905	\$67,657,195	\$1,746,040,343	\$12,438,638	\$7,639,172	

CARLISLE TABLE (JOSHUA MILNE.)

Age.	Living.	Dying.	Expectation.	Age.	Living.	Dying.	Expectation.
0	10,000	1,539	38.721	53	4,211	68	18.972
1	8,461	682	44.674	54	4,143	70	18.275
2	7,779	505	47.546	55	4,073	73	17.580
3	7,274	276	49.812	56	4,000	76	16.892
4	6,998	201	50.757	57	3,924	82	16.209
5	6,797	121	51.244	58	3,842	93	15.545
6	6,676	82	51.163	59	3,749	106	14.918
7	6,594	58	50.793	60	3,643	122	14.337
8	6,536	43	50.240	61	3,521	126	13.817
9	6,493	33	49.569	62	3,395	127	13.311
10	6,460	29	48.820	63	3,268	125	12.809
11	6,431	31	48.038	64	3,143	125	12.299
12	6,400	32	47.268	65	3,018	124	11.787
13	6,368	33	46.503	66	2,894	123	11.271
14	6,335	35	45.742	67	2,771	123	10.749
15	6,300	39	44.994	68	2,648	123	10.225
16	6,261	42	44.271	69	2,525	124	9.699
17	6,219	43	43.567	70	2,401	124	9.147
18	6,176	43	42.866	71	2,277	134	8.646
19	6,133	43	42.163	72	2,143	146	8.156
20	6,090	43	41.458	73	1,977	156	7.715
21	6,047	42	40.749	74	1,841	166	7.327
22	6,005	42	40.030	75	1,675	160	7.003
23	5,963	42	39.309	76	1,513	156	6.690
24	5,921	42	38.584	77	1,359	146	6.401
25	5,879	43	37.856	78	1,213	132	6.111
26	5,836	43	37.131	79	1,081	128	5.796
27	5,793	45	36.403	80	953	116	5.507
28	5,748	50	35.684	81	837	112	5.201
29	5,698	56	34.993	82	725	102	4.928
30	5,642	57	34.336	83	623	94	4.652
31	5,585	57	33.681	84	529	84	4.390
32	5,528	56	33.023	85	445	78	4.125
33	5,472	55	32.356	86	367	71	3.895
34	5,417	55	31.679	87	296	64	3.709
35	5,362	55	30.999	88	232	51	3.395
36	5,307	56	30.315	89	181	39	3.467
37	5,251	57	29.633	90	142	37	3.282
38	5,194	58	28.953	91	105	30	3.262
39	5,136	61	28.274	92	75	21	3.367
40	5,075	66	27.608	93	54	14	3.481
41	5,009	69	26.965	94	40	10	3.525
42	4,940	71	26.335	95	30	7	3.533
43	4,869	71	25.712	96	23	5	3.457
44	4,798	71	25.085	97	18	4	3.278
45	4,727	70	24.454	98	14	3	3.071
46	4,657	69	23.814	99	11	2	2.773
47	4,588	67	23.165	100	9	2	2.278
48	4,521	63	22.500	101	7	2	1.786
49	4,458	61	21.811	102	5	2	1.300
50	4,397	59	21.107	103	3	2	0.833
51	4,338	62	20.387	104	1	1	0.500
52	4,276	65	19.676				

FARR'S ENGLISH TABLES No. 3.—MALES.*

Age.	Living	Dying	Expectation.	Age.	Living.	Dying.	Expectation.
0	511,745	88,719	39.91	55	209,539	5,145	16.45
1	428,026	27,521	46.65	56	204,395	5,282	15.86
2	400,505	14,215	48.83	57	199,114	5,428	15.26
3	386,290	9,213	49.61	58	193,686	5,584	14.68
4	377,077	6,719	49.81	59	188,102	5,752	14.10
5	370,358	5,033	49.71	60	182,350	5,929	13.53
6	363,325	3,953	49.39	61	176,421	6,118	12.96
7	361,372	3,310	48.92	62	170,303	6,314	12.41
8	358,062	2,734	48.37	63	163,989	6,515	11.87
9	355,328	2,297	47.74	64	157,474	6,720	11.34
10	353,031	1,983	47.05	65	150,754	6,921	10.82
11	351,048	1,776	46.31	66	143,833	7,115	10.32
12	349,272	1,666	45.54	67	136,718	7,297	9.83
13	347,606	1,637	44.76	68	129,421	7,458	9.36
14	345,969	1,679	43.97	69	121,963	7,593	8.90
15	344,290	1,781	43.18	70	114,370	7,695	8.45
16	342,509	1,928	42.40	71	106,675	7,756	8.03
17	340,581	2,112	41.64	72	98,919	7,770	7.62
18	338,469	2,320	40.90	73	91,149	7,733	7.22
19	336,149	2,541	40.17	74	83,416	7,639	6.85
20	333,608	2,764	39.48	75	75,777	7,483	6.49
21	330,844	2,801	38.80	76	68,294	7,268	6.15
22	328,043	2,836	38.13	77	61,026	6,990	5.82
23	325,207	2,868	37.46	78	54,036	6,655	5.51
24	322,339	2,897	36.79	79	47,381	6,266	5.21
25	319,442	2,926	36.12	80	41,115	5,832	4.93
26	316,516	2,954	35.44	81	35,283	5,361	4.66
27	313,562	2,981	34.77	82	29,922	4,862	4.41
28	310,581	3,009	34.10	83	25,060	4,349	4.17
29	307,572	3,038	33.43	84	20,711	3,834	3.95
30	304,534	3,068	32.76	85	16,877	3,328	3.73
31	301,466	3,100	32.09	86	13,549	2,840	3.53
32	298,366	3,134	31.42	87	10,709	2,384	3.34
33	295,232	3,171	30.74	88	8,325	1,965	3.16
34	292,061	3,211	30.07	89	6,360	1,590	3.00
35	288,850	3,254	29.40	90	4,770	1,260	2.84
36	285,596	3,300	28.73	91	3,510	979	2.69
37	282,296	3,352	28.06	92	2,531	744	2.55
38	278,944	3,406	27.39	93	1,787	553	2.41
39	275,538	3,465	26.72	94	1,234	401	2.29
40	272,073	3,529	26.06	95	833	285	2.17
41	268,544	3,596	25.39	96	548	196	2.06
42	264,948	3,668	24.73	97	352	132	1.95
43	261,280	3,746	24.07	98	220	86	1.85
44	257,534	3,826	23.41	99	134	55	1.76
45	253,708	3,912	22.76	100	79	33	1.68
46	249,796	4,001	22.11	101	46	21	
47	245,795	4,095	21.46	102	25	11	
48	241,700	4,192	20.82	103	14	7	
49	237,508	4,292	20.17	104	7	3	
50	233,216	4,395	19.54	105	4	2	
51	228,821	4,626	18.90	106	2	1	
52	254,195	4,758	18.28	107	1	1	
53	219,437	4,885	17.67	108	0	0	
54	214,552	5,013	17.06	109			

* Dr. Farr's English Life, Males, No. 3, has recently been adopted by the Legislature of New York as the basis of annual valuations of life policies by the New York Insurance Department—interest assumed at 5 per cent.

*Table showing the expectation of life at each age, as derived from Statistics of the towns of Northampton and Carlisle, England, and American Tables of mortality.**

Age.	Northamp- ton.	Carlisle.	U. States.	Age.	Northamp- ton.	Carlisle.	U. States.
1	32.74	44.68		51	17.50	20.39	20.20
2	37.79	47.55		52	17.02	19.68	19.49
3	39.55	49.82		53	16.54	18.97	18.79
4	40.58	50.76		54	16.06	18.28	18.09
5	40.84	51.25		55	15.58	17.58	17.40
6	41.07	51.17		56	15.10	16.89	16.72
7	41.03	50.80		57	14.63	16.21	16.05
8	40.79	50.24		58	14.15	15.55	15.39
9	46.36	49.57		59	13.68	14.92	14.74
10	39.78	48.82	48.72	60	13.21	14.34	14.09
11	39.14	48.04	48.08	61	12.75	13.82	13.47
12	38.49	47.27	47.44	62	12.28	13.31	12.86
13	37.83	46.51	46.82	63	11.81	12.81	12.26
14	37.17	45.75	46.16	64	11.35	12.30	11.68
15	36.51	45.00	45.50	65	10.88	11.79	11.10
16	35.85	44.27	44.85	66	10.42	11.27	10.54
17	35.20	43.57	44.19	67	9.96	10.75	10.00
18	34.58	42.87	43.53	68	9.50	10.23	9.48
19	33.99	42.17	42.87	69	9.05	9.70	8.98
20	33.43	41.46	42.20	70	8.60	9.18	8.48
21	32.90	40.75	41.53	71	8.17	8.65	8.00
22	32.39	40.04	40.85	72	7.74	8.16	7.54
23	31.88	39.31	40.17	73	7.33	7.72	7.10
24	31.36	38.59	39.49	74	6.92	7.33	6.68
25	30.85	37.86	38.81	75	6.54	7.01	6.28
26	30.33	37.14	38.11	76	6.18	6.69	5.88
27	29.82	36.41	37.43	77	5.83	6.40	5.48
28	29.30	35.69	36.73	78	5.48	6.12	5.10
29	28.79	35.04	36.03	79	5.11	5.80	4.74
30	28.27	34.30	35.33	80	4.75	5.51	4.38
31	27.76	33.68	34.62	81	4.41	5.21	4.04
32	27.24	33.03	33.93	82	4.09	4.93	3.71
33	26.72	32.36	33.21	83	3.80	4.65	3.39
34	26.20	31.68	32.50	84	3.58	4.39	3.08
35	25.68	31.00	31.78	85	3.37	4.12	2.77
36	25.16	30.32	31.07	86	3.19	3.90	2.47
37	24.64	29.64	30.35	87	3.04	3.71	2.19
38	24.12	28.96	29.62	88	2.86	3.59	1.93
39	23.60	28.28	28.90	89	2.66	3.47	1.69
40	23.08	27.61	28.18	90	2.41	3.28	1.42
41	22.56	26.97	27.45	91	2.09	3.26	1.19
42	22.04	26.34	26.72	92	1.75	3.37	.98
43	21.54	25.71	25.99	93	1.37	3.48	.80
44	21.03	25.09	25.27	94	1.05	3.53	.64
45	20.52	24.46	24.54	95	.75	3.50	.50
46	20.02	23.82	23.80	96	.50	3.43	—
47	19.51	23.17	23.08	97	—	3.28	—
48	19.00	22.50	22.36	98	—	3.07	—
49	18.49	21.81	21.63	99	—	2.77	—
50	17.99	21.11	20.91	100	—	2.28	—

* The United States Table, as prepared by Mr. Sheppard Homans.

Table Showing the Present Value of \$1.00 Principal per Annum, Discounted for any Number of Years, at the rate of 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Interest per Annum.

Years.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	Years.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.
1	\$.95	\$.94	\$.93	31	\$15.59	\$13.92	\$12.53
2	1.85	1.83	1.80	32	15.80	14.08	12.64
3	2.72	2.67	2.62	33	16.00	14.23	12.75
4	3.54	3.46	3.38	34	16.19	14.36	12.85
5	4.32	4.21	4.10	35	16.37	14.49	12.94
6	5.07	4.91	4.76	36	16.54	14.62	13.03
7	5.78	5.58	5.38	37	16.71	14.73	13.11
8	6.46	6.20	5.97	38	16.86	14.84	13.19
9	7.10	6.80	6.51	39	17.01	14.94	13.26
10	7.72	7.36	7.02	40	17.15	15.04	13.33
11	8.30	7.88	7.49	41	17.29	15.13	13.39
12	8.86	8.38	7.94	42	17.42	15.22	13.45
13	9.39	8.85	8.35	43	17.54	15.30	13.50
14	9.89	9.29	8.74	44	17.66	15.38	13.55
15	10.37	9.71	9.10	45	17.77	15.45	13.60
16	10.83	10.10	9.44	46	17.88	15.52	13.65
17	11.27	10.47	9.76	47	17.98	15.58	13.69
18	11.68	10.82	10.05	48	18.07	15.65	13.73
19	12.08	11.15	10.33	49	18.16	15.70	13.76
20	12.46	11.46	10.59	50	18.25	15.76	13.80
21	12.82	11.76	10.83	51	18.33	15.81	13.83
22	13.16	12.04	11.06	52	18.41	15.86	13.86
23	13.48	12.30	11.27	53	18.49	15.90	13.88
24	13.79	12.55	11.46	54	18.56	15.94	13.91
25	14.09	12.78	11.65	55	18.63	16.00	13.93
26	14.37	13.00	11.83	56	18.69	16.02	13.96
27	14.64	13.21	11.98	57	18.76	16.06	13.98
28	14.89	13.40	12.13	58	18.81	16.09	14.00
29	15.14	13.59	12.29	59	18.87	16.13	14.02
30	15.37	13.76	12.40	60	18.92	16.16	14.03

Table showing the Amount of \$1.00 per annum Principal, compounded Annually for any number of Years to 71, at the rate of 5, 6, and 7 per cent. per annum.

Years.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	Years.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.
1	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	37	101.62	\$127.36	\$160.33
2	2.05	2.06	2.07	38	107.70	135.90	172.56
3	3.15	3.18	3.21	39	114.09	145.05	185.64
4	4.31	4.37	4.43	40	120.79	154.76	199.63
5	5.52	5.63	5.75	41	127.83	165.04	214.60
6	6.80	6.97	7.15	42	135.23	175.95	230.63
7	8.14	8.39	8.65	43	142.99	187.50	247.77
8	9.54	9.89	10.25	44	151.14	199.75	266.12
9	11.02	11.54	11.97	45	159.70	212.74	285.74
10	12.57	13.18	13.81	46	168.68	226.50	306.75
11	14.20	14.97	15.78	47	178.11	241.09	329.22
12	15.91	16.86	17.88	48	188.02	256.56	353.27
13	17.71	18.88	20.14	49	198.42	272.95	379.00
14	19.59	21.00	22.55	50	209.34	290.33	406.52
15	21.57	23.27	25.12	51	220.81	308.75	435.98
16	23.65	25.67	27.88	52	232.85	328.28	467.50
17	25.84	28.21	30.84	53	245.49	348.97	501.23
18	28.13	30.90	33.99	54	258.77	370.91	537.31
19	30.53	33.75	37.37	55	270.71	394.17	575.92
20	33.06	36.78	40.99	56	287.34	418.82	617.24
21	35.71	40.00	44.86	57	302.71	444.95	661.45
22	38.50	43.39	49.00	58	318.85	472.64	708.75
23	41.42	46.99	53.43	59	335.79	502.00	759.36
24	44.50	50.81	58.17	60	353.78	533.28	813.52
25	47.72	54.86	63.24	61	372.26	566.11	871.46
26	51.11	59.15	68.67	62	391.87	601.08	933.46
27	54.65	63.70	74.48	63	412.46	638.40	999.81
28	58.40	68.52	80.69	64	434.09	677.43	1,070.79
29	62.32	73.63	87.34	65	456.07	719.08	1,146.75
30	66.43	79.05	94.40	66	480.63	763.22	1,228.02
31	70.76	84.80	102.07	67	505.66	810.02	1,314.98
32	75.29	90.88	110.21	68	531.95	859.62	1,408.03
33	80.06	97.34	118.93	69	559.55	912.20	1,507.60
34	85.06	104.18	128.25	70	588.52	967.93	1,614.13
35	90.32	111.43	138.33	71	618.95	1,027.00	1,728.12
36	95.83	119.12	148.91				

Table showing the present value of \$1.00, payable at the end of any of the years named, discounted at the rate of 5, 6, and 7 per cent. per annum.

Years.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	Years.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.
1	.95	.94	.93	26	.28	.21	.17
2	.90	.88	.87	27	.26	.20	.16
3	.86	.83	.81	28	.25	.19	.15
4	.82	.79	.76	29	.24	.18	.14
5	.78	.74	.71	30	.23	.17	.13
6	.74	.70	.66	31	.22	.16	.12
7	.71	.66	.62	32	.20	.15	.11
8	.67	.62	.58	33	.19	.14	.10
9	.64	.59	.54	34	.19	.13	.10
10	.61	.55	.50	35	.18	.13	.9
11	.58	.52	.47	36	.17	.12	.8
12	.55	.49	.44	37	.16	.11	.8
13	.53	.46	.41	38	.15	.10	.7
14	.50	.44	.38	39	.14	.10	.7
15	.48	.41	.36	40	.14	.9	.6
16	.45	.39	.33	41	.13	.9	.6
17	.43	.37	.31	42	.12	.8	.5
18	.41	.35	.29	43	.12	.8	.5
19	.39	.33	.27	44	.11	.7	.5
20	.37	.31	.25	45	.11	.7	.4
21	.35	.29	.24	46	.10	.6	.4
22	.34	.27	.22	47	.10	.6	.4
23	.32	.26	.21	48	.9	.6	.3
24	.31	.24	.19	49	.9	.5	.3
24	.29	.23	.18	50	.8	.5	.3

This table, to be strictly accurate, should be carried out in decimals, but as that is not practicable for the present purpose, the round cent is continued for several years.

The figures illustrate the effect of low rates of interest—for instance, \$1.00 discounted for one year at 5 per cent. interest, is worth \$.95, while \$1.00 discounted for one year at 7 per cent. interest, is worth but 93 cents.

Table showing the amount of \$1.00 Principal, compounded for the years named, at the rate of 5, 6, and 7 per cent. per annum.

Years.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	Years.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.
1	\$1.05	\$1.06	\$1.07	37	\$6.08	\$8.63	\$12.22
2	1.10	1.12	1.14	38	6.38	9.15	13.07
3	1.15	1.19	1.22	39	6.70	9.70	13.99
4	1.21	1.26	1.31	40	7.03	10.28	14.97
5	1.27	1.32	1.40	41	7.39	10.90	16.02
6	1.34	1.41	1.50	42	7.76	11.55	17.14
7	1.40	1.50	1.60	43	8.14	12.25	18.34
8	1.47	1.59	1.71	44	8.55	12.98	19.62
9	1.55	1.68	1.83	45	8.98	13.76	21.00
10	1.62	1.79	1.96	46	9.43	14.59	22.47
11	1.71	1.89	2.10	47	9.90	15.46	24.04
12	1.79	2.01	2.25	48	10.40	16.39	25.72
13	1.88	2.13	2.40	49	10.92	17.37	27.52
14	1.97	2.26	2.57	50	11.46	18.44	29.45
15	2.07	2.39	2.75	51	12.04	19.52	31.51
16	2.18	2.54	2.95	52	12.64	20.69	33.72
17	2.29	2.69	3.15	53	13.27	21.93	36.08
18	2.40	2.85	3.37	54	13.93	23.25	38.61
19	2.52	3.02	3.61	55	14.63	24.65	41.31
20	2.65	3.20	3.86	56	15.36	26.12	44.20
21	2.78	3.39	4.14	57	16.13	27.69	47.30
22	2.92	3.60	4.43	58	16.94	29.35	50.61
23	3.07	3.81	4.74	59	17.78	31.12	54.15
24	3.22	4.04	5.07	60	18.67	32.98	57.94
25	3.38	4.29	5.42	61	19.61	34.96	62.00
26	3.55	4.54	5.80	62	20.59	37.06	66.34
27	3.73	4.82	6.21	63	21.62	39.28	70.98
28	3.92	5.11	6.64	64	22.70	41.64	75.95
29	4.11	5.41	7.11	65	23.83	44.14	81.27
30	4.32	5.74	7.61	66	25.03	46.79	86.96
31	4.53	6.08	8.14	67	26.28	49.60	93.04
32	4.76	6.45	8.71	68	27.59	52.57	99.56
33	5.00	6.84	9.32	69	28.97	55.73	106.53
34	5.25	7.25	9.97	70	30.42	59.07	113.98
35	5.51	7.68	10.67	71	31.94	62.62	121.96
36	5.79	8.14	11.42	72	33.54	66.37	130.50

Table of Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per Annum,
IN DAYS.

\$1.00		\$2.00		\$3.00		\$4.00		\$5.00		\$6.00		\$7.00		\$8.00		\$9.00		\$10.00	
Days.	Int.	Days.	Int.	Days.	Int.	Days.	Int.	Days.	Int.	Days.	Int.	Days.	Int.	Days.	Int.	Days.	Int.	Days.	Int.
60	.01	30	.01	20	.01	15	.01	12	.01	10	.01	9	.01	8	.01	7	.01	6	.01
120	.02	60	.02	40	.02	30	.02	24	.02	20	.02	18	.02	15	.02	14	.02	12	.02
180	.03	90	.03	60	.03	56	.03	37	.03	30	.03	26	.03	23	.03	20	.03	18	.03
240	.04	120	.04	80	.04	60	.04	44	.04	40	.04	38	.04	30	.04	27	.04	24	.04
300	.05	150	.05	100	.05	74	.05	62	.05	50	.05	46	.05	38	.05	33	.05	38	.05

Table of Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per Annum,

IN MONTHS.

\$1.00			\$2.00			\$3.00			\$4.00			\$5.00			\$6.00			\$7.00			\$8.00			\$9.00			\$10.00			\$11.00		
Mos.	Int.		Mos.	Int.		Mos.	Int.		Mos.	Int.		Mos.	Int.		Mos.	Int.		Mos.	Int.		Mos.	Int.		Mos.	Int.		Mos.	Int.		Mos.	Int.	
1	0½		1	1½		1	2½		1	2		1	3½		1	4½		1	5½		1	6½		1	7½		1	8½		1	9½	
2	1		2	3		2	5		2	4		2	7		2	8		2	10		2	11		2	12		2	13		2	14	
3	1½		3	4½		3	7½		3	6		3	10½		3	12		3	15		3	16½		3	18		3	20		3	21½	
4	2		4	6		4	10		4	8		4	14		4	16		4	18		4	20		4	22		4	24		4	25½	
5	2½		5	7½		5	12½		5	10		5	17½		5	20		5	22½		5	24		5	26		5	28		5	29½	
6	3		6	9		6	15		6	12		6	21		6	24		6	27		6	30		6	32		6	34		6	35½	
7	3½		7	10½		7	17½		7	14		7	24½		7	28		7	31½		7	34		7	36		7	38		7	39½	
8	4		8	12		8	20		8	16		8	28		8	32		8	36		8	40		8	42		8	44		8	45½	
9	4½		9	13½		9	22½		9	18		9	31½		9	36		9	40½		9	44		9	46		9	48		9	49½	
10	5		10	15		10	25		10	20		10	35		10	40		10	45		10	50		10	52		10	54		10	55½	
11	5½		11	16½		11	27½		11	22		11	38½		11	44		11	49½		11	54		11	56		11	58		11	59½	
12	6		12	18		12	30		12	24		12	42		12	48		12	54		12	60		12	62		12	64		12	65½	
24	12		24	36		24	60		24	48		24	84		24	96		24	108		24	120		24	132		24	144		24	145½	
36	18		36	54		36	90		36	72		36	126		36	144		36	162		36	180		36	198		36	216		36	217½	

Table of Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per Annum,

IN MONTHS.

\$12.00		\$13.00		\$14.00		\$15.00		\$16.00		\$17.00		\$18.00		\$19.00		\$20.00		\$25.00	
Mos.	Int.	Mos.	Int.	Mos.	Int.	Mos.	Int.	Mos.	Int.	Mos.	Int.	Mos.	Int.	Mos.	Int.	Mos.	Int.	Mos.	Int.
1	6	1	6½	1	7	1	7½	1	8	1	8½	1	9	1	9½	1	10	1	12½
2	12	2	13	2	14	2	15	2	16	2	17	2	18	2	19	2	20	2	25
3	18	3	19½	3	21	3	22½	3	24	3	25½	3	27	3	28½	3	30	3	37½
4	24	4	26	4	28	4	30	4	32	4	34	4	36	4	38	4	40	4	50
5	30	5	32½	5	35	5	37½	5	40	5	42½	5	45	5	47½	5	50	5	62½
6	36	6	39	6	42	6	45	6	48	6	51	6	54	6	57	6	60	6	75
7	42	7	45½	7	49	7	52½	7	56	7	59½	7	63	7	66½	7	70	7	87½
8	48	8	52	8	56	8	60	8	64	8	68	8	72	8	76	8	80	8	1.00
9	54	9	58½	9	63	9	67½	9	72	9	76½	9	81	9	85½	9	90	9	1.12½
10	60	10	65	10	70	10	75	10	80	10	85	10	90	10	95	10	1.00	10	1.25
11	66	11	71½	11	77	11	82½	11	88	11	93½	11	99	11	1.04½	11	1.10	11	1.37½
12	72	12	78	12	84	12	90	12	96	12	1.02	12	1.08	12	1.14	12	1.20	12	1.50
24	1.44	24	1.56	24	1.68	24	1.80	24	1.92	24	2.04	24	2.16	24	2.28	24	2.40	24	3.00
36	2.16	36	2.34	36	2.52	36	2.70	36	2.89	36	3.06	36	3.24	36	3.42	36	3.60	36	4.50

Table of Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per Annum,

IN MONTHS.

\$50.00		\$100.00		\$200.00		\$300.00		\$400.00		\$500.00		\$600.00		\$700.00		\$800.00		\$900.00		\$1,000.00	
Mos.	Int.	Mos.	Int.	Mos.	Int.	Mos.	Int.	Mos.	Int.	Mos.	Int.	Mos.	Int.	Mos.	Int.	Mos.	Int.	Mos.	Int.	Mos.	Int.
1	25	1	.50	1	1.00	1	1.50	1	2.00	1	2.50	1	3.00	1	3.50	1	4.00	1	4.50	1	5.00
2	50	2	1.00	2	2.00	2	3.00	2	4.00	2	5.00	2	6.00	2	7.00	2	8.00	2	9.00	2	10.00
3	75	3	1.50	3	3.00	3	4.50	3	6.00	3	7.50	3	9.00	3	10.50	3	12.00	3	13.50	3	15.00
4	1.00	4	2.00	4	4.00	4	6.00	4	8.00	4	10.00	4	12.00	4	14.00	4	16.00	4	18.00	4	20.00
5	1.25	5	2.50	5	5.00	5	7.50	5	10.00	5	12.50	5	15.00	5	17.50	5	20.00	5	22.50	5	25.00
6	1.50	6	3.00	6	6.00	6	9.00	6	12.00	6	15.00	6	18.00	6	21.00	6	24.00	6	27.00	6	30.00
7	1.75	7	3.50	7	7.00	7	10.50	7	14.00	7	17.50	7	21.00	7	24.50	7	28.00	7	31.50	7	35.00
8	2.00	8	4.00	8	8.00	8	12.00	8	16.00	8	20.00	8	24.00	8	28.00	8	32.00	8	36.00	8	40.00
9	2.25	9	4.50	9	9.00	9	13.50	9	18.00	9	22.50	9	27.00	9	31.50	9	36.00	9	40.50	9	45.00
10	2.50	10	5.00	10	10.00	10	15.00	10	20.00	10	25.00	10	30.00	10	35.00	10	40.00	10	45.00	10	50.00
11	2.75	11	5.50	11	11.00	11	16.50	11	22.00	11	27.50	11	33.00	11	38.50	11	44.00	11	49.50	11	55.00
12	3.00	12	6.00	12	12.00	12	18.00	12	24.00	12	30.00	12	36.00	12	42.00	12	48.00	12	54.00	12	60.00
24	6.00	24	12.00	24	24.00	24	36.00	24	48.00	24	60.00	24	72.00	24	84.00	24	96.00	24	108.00	24	120.00
36	9.00	36	18.00	36	36.00	36	54.00	36	72.00	36	90.00	36	108.00	36	126.00	36	144.00	36	162.00	36	180.00

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

Your Commissioner has no recommendations to make relating to Insurance laws, except so far as an explanatory act may be desirable, in reference to the general law of last year, relating to the procuring of policies out of the State, &c.,—for it is not construed uniformly by Insurance men, and no doubt embarrasses the collection of the 2 per cent. tax in many cases.

It is very difficult to keep up with the legislation of other States, for, in many cases, the old and the new laws cannot be had without expensive copies in manuscript, or purchasing many years of legislation in bound volumes—at best, it is expensive and troublesome. It is hoped that States will, in time, have uniform laws, and thereby save the whole Insurance fraternity the annoyances which different laws occasion.

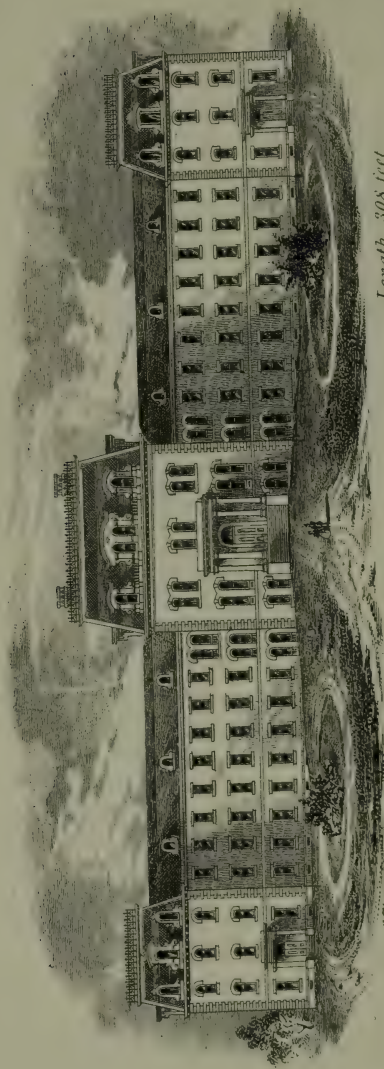
Should your Honorable Body deem it best to enact any new laws on the subject of Insurance, to be enforced by this Department, the duties will be performed.

The Department being called upon to give certified copies of documents, for the Insurance Companies of this State, to go to other States, has found it necessary to adopt and use an official seal.

The one adopted is a simple oval seal, an impression from which is hereto annexed.

BENJAMIN NOYES,

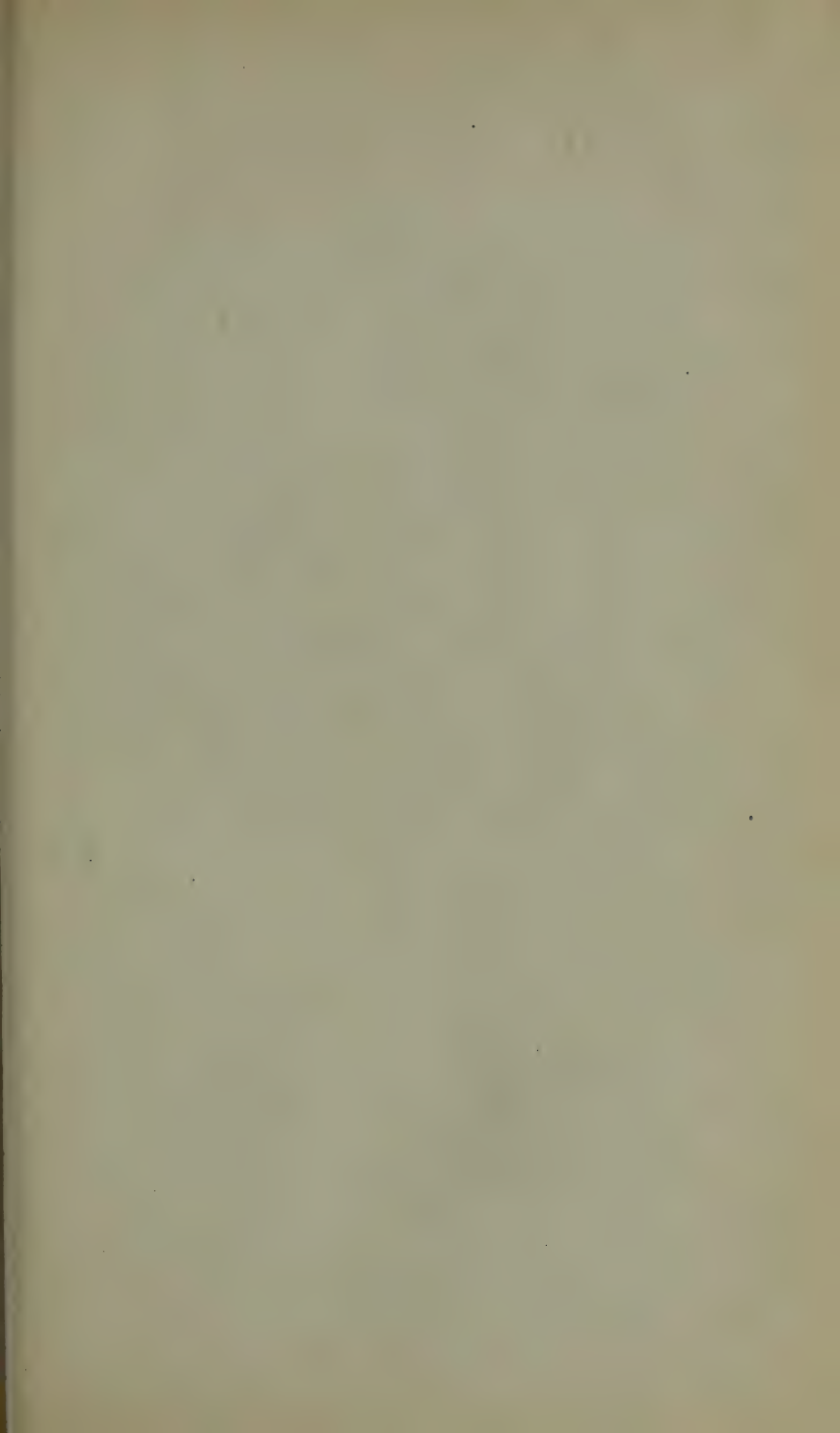
Commissioner of Insurance.



Length 308 feet

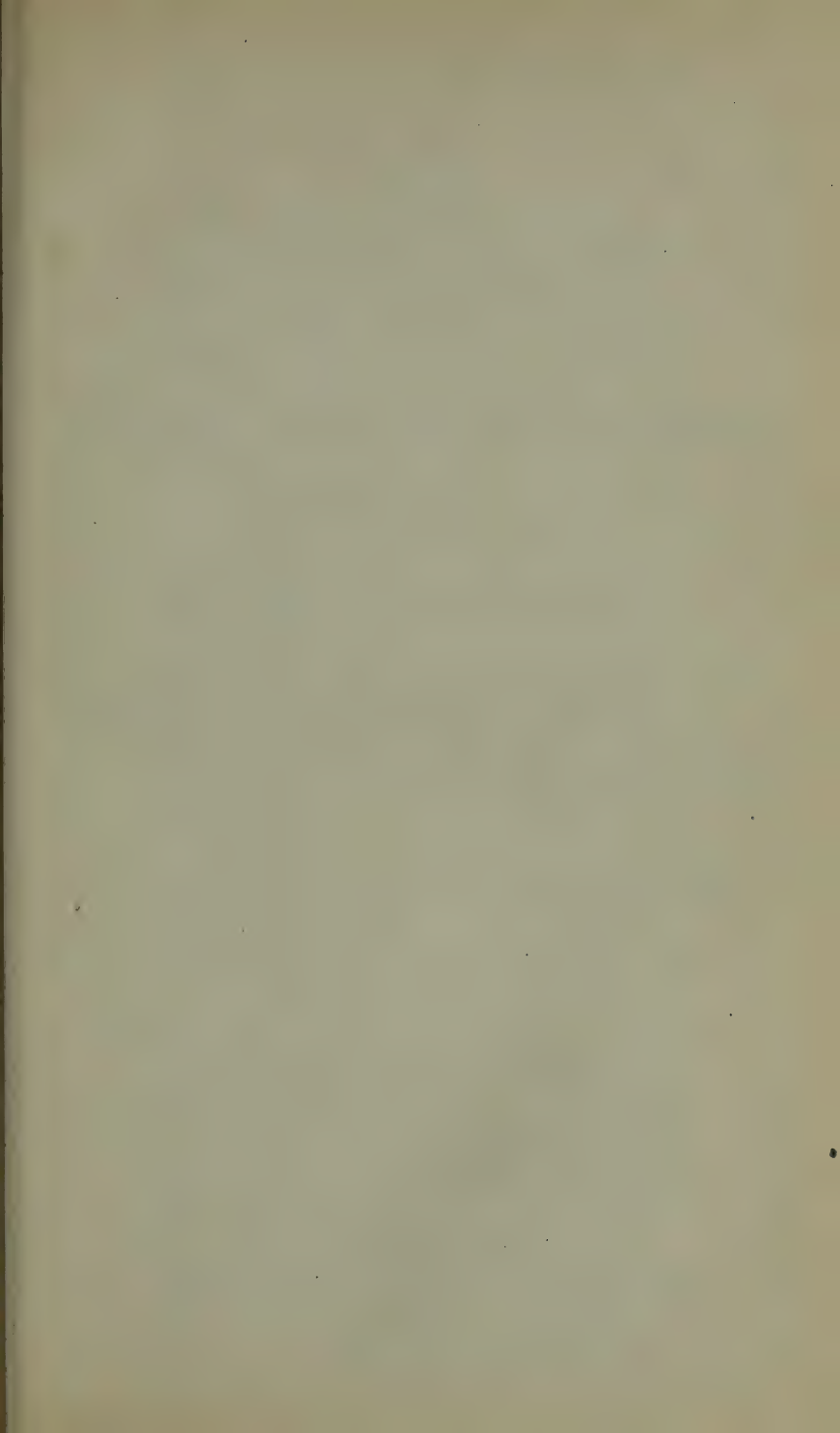
Designed by J. C. Howard, New Haven, Ct.

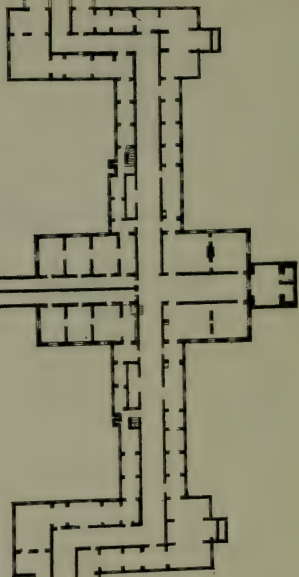
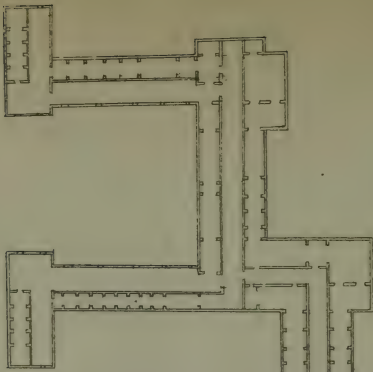
FRONT ELEVATION OF HOSPITAL.
 AT
 MIDDLETOWN, CONN.





PRINCIPAL PLAN OF PART OF HOSPITAL.





Carpenter &c Shop.

Boiler House with ventilating Chimney.

Laundry &c.

Black part now completed 308 feet
Light part future Extension 708 feet.

CELLAR PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL WHEN COMPLETED.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

General Hospital for the Insane,

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

WITH

SUPERINTENDENT'S AND TREASURER'S REPORTS,

Presented to the General Assembly, at its Session in May, 1869.

By Order of the General Assembly.

HARTFORD:

PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD AND BRAINARD.

1869.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JAMES E. ENGLISH,	-	-	-	<i>Chairman.</i>
H. SIDNEY HAYDEN,	-	-	-	<i>Windsor.</i>
LEVERETT E. PEASE,	-	-	-	<i>Somers.</i>
S. G. WILLARD,	-	-	-	<i>Colchester.</i>
B. W. THOMPKINS,	-	-	-	<i>Norwich.</i>
WM. B. CASEY,	-	-	-	<i>Middletown.</i>
R. S. FELLOWES,	-	-	-	<i>New Haven,</i>
CURTIS T. WOODRUFF,	-	-	-	<i>Fairfield.</i>
ROBBINS BATTELL,	-	-	-	<i>Litchfield.</i>
BENJ. DOUGLAS,	-	-	-	<i>Middletown.</i>
JULIUS HOTCHKISS,	-	-	-	<i>do.</i>
JOSEPH CUMMINGS,	-	-	-	<i>do.</i>

Superintendent and Physician.

ABRAM MARVIN SHEW, M. D.

Assistant Physician.

WINTHROP B. HALLOCK, M. D.

Steward.

Matron.

MRS. MARY HALLOCK.

Assistant Matron.

MRS. MARGARET DUTTON.

Treasurer.

M. B. COPELAND.

All communications relative to the admission, etc., of patients, should be addressed to the Superintendent. For forms, see pages 33 to 37 of this Report.

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:—

THE Board of Trustees of the General Hospital for the Insane of this State, in presenting their Third Annual Report, beg leave respectfully to state, that since their last report, the north wing of the hospital, designed for female patients; and the centre or main building, containing the offices, apartments for Superintendent, Assistant Physician, Steward, apothecary's shop, &c., and last, but not least, the chapel, have been nearly completed, with the exception of the latter. A good portion of out-door work, such as grading, stonework, etc., has been done; but for the details of all this we would respectfully refer your Honorable body to the report of the Superintendent, which is full and precise in its details.

The funds so liberally appropriated to the institution have been expended for the purposes and objects set forth in our last annual report.

The disbursements for current expenses, and building operations for the year past amounts to \$192,696.93. The bills and vouchers for all work done, articles purchased, salaries paid, and all other expenses are on file in the Comptroller's office, and may be examined by any one interested in so doing.

There have been already received into the hospital, of all classes and both sexes, two hundred and sixty-eight (268) patients, of whom two hundred and nine (209) remain. Of these, one hundred and seven (107) are males, and one hundred and two (102) are females. We copy these statistics from the Superintendent's report, simply to show, in how brief a period all the available apartments of the institution have been occupied ; and how important it will be for the State, at no distant time, to extend the accommodations of the hospital for the large number of this class of patients who still remain unprovided for. All the central arrangements of the hospital were designed for more than double the number of those now enjoying its benefits and the cost of carrying out the original plan, will be very much less in proportion than for the parts already completed.

Should the Legislature see the need of further accommodations, as is painfully evident to the Trustees, and be willing during this session to make an appropriation for this object, we ought to say that it will be impracticable to make use of much of the sum appropriated until the Spring of 1870 ; although it would be a great advantage to the State for the Trustees to know that they had control of a sufficient basis upon which to make contracts for work to be begun at the earliest practicable time, as with the models already erected, contracts can safely be made with responsible parties.

The liberality of a few gentlemen has provided a reading-room, library, and other means of occupation and recreation ; and so with regard to the chapel, private benevolence has gone far to complete this highly important adjunct to a hospital for insane persons. To the same sources is due the possession of a fine organ, which was purchased by private donations.

There has been very little active disease among the patients during the past year ; on the contrary, owing to the salubrity of the location, the abundant supply of pure water, the absence of any local or neighboring causes of malarious disease, in addition to the good care and strict attention paid by the Superintendent and his Assistant, the general health of the inmates has been unusually good. A few deaths have occurred, for the causes of which we would refer to the Superintendent's report.

Since the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, April 15th, 1869, the number in the hospital is 226, and there are on file and waiting for admission, sixteen applications.

In regard to financial matters, as already stated, the entire amount of the large appropriation made by the General Assembly at its last session, has been expended, and there are unpaid bills to the amount of \$18,543.28. We regret that this should be so, but we are unable to see how the result could have been otherwise, inasmuch as the estimates for the amount needed to complete the north wing and centre building were based upon the

experience of 1867, at which time, as is well known, mechanical labor of all kinds was sixteen per cent. lower than last year. This unexpected advance, which could not have been foreseen, caused a difference of several thousands of dollars in our building expenses. We can cordially say, that the Superintendent has been most anxious and remarkably successful in his endeavors to reduce the expenditures, and conduct the business of the hospital in such way as would most promote its welfare, and the best interests of the State, and we most cheerfully bear our testimony to his untiring zeal, watchfulness and exertion in behalf of the great public charity which is placed in his charge. We are pleased also to express our satisfaction with the efficient and faithful manner in which the Assistant Physician and other officers have discharged the various and often exhausting duties with which they have been entrusted.

The Board would respectfully recommend to the Legislature, that the law of the State in relation to payments by the towns, be so amended, that the bills of the hospital for the support of the insane poor be paid quarterly, in advance, as is the case in regard to "indigent" and private patients.

Referring to the action of the last General Assembly in regard to providing accommodations "as soon as practicable" for insane convicts, the Board would state, that owing to want of funds and time, no special or distinct provision has been made for this class of pa-

tients. Our centre and north buildings were not finished until the first of March; and the carpenter's shop, which the Trustees had thought of remodeling and adapting for this purpose, was in constant use up to that date, at which time our funds were exhausted. Three men previously discharged from State Prison have been sent here from the towns, two of whom have been discharged from the hospital, cured.

The increasing wants of the hospital occasioned by the large additions to its family, require additional facilities for the cultivation and preservation of the products of the farm thereto attached. It is proposed, therefore, to develop all its capabilities for the use of the patients. To do this most economically, a barn sufficiently large to provide shelter for stock, tools and implements, storage for hay, grain, fruits and roots, should be built. Such a building, constructed of wood in the most suitable and economical manner, is estimated to cost about \$8,000. We think it ought to be generally understood, that the hospital, aside from the cost of its construction, is already, with less than two hundred and fifty patients, self-supporting; and that an increased number, provided there were any room or accommodations for them, would assure this condition against all ordinary contingencies.

The thanks of the Board are due, and are hereby tendered, to many friends—some of them connected with the press—for liberal donations of books, pictures and papers. All these furnish entertainment and oc-

cupation to the patients ; and it is not too much to say, that they sometimes contribute in no inconsiderable degree, to the grand object of the hospital, viz., the recovery of those who are committed to its care. The names of these benefactors of our charge will be found at length in the Superintendent's report.

In conclusion, the Board of Trustees would congratulate the Legislature, and the people of the State generally, upon the successful results of this noble charity, which have thus far been obtained. Time, in its onward course, will confirm and extend these, and will show more and more conclusively the necessity of such an institution. It will also justify, and more than justify, the liberal and enlightened policy which has characterized the Legislature and the public sentiment of Connecticut for four years past. We would moreover express the fervent hope that "a work begun in a spirit of so much, and such commendable liberality," may ever continue to enjoy the fostering care, and the unwavering favor and protection, of the State Government. Much, very much, has been done, but more remains to do, and we would therefore respectfully and earnestly invite your early attention to the subject of completing the hospital in accordance with the original design.

When this is done, and the whole number for whom this institution was intended shall be accommodated, there will still be large numbers of this unfortunate

class of sufferers, for whom no provision will have been made.

We have the honor herewith to submit our Report, and with it that of the Superintendent and Treasurer.

Respectfully,

JAMES E. ENGLISH, NEW HAVEN,
 H. SIDNEY HAYDEN, HARTFORD COUNTY,
 LEVERETT E. PEASE, TOLLAND COUNTY,
 S. G. WILLARD, WINDHAM COUNTY,
 B. W. TOMPKINS, NEW LONDON COUNTY,
 WM. B. CASEY, MIDDLESEX COUNTY,
 R. S. FELLOWES, NEW HAVEN COUNTY,
 CURTIS T. WOODRUFF, FAIRFIELD COUNTY,
 ROBBINS BATTELL, LITCHFIELD COUNTY,
 BENJ. DOUGLAS, MIDDLETOWN,
 JULIUS HOTCHKISS, MIDDLETOWN,
 JOSEPH CUMMINGS, MIDDLETOWN.

MIDDLETOWN, *April*, 1868.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GENTLEMEN :

IN presenting my report as Superintendent of the State Institution under your care for the year now past, and ending March 31st, 1869, it may be well to consider, first, the medical and statistical history of the hospital ; and secondly, the building operations of the past twelve months.

Agreeably to the promise in your last annual report, and to the announcements published in all Connecticut daily and weekly papers during the month of April, the hospital was regularly opened for the admission of male patients on Thursday, April 30th, 1868, just thirteen months after the first work was begun in excavation of the site.

It must be a source of gratification to those philanthropic gentlemen, who, by votes in the General Assembly, and by other valuable services, have been in-

strumental in establishing, on a liberal scale, a State Hospital for insane of all classes, to know that their action has been promptly appreciated by the people of Connecticut, as shown by the following record.

There have been admitted during the eleven months to this date, two hundred and sixty-eight (268) patients; one hundred and sixty-five (165) males, and one hundred and three (103) females.

In the Act of incorporation, provision is made for three classes of patients: pauper, indigent, and private; one hundred and sixty-eight (168) pauper patients, seventy-six (76) indigent patients, and twenty-four (24) private patients have been under treatment. Of this whole number, twenty-five (25) were discharged recovered, eleven (11) were discharged much improved, six (6) were discharged not improved, two (2) were found to be not insane, and of course immediately sent from the hospital, and fifteen (15) died, leaving the number in hospital to-day two hundred and nine (209), of whom one hundred and seven (107) are males, and one hundred and two (102) are females. It has been the experience of all new State institutions of the kind, that its first occupants in undue proportion are aged persons, and old chronic cases, and deaths are unusually frequent. In this respect we have been no exception to the rule.

TABLE SHOWING THE AGES OF ALL CASES ADMITTED.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Under 20 years, - - - - -	7	1	8
Between 20 and 30 years, - - - - -	38	17	55
“ 30 and 40 “ - - - - -	40	25	65
“ 40 and 50 “ - - - - -	31	27	58
“ 50 and 60 “ - - - - -	23	7	30
“ 60 and 70 “ - - - - -	18	21	39
“ 70 and 80 “ - - - - -	6	5	11
“ 80 and 90 “ - - - - -	2	0	2
Total, - - - - -	165	103	268

TABLE SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO
ADMISSION.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Less than 3 months, - - - - -	36	5	41
Between 3 and 6 months, - - - - -	11	6	17
“ 6 and 12 “ - - - - -	12	2	14
“ 1 and 2 years, - - - - -	13	8	21
“ 2 and 5 “ - - - - -	26	12	38
“ 5 and 10 “ - - - - -	19	11	30
“ 10 and 20 “ - - - - -	22	17	39
“ 20 and 30 “ - - - - -	8	3	11
Over 30 years, - - - - -	1	7	8
Unknown, - - - - -	17	32	49
Total, - - - - -	165	103	268

From these tables it will be seen that little hope of recovery can be entertained respecting a large proportion of those already admitted. General debility, advanced age, and long duration of disease have been the most common characteristics; twenty-two aged, paralyzed patients were brought to us enfeebled and helpless; two were blind, and one each had lost a leg and an arm. As the hospital wards are already filled to their utmost capacity, and several applications for

admission are now on file, I deem it but just to inquire what additional provision should be made? In order to secure to the people of this State the benefits of the hospital to all who need its care, a large extension to the buildings should be made at the earliest practicable day. Recent cases of insanity always claim the first attention, and should be treated as promptly as those suffering from any other acute disease. Economical considerations, if no other, dictate the reasonableness of this course. The experience of the past fifty years proves that of all recent cases of insanity brought under treatment during the first three months, eight-tenths are restored to health and reason before the expiration of the year, while not more than two-tenths recover when several months are allowed to pass before the patient is placed under systematic hospital treatment. Another fact that should have its due weight in estimating the value of hospital treatment is, that patients who recover after a long period of insanity, are more liable to a return of the disease.

TABLE SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

						Males.	Fem.	Total.
Connecticut,	-	-	-	-	-	96	50	146
New York,	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	17
Massachusetts,	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Rhode Island,	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Virginia,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
North Carolina,	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1
Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1
Vermont,	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1
New Jersey,	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1

							Males.	Fem.	Total.
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	26	60
Germany,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	2
England,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Cuba,	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1
Prussia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	2
Unknown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	15
Colored,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	3
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	103	268

TABLE SHOWING CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

							Males.	Fem.	Total.
Single,	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	34	118
Married,	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	32	94
Widowed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	18	33
Unknown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	23
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	103	268

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION OF ALL MALE PATIENTS
ADMITTED.

Farmers,	-	-	-	45	Ship-carpenter,	-	-	1
Laborers,	-	-	-	18	Sail-maker,	-	-	1
Machinists,	-	-	-	7	Carriage-maker,	-	-	1
Carpenters,	-	-	-	6	Student,	-	-	1
Sailors,	-	-	-	5	Telegraph-operator,	-	-	1
Mechanics,	-	-	-	6	Pilot,	-	-	1
Merchants,	-	-	-	4	Carman,	-	-	1
Shoemakers,	-	-	-	4	Blacksmith,	-	-	1
Clerks,	-	-	-	4	Knitter of Hosiery,	-	-	1
Harness-makers,	-	-	-	3	Druggist,	-	-	1
Quarry-men,	-	-	-	3	Cabinet-maker,	-	-	1
Sash and Blind-makers,	-	-	-	2	Lawyer,	-	-	1
Barbers,	-	-	-	2	Clergyman,	-	-	1
Tinsmiths,	-	-	-	2	Superintendent of Factory,	-	-	1
Spinners,	-	-	-	2	Book-dealer,	-	-	1
Hostlers,	-	-	-	2	Pump-maker,	-	-	1
Landlord,	-	-	-	1	Ship-merchant,	-	-	1
Physician,	-	-	-	1	Moulder,	-	-	1
Tailor,	-	-	-	1	Printer,	-	-	1
Table-waiter,	-	-	-	1	Paper-maker,	-	-	1

Express Agent, - - -	1	Foundry-man, - - -	1
Book-keeper, - - -	1	Wheelwright, - - -	1
Manufacturer of Silver Plate, -	1	Currier, - - -	1
Teacher, - - -	1	Chemist, - - -	1
Grocer, - - -	1	No employment, - - -	17
		Total, - - -	165

TABLE SHOWING THE SUPPOSED CAUSE OF INSANITY OF
ALL CASES ADMITTED.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Intemperance, - - -	12	0	12
Over-exertion, - - -	4	3	7
Epilepsy, - - -	5	3	8
Exposure while in the army, - - -	3	0	3
Religious excitement, - - -	4	2	6
Business anxieties, - - -	2	0	2
Death of friends, - - -	2	0	2
Disappointed affections, - - -	1	4	5
Physical injury, - - -	5	4	9
Ill health, - - -	2	4	6
Spiritualism, - - -	1	0	1
Hard study, - - -	1	0	1
Sunstroke, - - -	2	0	2
Paralysis, - - -	2	0	2
Typhoid fever, - - -	1	1	2
Inflammation of the brain, - - -	1	0	1
Hereditary predisposition, - - -	24	9	33
Syphilis, - - -	2	0	2
Masturbation, - - -	11	0	11
Puerperal, - - -	0	4	4
Domestic difficulties, - - -	0	11	11
Fright, - - -	0	1	1
Jealousy, - - -	0	2	2
Unknown, - - -	80	55	135
Total, - - -	165	103	268

I report the admission of two patients who were not insane: one, an idiot boy twelve years of age, was sent by the Judge of Probate of the Waterbury dis-

trict, under a mistaken impression that idiocy forms a phase of insanity. As other provision has been made by the State for the reception of this class of unfortunates, and as injury to the insane would result from contact with a class so entirely depressing in its influence, the boy was by your direction discharged unconditionally, although he remained a few weeks in the hospital, waiting for his friends to make other arrangements for him.

The other case was of a nervous, irritable, quick, good-tempered man, who from eccentric habits, and peculiar physique might easily be mistaken for an insane person. After carefully considering the facts of this case, and reporting them to you, he was by your direction discharged, and I learn has since conducted himself in a manner to fully justify your action.

The general health of the patients during the past year has been remarkably good. No deaths have occurred as results of acute or endemic disease, and while epidemics have prevailed in the surrounding districts, we may report immunity from all contagious or pestilential affections. This happy result is largely due to a new building, improved methods of ventilation, and an abundant supply of pure spring water.

Of the fifteen deaths reported during the year, two were from paralysis. One of these received spinal injury several years ago, while working on the dike at Hartford, since which time he had been steadily declining until death relieved him of pain and suffering.

The second was a well marked case of reflex-paralysis, a class of diseases so ably described by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia. The loss of motion followed direct inguinal hernia in an excitable German, aged sixty-five.

Death occurred as the result of general paresis, in three male patients, all of whom had the characteristic symptoms peculiar to this insidious disease. One was the proprietor of a popular inland hotel: his delusions were of an exalted character respecting wealth and position. During the last few weeks preceding death, his imaginary income increased from eight hundred to eight millions of dollars per day, and he would make the most lavish promises to all around him. Another strong hallucination that all of the patients were his sons and daughters, continued to the last. Of two deaths from senile debility, one, aged eighty, was brought to the hospital in a helpless condition, and only survived forty days; the second, aged seventy-one, came covered with foul ulcers; his delusions were of an exhilarating nature, and up to the time of death, which occurred forty-three days after admission, he was always found by attendants and physicians either singing or whistling. We have to report two deaths from tuberculosis, an unusually small proportion of the number of insane under treatment.

Epilepsy was the cause of the death of a young man, aged twenty-two. While under treatment the convulsions were controlled by the steady and persistent use of Bromide of Potassium.

Death from exhaustion caused by inanition, occurred in a male patient aged fifty-five years. Before coming to the hospital he persistently refused food, and was supported by forced alimentation. I would remark that we have two patients at the present time who have been artificially nourished for three months.

One patient, aged forty-five, was brought to the hospital in an unconscious condition, convulsed tetanically, who survived five days. One death resulted from apoplexy. A post-mortem examination disclosed blood and blood-clots in all the ventricles. I report one death by suicide; also one death by violence. The facts of this sad case are, that on opening, at the early hour of six o'clock, an associate dormitory in the female department, where five "quiet demented" had been sleeping, the attendants found one patient in a dying condition from injuries received at the hands of a room-mate. She died in about five hours afterwards. The regular night-watchman had been his rounds only a half-hour before, and found all quiet which with other circumstances, goes to show that the violence could have occurred but a short time previously. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

In all hospitals for the insane it is the practice to group patients of certain morbid propensities. It is the result of experience that they exert a salutary check on each other. Since the time that the northern wing was opened on the first of March, the female

patients have arrived in large numbers daily, and it was impracticable to have immediate knowledge of each particular case. The patient who inflicted the injury has the appearance of being entirely inoffensive, and is unconscious of having committed the dreadful and fatal deed.

Up to the present time the means of affording amusements to convalescent patients have been limited, owing to the unfinished and exposed condition of the grounds. We were able during the summer months to have walking-parties of from five to thirty persons, under the care of attendants, on every pleasant day. Others have engaged in field and garden labors, while some have chosen more exhilarating sports, as base ball, etc. A much needed want for the recreation of patients during inclement weather was supplied by the liberal contributions of a few gentlemen. There is also a library and reading-room always open to patients, with about three hundred volumes, gifts of benevolent ladies of Middletown, to whom acknowledgments are made on another page.

Religious services have been held every Sabbath afternoon at three o'clock, much to the advantage, comfort and benefit of the patients, an unusually large proportion of whom have been present at the services. Acknowledgments are due to the reverend gentlemen of Middletown and surrounding places, who have cheerfully devoted their time to this benevolent purpose.

With the completion of the plastering and flooring of our beautiful chapel, which has just been done through the liberality of two of your number, will be inaugurated a series of religious and intellectual entertainments, from which we anticipate much benefit.

Early in the year I availed myself of a rare opportunity to purchase a fine church organ at a greatly reduced price, and have in response to applications made to personal friends, and others who feel a deep interest in this institution, received about \$1,000 of the \$1,200 required to pay for the same. Our thanks are due to the following named gentlemen who have contributed to this praiseworthy object:

George H. Norman,	Newport, R. I.
Isaac Anderson,	New Haven, Ct.
Dr. James K. Bates,	Watertown, N. Y.
Addison Hutton,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown, Ct.
George Gillum,	Portland, Ct.
Messrs. Brainerd & Co.,	" "
W. T. Gleason,	" "
H. P. Blair,	Hartford, Ct.
Messrs. Hubbard Bros.,	Middletown, Ct.
Messrs. Burrows & Hubbard,	" "
Messrs. Southmayd & Gardiner,	" "
O. Vincent Coffin,	" "
Robert G. Pike,	" "
W. S. Camp,	" "
E. F. Sheldon,	" "
D. W. Camp,	" "

In addition to this useful gift, the following donations have been received during the year:

A fine seven-octave piano, forty valuable books and pamphlets, and one hundred dollars to purchase books for the library, from Mrs. S. D. Hubbard; a complete set of Dickens' works, Globe edition, and a number of green-house plants, from Miss Clarke; two large engravings from Mrs. Benjamin Douglas; an exquisitely tinted illumination, together with a number of books, from M. B. Copeland; a complete set (16 vols.) of the New American Cyclopedia, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, from H. L. Brainerd, Haddam, general agent for Connecticut; books and plants from Miss Tompkins; two engravings from E. Rockwell; the New York Daily Sun, illustrated magazines, papers and periodicals, from C. E. Putnam; fifty Bibles from the Middletown and Vicinity Bible Society; plants in pots from Miss Woodward; valuable specimens for the museum from Geo. Stearns. In addition to the above, a large number of interesting books have been received from Miss Fanny Russell, Miss Mary Roberts, Miss Mary J. Edwards, Hon. J. Hotchkiss, R. S. Fellowes, Dr. Woodward, Dr. Casey, Dr. Blake, Wm. S. Camp, and from three other persons, whose names were not obtained. From New Haven, we have two beautiful hanging baskets for the wards, the gift of Mrs. E. C. Reed; also several valuable framed pictures from R. S. Fellowes, who also, it gives me pleasure to mention,

bore the entire expense of plastering the chapel, at a cost of about seven hundred dollars.

Two valuable Spanish fowls were presented by Samuel Jackson of Portland; two fine pigs by Dr. Pliny Earl, Superintendent Northampton Lunatic Hospital, and J. H. Tieman of New York has supplied us gratuitously with Laundry blue.

We are under obligations to the newspaper press for the subjoined list of papers received during the year:

Hartford Daily Courant,	Hartford, Conn.
“ Evening Post,	“ “
“ Weekly Times,	“ “
The Religious Herald,	“ “
New Haven Evening Register,	New Haven, Conn.
“ “ Daily Palladium,	“ “ “
Loomis' Musical Journal,	“ “ “
The Constitution,	Middletown, “
Sentinel and Witness,	“ “
Norwich Gazette,	Norwich, “
“ Weekly Courier,	“ “
“ Daily Advertiser,	“ “
Norwalk Weekly Gazette,	Norwalk, “
New London Chronicle,	New London, “
Meriden Daily Republican,	Meriden, “
Litchfield Inquirer,	Litchfield, “
Winsted Herald,	Winsted, “
Tolland County Journal,	Rockville, “

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Standing at this point, which is removed from the commencement by a period of only two years, we can now report the completion of the hospital, with the exceptions hereafter named, so far as authorized by legislative appropriations.

Referring to the accompanying plan, it will be seen that a centre building, two intermediate and two return wings constitute the main buildings; in the rear are placed the laundry, boiler-house and shops. In your last report to the General Assembly, was given a detailed description of the southern wings. As the northern wings have been finished after the same general plan, with but minor changes in the arrangement of rooms and appurtenances, a repetition of the description would be superfluous at the present time; it only remains for me now to direct your attention to the centre building. The dimensions of the centre building are sixty feet in width, one hundred and twenty feet in depth, and four stories in height. The first or basement floor, traversed the entire length by a hall twelve feet in width, is separated into one large and one small kitchen, one scullery, two dining-rooms, two rooms for house-keeper and assistants, one store-room, and two rooms with closets adjoining for steward's family. The large kitchen is furnished with a French range thirteen feet in length, a steak-broiler, two eighty and four forty-gallon iron kettles, and two twenty-gallon copper-jacketed coffee kettles, all of which were manufactured by Messrs. Bramhall & Dean of New York.

The second or principal story, which is only entered from the front, contains on the north a room for the meetings of the Board of Trustees, a reception room for female patients, an apothecary shop, and apart-

ment for the Assistant Physician ; on the south the Superintendent's office, clerk's office, reception room for male patients, and matron's room. One-half of the third floor is finished as a chapel, which is forty-two feet in width, fifty-eight feet in length, and twenty-two feet in height, with ceilings arched on the four sides. The Superintendent's rooms are also on this floor.

The fourth or Mansard roof story contains rooms for the domestics, a bath, and four spare rooms. Between this and the roof there is a large attic, which may at some future time be finished for an amusement hall.

Agreeably to your original plan, four hydraulic washing machines of Hamilton E. Smith's patent, were placed in the laundry, and have been in successful operation, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. During the month of August your committee contracted for a small trunk engine, and two wrought iron sectional boilers, manufactured by Messrs. John B. Root & Co., of New York. The distinctive advantages claimed for these boilers are safety from destructive explosion, highest economy of fuel, and durability. An experience of five months has fully justified the expectations of your committee respecting these boilers.

In the month of July a contract was entered into with parties at Albany, N. Y., to furnish planed and matched white pine boards, with which to form our permanent inclosures. During the time since intervening, this material has been seasoning and is now in fine condition to be used. For this purpose the sum of

\$2,000 will be needed. Two thousand dollars (\$2,000) will be required to finish and furnish the chapel heretofore described. The sum of two thousand eight hundred dollars (\$2,800) will be needed to complete the small porch of the northern wing, and the main porch of the centre building.

In response to your last report, the General Assembly promptly voted the sum of \$200,000, as follows: \$41,000 to pay outstanding bills; \$50,000 to cover amount previously secured on Trustees' notes; \$15,000 to purchase furniture, and \$94,000 to finish the center building, northern wings, laundry and boiler house. This large sum has been wholly expended, and we still have outstanding liabilities to the amount of \$18,543.28.

LIST OF CREDITORS.

Burrows & Hubbard, Middletown.
 New York Laundry Manufacturing Company.
 E. K. Bancroft & Co., Philadelphia.
 John B. Root & Co., New York.
 I. L. Mott Iron Works, New York.
 U. S. Spring Bed Company, Springfield.
 Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company, New York.
 Bowditch & Co., New Haven.
 Malory, Wheeler & Co., New Haven.
 Morris Tasker & Co., Philadelphia.
 Charles Douglas, Hartford.
 Burkett & Ives, Hartford.
 Talcott & Post, Hartford.
 H. Woodward, Middletown.
 B. C. Bacon, Middletown.
 H. B. Smith & Co., Westfield, Mass.
 Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, Portland.
 Middlesex " " "
 Brainerd & Co. " " "
 Hubbard Brothers, Middletown.
 H. P. Blair, Hartford.
 Addison Hutton, Philadelphia.

To you, gentlemen, who are familiar with all the details of our last year's work, I need hardly explain why there should exist any discrepancy between the estimates and the actual results. The estimates were based on the experience of 1867, at which time mechanical labor of all kinds was sixteen per cent. lower than during the past year, as shown by vouchers at this office. This advance which could not have been foretold, caused a difference of many thousands of dollars in our building expenses. In the management of the affairs of the institution under your direction, involving the expenditure of so large a sum of money, the Superintendent has endeavored to conduct his business so that in all things the interest of the State should be carefully guarded. Believing that the hospital was not started to build up any particular town or district, but rather that the interest of the tax-payers required that purchases should be made on the most advantageous terms possible, he has, in nearly all cases, purchased at wholesale, in open market, and in no instance, has a dollar of the public money been expended, when the expenditure was not needed, or for which a full equivalent was not received.

The disbursements for current expenses and building operations for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1869, amount to one hundred and ninety-two thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-three cents (\$192,696.93).

Salaries of officers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,081.87
Pay of mechanics and laborers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,191.76
Pay of house employees,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,284.78
Stationery, postage, revenue stamps, and blank books.	-	-	-	-	-	-	449.14
Furniture and fixtures,	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,426.62
Fuel and lights,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,953.92
Lumber, lime, cement, hair, paints, oil, putty, wood, sash and doors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,444.70
Stone, brick and sand,	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,333.33
Slate, lead, sheathing, and putting on roof, tinner's bill, roofing conductors, and putting on,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,478.88
Trustees' expenses (travelling),	-	-	-	-	-	-	156.02
Superintendent's board,	-	-	-	-	-	-	324.93
Iron sash, arch plates, work on sash patterns, shafting, black-smithing, iron beams, lightning rods, roof and stage bolts, piping, etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,451.73
Shovels, hoes, picks, saws and saw-tables, boring machines, locks, screws, registers, soil pans, etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,522.37
Boiler, steam pump, pipe and fittings, radiator and hair felt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,712.49
Horses, wagons, sleighs, harness, hay and feed, mowing machines and rake, manure, etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,921.64
Water works,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,632.11
Architects' accounts, plans, etc., printing, advertising, insurance, etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,969.71
Bread-stuffs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,887.67
Meat, fish and eggs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,761.55
Butter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,147.33
Groceries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,391.54
Clothing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,011.70
Live stock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,464.00
Freight and transportation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,465.54
Drugs and medicines,	-	-	-	-	-	-	369.05
Undertaker's bill,	-	-	-	-	-	-	161.75
Miscellaneous expenses, travelling, telegrams, etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	661.80
							<hr/>
							\$192,696.93

I would respectfully suggest that the best interests of the State would be promoted by a change of the law, so that the bills of the hospital for town poor be paid in advance, as is the case of indigent and private patients.

During the past year a small part of the hospital land has been under garden cultivation, producing a considerable quantity of vegetables. The greater portion of the farm was leased to the former owners for the sum of \$600, while we had not the adequate force or arrangements to till it. With the present large additions to the hospital family, and the necessarily increased demand for milk and vegetables of all kinds, it will now be advisable to cultivate all the land belonging to the institution. I earnestly recommend the erection of a barn large enough to provide shelter for stock, storage for hay, grain, and roots of all the kinds used for the diet of our patients. Economy, as well as necessity, require an additional \$8,000 for this purpose.

Acknowledgments are due to the officers associated with me in this great public charity for the efficient and faithful manner in which they have performed the duties of their several positions.

I should also be derelict to duty did I not in closing, express my commendation of the valuable services of those who are employed in the immediate care of the insane. As they have to bear with the irritability and often abusive language of patients, their duties are not only laborious, but peculiarly trying, and for this reason they are deserving of far more praise than they generally receive from the public.

Permit me in conclusion to express my grateful sense of obligation to the members of the Board for

their oft experienced counsels and confidences in these laborious and responsible duties. Relying upon their ready assistance in the future, and with unfaltering trust in a Divine Providence, I look forward with hope to the duties of another year.

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. SHEW, *Superintendent.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., March 31, 1869.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of the General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, for the year commencing April 1st, 1868, and ending March 31st, 1869, is respectfully submitted to the Board of Trustees :

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the Treasurer's hands April 1st, 1868,	-	-	\$282.79
Amount borrowed on individual notes given by the Trustees,			20,000.00
Appropriation of the State of Connecticut,	-	-	200,000.00
Interest allowed on the anticipated payment of the \$50,000 notes given by the Trustees,	-	-	207.41
Revenue account from the Hospital,	-	-	16,777.71
			<hr/>
			\$237,267.91

PAYMENTS.

Amount of individual notes given by the Trustees,	-	-	\$50,000.00
Interest paid on notes given by Trustees,	-	-	323.61
Amount of Superintendent's orders,	-	-	185,914.99
Balance in the Treasurer's hands March 31st, 1869,	-	-	1,029.31
			<hr/>
			\$237,267.91

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. B. COPELAND, *Treasurer.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., March 31st, 1869.

I hereby certify that I have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Treasurer, of which the above is an abstract, and found them correct.

JULIUS HOTCHKISS, *Auditor.*

MIDDLETOWN, April 28, 1869.

APPENDIX.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of the Probate Court, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such a person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, one woolen coat, one woolen vest, one pair of woolen pantaloons; two pairs new socks; one pair new shoes or boots, and one comfortable outside garment.

Each female patient, shall, in addition to a quantity of under clothing, shoes and stockings corresponding to that required for the male patient, have one flannel petticoat, two good dresses, one cloak or other good outside garment. Extra and better apparel is very desirable for chapel worship and out of doors exercise and riding.

4. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost, and for which the officers of the hospital are not responsible.

5. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

6. The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is five dollars per week.

7. Pauper patients, or those supported partly by the towns in which they reside, and partly by the State, are admitted agreeably to Sections four and six of Amended Act, 1867, and By-Laws.

8. Indigent persons, or those possessing little property, and partly supported by friends and partly by the State, are admitted under Section four of Amended Act, 1867, and By-Laws.

9. Private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the Hospital under Section five of amendment to Act approved July 23, 1867, and By-Laws.

10. Visitors are admitted to the Institution between the hours of ten A. M. and twelve M., and between two and four P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, but no visitors shall be admitted to the wards occupied by patients without express permission from the Superintendent, and especial care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted that might prove injurious to the patients.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

The friends of patients, or others, making application for admission into the "General Hospital for the Insane," at Middletown, Conn., are requested, with the assistance of the family physician, to annex full and complete answers to the following questions :

1. What is the patient's name ?
What is the age ?
Is single or married ?
2. Where was born ?
Where is present residence ?
3. What is occupation ?
If a female, that of the husband or father.
4. When did the first symptoms of insanity occur, and in what manner ?
5. Is this the first attack ? If others, when, and what was their duration ?
6. Has the patient any permanent hallucination, and what is its nature ?
7. Has the patient any disposition to injure others ? If so, is it from premeditation or sudden passion ?
8. Does the propensity to suicide exist ? Has the patient ever made an attempt ? If so, in what manner ?
9. Has the patient a disposition to destroy clothing, furniture, etc. ?
10. What was the patient's natural disposition ? Was there any peculiarity or eccentricity ?
11. Have any members of the family ever been insane ? On the father's or mother's side ? Were the parents blood relations ?
12. Has the patient ever been addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks, opium, or tobacco ? Does the patient indulge in any improper habits ?
13. Has the patient ever had an injury of the head, epilepsy, or any hereditary disease, sudden suppression of any eruption or accustomed discharge ?
14. What is the apparent cause of this attack ?

15. Has any restraint or confinement been resorted to? If so, what kind, and for how long?

16. Has the patient received any medical treatment?

17. State any other particulars of the patient's history which may have a bearing on the present attack.

FORM FOR PROBATE COURT,

And proceedings in the matter of admission of patients, under Sec. 4, of Amended Act, Chap. CII., May Session, 1867.

To the Hon. Court of Probate of the District of

The undersigned, First Selectman of the Town of
respectfully represents that of

is an insane person, and is now, and for has been
(describe whether pauper or indigent, whether
in almshouse, or how kept, etc.) He therefore prays that your Honorable
Court will take said matter into consideration, and appoint a physician to
visit said insane person, and inquire into and investigate case, ac-
cording to the Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut in such case
made and provided, and upon finding the allegations of this petition to be
true, to order said to be taken without delay
to the Hospital for the Insane, in the town of Middletown, and State of
Connecticut.

Dated 186 at Conn.

(Signed)

First Selectman.

At a Court of Probate holden at on the
day of 186 .

PRESENT :

Judge.

Upon the foregoing petition and application of
First Selectman of the town of

of it is ordered that
hereby appointed to visit said physician, be, and he is
to investigate and inquire into represented to be insane,
of the facts concerning case, and make return to this Court
alleged insanity.

Attest,

Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of Probate in and for the District of _____ :

The undersigned, _____ physician, hereby makes return that in pursuance of an order of this Court, passed on the day of _____ 186 , he visited the said at _____ in said _____ represented to be insane, that he made a full and complete investigation of _____ in said case, and is of the opinion that the said _____ is insane, and that the prayer of said petition should be granted.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ 186 .

(Signed)

Physician.

At a Court of Probate holden at _____ in and for the District of _____ on the _____ day of _____

PRESENT ;

Judge.

Upon the hearing of the petition of _____ First Selectman of the town of _____ setting forth and showing that one _____ an insane person, is now _____ of said _____ and praying, for reasons therein set forth, that may be removed to the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, as per petition on file, this Court having investigated the case, and heard the report of the physician duly appointed to examine said case, doth find the allegations of said petition to be true, and it is ordered that the said _____ be removed without delay to the Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, at Middletown.

Attest,

Clerk.

FORM OF REQUEST FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

*To the Superintendent of the General Hospital for Insane, at Middletown,
Conn.*

The undersigned, of _____ county of _____ State of _____
requests the admission in the Hospital, under your
charge, of _____ resident of _____ county of _____
aged _____ who has been (*here state occupation, condition, &c.*) He (or
she) is a native of _____ and is (*here state connection or rela-
tionship*) of the undersigned.

(*Give here, in writing, a history of the case, when insanity commenced, and
by what caused*).

Dated _____ 186 .

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

I, _____ physician of _____ county of _____
State of _____ hereby certify that I have examined into (or
am acquainted with) the state of health and mental condition of
_____ of _____ county of _____ State of _____
and that he (or she) is, in my opinion, insane, and a fit subject for the
Hospital for the Insane.

Dated _____ 186 .

(Signed)

Physician.

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we, _____ of
town of _____ county of _____ State of _____ are held
and firmly bound unto _____ Treasurer of the General
Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, located at Middle
town, and to his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars,
for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly
by these presents.

Whereas, _____ of the town of _____ county of _____ State of _____ an insane person, has been admitted as a boarder in the Hospital for Insane aforesaid; now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if we shall truly pay, during h _____ continuance as such boarder, h _____ board quarterly in advance and such extra charges as may be occasioned by h _____ requiring more than ordinary care, and for such needful articles of clothing as _____ shall require, which shall be procured by the steward of said Hospital, and shall remove the said _____ when the Superintendent shall give notice of the need or propriety of such removal, from whatever cause, and shall also pay not exceeding fifty dollars for all damages _____ may do to the furniture or property of the Hospital, and also for reasonable charges in the event of death, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation is void, otherwise remains in force.

Dated _____

186 .

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

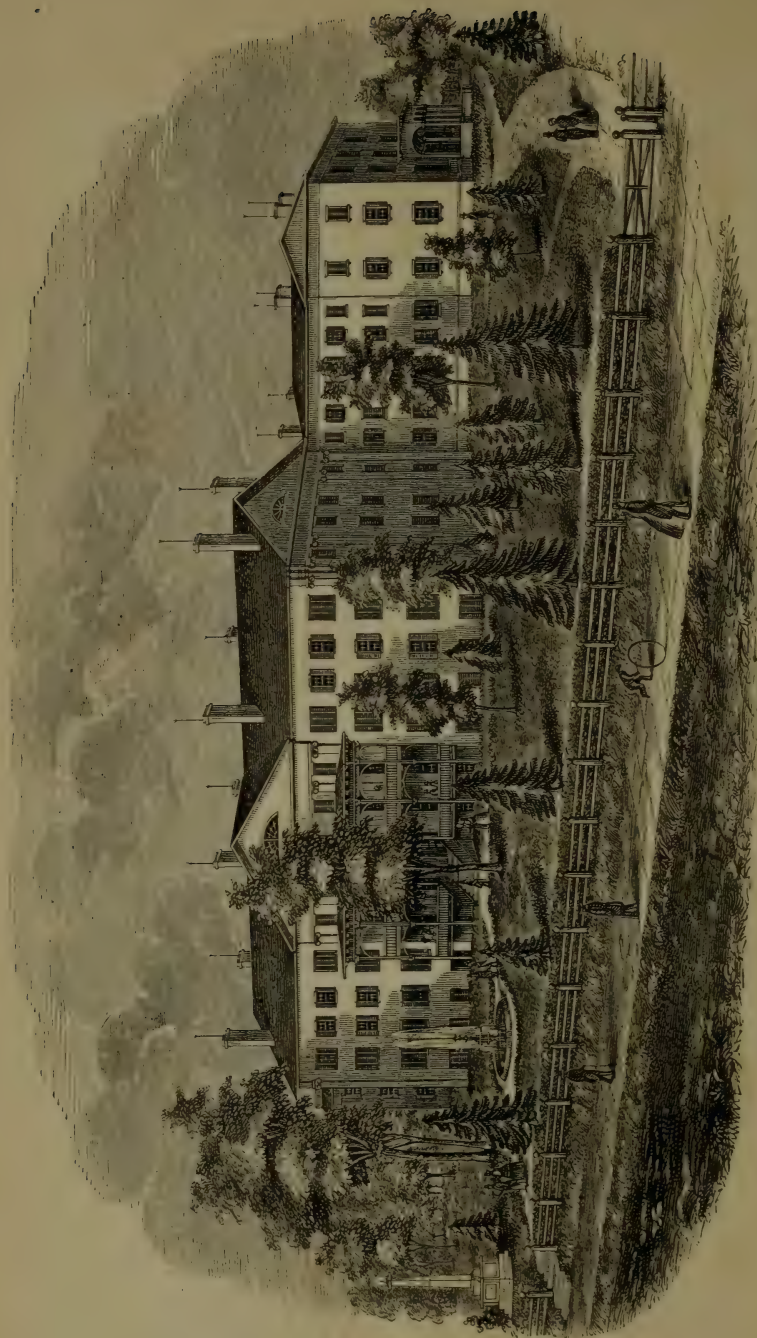
Signed and sealed in presence of _____

PART OF ACT RELATING TO ADMISSIONS.

"SEC. 4. That whenever any pauper in any town may be insane, it shall be the duty of the first selectman of that town, to make application in his behalf to the judge of probate of the district wherein said pauper resides, for his admission to the hospital, and said judge shall appoint one regular and respectable physician, who shall fully investigate the facts of the case, and if satisfied after such investigation that said pauper is insane, the judge shall issue an order to such first selectman, requiring him without delay, to take such insane pauper to the hospital, where he shall be kept and supported so long as may be requisite or expedient; and one-half of the expense of his support shall be defrayed by the town wherein said pauper resides, and the other half by the State; and that when a person in indigent circumstances, not a pauper, becomes insane, application may be made in his behalf to the judge of probate for the district wherein he resides, and said judge shall appoint a respectable physician, who shall fully investigate the facts of the case, and if satisfied after such investigation that such indigent person is in indigent circumstances and

insane, the judge shall issue an order to the person or persons making such application, directing him or them to take such indigent person to the hospital, where he shall be kept and supported so long as may be requisite or expedient; and one-half of the expenses of his support shall be paid by the State, and the other half by the parties making the application.

“SEC. 5. That the trustees may authorize the superintendent to admit, under special agreements, whenever there are vacancies in the hospital such cases as may seek admission.”



AMERICAN ASYLUM.

ALPHABET OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

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THE
Fifty-Third Annual Report
OF THE
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
AMERICAN ASYLUM,
AT HARTFORD,
FOR THE
EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION
OF THE
DEAF AND DUMB.

PRESENTED TO THE ASYLUM, MAY 15, 1869.



HARTFORD, CONN.:
WILEY, WATERMAN & EATON, STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.
1869.

Board of Directors.

PRESIDENT.

Hon. CALVIN DAY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

JAMES B. HOSMER,

BARZILLAI HUDSON,

CHARLES GOODWIN,

JOHN BEACH,

HENRY A. PERKINS,

SAMUEL S. WARD,

ROLAND MATHER,

NATHANIEL SHIPMAN.

DIRECTORS.

(By Election.)

LEONARD CHURCH,

LUCIUS BARBOUR,

GEO. M. BARTHOLOMEW,

JOHN C. PARSONS,

PINCKNEY W. ELLSWORTH,

ERASTUS COLLINS,

JONATHAN B. BUNCE,

OLCOTT ALLEN,

ROWLAND SWIFT,

FRANCIS B. COOLEY.

EX-OFFICIO.

HIS EXCELLENCY, JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor of Maine.

HON. F. M. DREW, Secretary of State.

HIS EXCELLENCY, WALTER HARRIMAN, Governor of New Hampshire.

HON. JOHN D. LYMAN, Secretary of State.

HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN B. PAGE, Governor of Vermont.

HON. GEORGE NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

HIS EXCELLENCY, WILLIAM CLAFLIN, Governor of Massachusetts.

HON. OLIVER WARNER, Secretary of State.

HIS EXCELLENCY, AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Governor of Rhode Island.

HON. JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State.

HIS EXCELLENCY, MARSHALL JEWELL, Governor of Connecticut.

HON. HIRAM APPELMAN, Secretary of State.

SECRETARY.

JOHN C. PARSONS.

TREASURER.

ROLAND MATHER.

Officers and Teachers.

PRINCIPAL.

REV. COLLINS STONE, M. A.

INSTRUCTOR OF THE GALLAUDET SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

JOHN C. BULL, M. A.

INSTRUCTORS.

DAVID E. BARTLETT, M. A.

WILLIAM H. WEEKS.

JOHN R. KEEP, M. A.

MARY A. MANN.

RICHARD S. STORRS, M. A.

SARAH W. STORRS.

JOB WILLIAMS, M. A.

MABEL M. BARTLETT.

ABEL S. CLARK, B. A.

MARY E. HASKELL.

WILSON WHITON.

CLARA E. SEAVERN.

TEACHER OF ARTICULATION AND DRAWING.

MISS LOUISE STONE.

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

E. K. HUNT, M. D.

STEWARD.

HENRY KENNEDY.

ASSISTANT STEWARD.

SALMON CROSSETT.

MATRON.

MRS. PHEBE C. WHITE.

ASSISTANT MATRONS.

MRS. REBECCA A. CADY.

MISS NANCY DILLINGHAM.

RUFUS LEWIS, MASTER OF THE CABINET SHOP.

WILLIAM B. FLAGG, MASTER OF THE SHOE SHOP.

MISS MARGARET GREENLAW, MISTRESS OF THE TAILORS' SHOP.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

TO THE PATRONS AND FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN ASYLUM:

In presenting their Fifty-third Annual Report, the Directors do not consider it necessary to add any extended comment, to the full and satisfactory reports of the officers which, as usual, are submitted herewith.

It will be seen from the Treasurer's Report, that the controversy with the Phoenix National Bank, in regard to the value of the Stock of the Asylum in the old Phoenix Bank, which has been pending for several years, was settled in the summer of 1868. The accrued interest upon the value of that stock, withheld during litigation, has helped to swell the receipts of the year beyond the average income.

The sum of \$4,000, charged to Real Estate, is the cost of a play-house, or gymnasium, which was authorized a year since, and was erected last summer. The building has proved a valuable addition to the Asylum, and a source of great enjoyment to the pupils, during the winter especially.

No vacancies have occurred in the Corporation or Direction during the year. The changes among the Instructors, are noted in the Report of the Principal.

The Directors take especial pleasure in observing the continued cheerful and harmonious co-operation of all concerned in instruction, and the management of affairs at the Asylum, to which the success of the Institution is so largely attributable.

In behalf of the Directors,

JOHN C. PARSONS, *Clerk.*

HARTFORD, May 15, 1869.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

Gentlemen :—In an Institution engaged in prosecuting a work of benevolence, a year of successful labor, almost necessarily implies a lack of incident which may call for remark in an annual review. Under the blessing of a kind Providence, the year now closing, has been pre-eminently of this character. The deportment and industry of the pupils has been commendable, and the general health of the family, excellent and uninterrupted. In the number of pupils in attendance, there has been a slight increase over that of last year.

Number present at the date of the last Report,	225
Admitted during the year, - - -	51
Re-admitted, - - - - -	3
<hr/>	
Whole number under instruction, - -	279
Left during the year, - - - -	47
<hr/>	
Now in attendance, - - - -	232
Average attendance, - - - -	230

The names, residence, and time of admission respectively, of these pupils, will be found in a Catalogue appended to this Report.

In the department of instruction, we have to note two changes. Mr. Edward C. Stone, after a service with us of four years, accepted, on the first of December last, the position of Princi-

pal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Delavan, Wisconsin. Miss Catharine Blauvelt, a deaf-mute young lady, who had been a teacher in our school for the same length of time, in the month of October resigned her position here, to occupy a similar one in the New York Institution. These vacancies have been filled by the engagement of Miss Mary E. Haskell and Miss Clara E. Seaverns, both graduates of our High Class. Our corps of instructors now consists of six hearing, and two deaf-mute gentlemen, and two hearing, and four deaf-mute ladies, including the teacher of drawing and articulation.

Death has been allowed once to invade our circle during the year. Millie H. Clark, an interesting and lovely child from Biddeford, Maine, was taken with an acute bronchitis, in the month of November. The best medical skill, and the most tender nursing, failed to arrest the disease, and she died on the morning of the twenty-sixth of that month. The object of warm affection, with a bright, active mind, that was rapidly developing, and giving promise of a brilliant maturity, she was suddenly called away from earthly scenes. Two other cases of the same disease yielded to skillful treatment, and the patients rapidly recovered.

The industrial departments have been continued as usual. These departments are not established for the sake of pecuniary returns, but simply to give the pupils the knowledge of some mechanical art, by which, in after life, they may earn a living. The trades taught have proved of the highest value, and large numbers of our graduates are scattered over the country, earning an honorable competence, by the skill they acquired while under instruction here. The manufacture of furniture, as well as shoes and clothing, is now so extensively carried on by machinery, that the most skillful products of the hand, cannot compete with it, much less the unpractised labor of children, and beginners. On this account, it is not easy to find a sale at remunerative prices, for articles made. The practical knowledge of some mechanic art, however, is so important to deaf mutes for their success in life, and without it, their education is so deficient, that we have ever regarded it as a proper object for expenditure, irrespective of its cost. For some years past, the

expenses of our shops have been greater than the receipts, but notwithstanding this fact, the outlay is considered a most judicious one.

The tasteful and spacious building for amusement,—seventy by twenty-five feet, and two stories high,—erected during the last season, has proved a great addition to the comfort and enjoyment of our pupils. Being well lighted and warmed, it has been a pleasant resort for both sexes during the winter months, and has contributed materially to their health and happiness.

The practical interest manifested in different parts of the country, in deaf-mute education, is in the highest degree gratifying. The importance attached to it, and the attention it now receives from philanthropic men, is very marked, in contrast with the apathy and neglect that prevailed fifty years ago. The fact is beginning to be fully recognized, that the infirmity of the deaf mute can be to a great degree alleviated by education, and the spacious and well-arranged buildings that are being constructed, show the high appreciation in which this work is held in the public mind. The State of Ohio has just completed a building of massive beauty, and magnificent proportions, for the education of the deaf mutes within her borders. The States of Michigan, Minnesota, and Iowa, are erecting spacious and elegant structures for the use of this class of their children. In the District of Columbia, buildings are now in the process of erection by the General Government for the National Deaf-Mute College, which will be a worthy testimony to the noble character of the object, and a memorial of its generous recognition by the highest Legislative Body of the Nation.

The Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in our country, are distinctively educational. They are in no sense *Asylums* for the care of the unfortunate. They receive only pupils who are capable of being instructed, and retain them only so long as may suffice to effect this object. Deaf mutes must have a special education. As they constitute so small a portion of the community, but one individual ordinarily being found within the limits of a township, it is impracticable to collect them in districts, as in the case of hearing children. It is better, for the sake of economy, as well as efficiency, generally to gather the

deaf mutes of a State into one school. Our people respond cheerfully to the demand for thus providing them with the facilities they need, yet in some of our States, one more step must be taken to place the deaf mute on an equality, in this regard, with the hearing child. Most of the States have a common-school system, which offers freely a complete education to the hearing child, as a matter of public duty. In some of them, however, the friends of deaf-mute children must bring evidence of their poverty, to entitle them to the same aid. If any class should be free from this unpleasant restriction, it should certainly be the most unfortunate and needy. As the deaf mute receives no aid from the large fund which the State provides for general education, he is fairly entitled to the special provision to meet his case. When he applies for education, no question should be asked, more than of the hearing child, respecting his pecuniary ability, and he should be freely furnished with all the facilities he needs. It would seem that the case needs only to be fairly stated, and comprehended, to remove entirely this invidious distinction.

An interesting Conference of the Principals of the Institutions of the United States, convened at the National Deaf-mute College at Washington, in the month of May last. Able papers were presented, and important subjects relating to the profession were discussed. The meeting was one of interest and profit, and the following Resolutions were adopted with almost entire unanimity, as embodying the general sense of the Conference, on the subjects that occupied their attention.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Conference, it is the duty of all Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, to provide adequate means for imparting instruction in articulation and in lip-reading, to such of their pupils as may be able to engage with profit in exercises of this nature.

Resolved, That while, in our judgment, it is desirable to give semi-mute and semi-deaf children every facility for retaining and improving any power of articulate speech which they may possess, it is not profitable, except in promising cases, discovered after fair experiment, to teach congenital mutes articulation.

Resolved, That to attain success in this department of instruction, an added force of instructors will be necessary, and this Conference recom-

mends to Boards of Directors of Deaf and Dumb in this country, that speedy measures be taken to provide the funds needed for the prosecution of this work.

Resolved, That the American system of deaf-mute education, as practiced in this country for the last fifty years, commends itself by the best of tests, that of prolonged, careful, and successful experiment, as in a pre-eminent degree adapted to relieve the peculiar misfortune of deaf mutes, as a class, and restore them to the blessings of society.

It will be noticed that the general principles here set forth, are those upon which this Institution has been conducted since its establishment. While signs, the natural language of the deaf mute, have always been made the medium of instruction, both for the intellectual development of the pupil, and to teach him to understand and to use written language, special attention has been given to retaining and improving the articulation of semi-mutes. For reasons we have often stated, we should deem it a serious loss, to deprive these pupils of the aid of a language which speaks far more directly and strongly to their minds than any vocal language can do. Some of the most prominent graduates of the Institution are of this class, whose vocal speech, carefully improved while here, has been of essential service to them in their intercourse with society.*

* Mr. William M. Chamberlain, of Marblehead, Mass., is an example of this class. Mr. C. lost his hearing entirely at the age of five years, and entered our school at twelve. He could use the simple language of childhood, and could read remarkably well, on the lips of those who addressed him with deliberation. When he came to us, however, he was gradually losing the power of distinct utterance, and had great difficulty in ascertaining the meaning of new words. He is now, probably, the best articulator and lip-reader in the country. Mr. C. is a man of fine abilities, an easy and graceful writer, and the editor of the "Deaf Mute's Friend." We quote his testimony on the point referred to.

"We cannot remember when more or less attention was not paid to articulation at Hartford, where we were educated, and we shall always be grateful for the instruction we there received in it. If a pupil could talk when he arrived at school, it was a rule to improve his articulation; but the teachers had no time to devote to teaching, or trying to teach, *mutes* to speak, and they did not view it as an essential or important thing."

Deaf Mute's Friend, April; pages 113, 114.
Thirtieth Report Amer. Asy.; pages 13, 14.

On no point, was the judgment of the Conference more emphatic, than upon that embodied in the last resolution. A distinguishing feature of the American system, is the use of what are termed natural signs, to teach the mute written language. It has become quite popular of late, to decry the sign language as barbarous, and unfit for use in refined society. In order to criticise a language intelligently, some practical knowledge, or use of it, is generally supposed to be necessary. If the sign language is not an exception to this remark, most of the criticisms that have been made upon it, might be passed over without notice. It is fully able, however, to stand upon its own merits, and needs only to be understood, to have its beauty and power appreciated.

With respect to the allegation that it is rude and uncouth, it may be replied, that these are not the peculiarities of a language, but of the persons who use it, and the ideas that such persons express. Rude and uncultivated people will naturally use rude and uncouth expressions, while the refined and cultivated, use those of a corresponding character. It is no disparagement to the purity and beauty of our English tongue, that uneducated people use slang phrases, or that the language in common use among them is rude, or even vulgar. The signs of deaf mutes before instruction, are few and rude, and they could not well be otherwise. The vocal speech of persons of a similar mental development, has the same characteristics. This decides nothing respecting the nature of the sign language itself. The true test of the value of a language, is its power to express elevated and refined ideas, and abstract truths, its definiteness and copiousness. In the hands of one practised in its use, the language of signs is a rapid, definite, graceful, and most effective method of communicating ideas.

A striking exhibition of its power was shown at a recent meeting of the American Association for Social Science, which was held in the New York Institution. A paper was read before the Association, in which the writer, though professing no practical knowledge of signs, attempted to show the crudeness and poverty of this language. The paper was fully interpreted, *pari passu*, to an assembly of several hundred deaf mutes, every

thought being given by signs, which even one who did not understand their significance, would allow to be graceful and expressive. Addressed to the eye alone, and dealing only with the mental impression, without reference to the words or construction in which it would be clothed in another language, the sign language is capable of expressing definitely and precisely, every shade of thought that can occupy the mind. As it is used in our Institutions simply as an instrument to accomplish an end, no effort is made to carry it to its highest development. In some particulars, it is unquestionably superior to vocal speech. In narrative, and in conversation on common topics, it is more rapid, and has far greater emotional power. Every one notices how universally it is used to supplement speech, which would often be unmeaning without such explanation. It is, to a great degree, self-interpreting. Indeed, if mankind were shut up to this mode of communication, there would be nothing lost in beauty, definiteness, scope, or power.

The value of vocal speech, is its adaptation to make impressions on the organ of hearing. The varied tones of the voice, convey ideas and awaken emotions of pleasure, simply from their relation to this organ. While no organ can bring to us such intolerable annoyance as the ear, possibly, no other is the inlet of more exquisite pleasure. By providing the requisite organs and conditions, the Creator has plainly shown that he designs hearing persons to communicate by vocal speech. But where the hearing is lost, and vocal speech has not been acquired, or has been lost with it, it is by no means clear that he designs this method of communication to be continued. God has provided a language addressed to the eye. This is to the deaf mute a natural language, and the only natural language. Vocal language is unnatural to him. By his deafness he is insensible, *dead*, to sound, and is forever shut up to signs which appeal solely to the eye, for obtaining ideas. A word is understood, and associated in his mind, not at all by its sound, but simply by the impression it makes upon the eye. The assertion that the position of the lips which are requisite to produce vocal sounds, but which the mute recognizes only as signs, are more pleasant, natural, humanizing, to him than pantomime, is simply

a figment of the imagination. Considering the acknowledged fact, that the largest portion of deaf children are unable, by any effort they can make, to acquire this method, that no deaf person can learn it without great labor, and that even in many of the rare cases in which it has, with great labor, been acquired, its use has proved so tedious and unsatisfactory, that it has been abandoned, we can see the important place which signs must ever hold in the education of the deaf and dumb.

It is alleged, also, as an evidence of the crudeness of the sign language, that it has no pronouns, prepositions, moods, tenses, etc. These are used to express conditions of time, place, and relation. But these ideas are expressed with perfect precision by signs. Subjects and actions are treated with the utmost particularity and distinctness, under all these modifications and conditions; and it may as well be said that there are no nouns, or verbs, in the sign language, as that there are no pronouns or prepositions.

It is urged, however, as the grand objection to this language, that it is an unintelligible medium of intercourse with hearing persons, and that a deaf mute, taught in this way, is still a "stranger among his own friends." The educated mute has a cultivated, well-furnished mind, and can express his thoughts fully by writing. The ability to read and write, is so universal in this country that, in this way, he is brought into perfect communication with society. As to the best vocal speech which, after his utmost effort, the congenital mute can obtain, we affirm that, except in a few set phrases, it is less copious, less familiar, less agreeable, less intelligible, than the pantomime which he has the power to use. A little practical experience on this subject is worth a vast amount of theory. There are hundreds of educated deaf mutes in New England, sustaining family relations, and performing all the duties of intelligent citizenship, who have no vocal speech, and yet have no difficulty in transacting business, and in making themselves understood on matters in which they are interested. It is vain to say that without vocal speech, educated deaf mutes are "strangers and foreigners among their own friends," when we can point to hundreds who will indignantly repel such an intima-

tion, and ask no other favor of their more fortunate fellows, than a reciprocation of the common courtesies of life. A deaf mute of either sex, employed in service, or in mechanical labor, can be more easily directed about common matters by signs, than by speech. Pointing to an implement, and the work to be done, is, in many cases, a sufficient indication of what is desired. If a mute is to be directed in these matters by vocal speech, the conditions of nearness, of deliberation, and repetition will greatly multiply the difficulty. Practice gives unexpected facility in communication, and it grows more and more interesting, as the facility increases.—We are speaking of congenital mutes, and of those who either lost their hearing before they learned the significance of sounds, or who have lost this knowledge, if once acquired;—that is, of nine-tenths of the class who are termed deaf and dumb, comprising, indeed, all who are specially unfortunate, and for whose instruction any special provision is necessary.

In the school-room, the value of natural signs is constantly manifested. If these are excluded, and it is of any importance that the instruction should be intelligible, it must be confined to a limited range, and embrace only such objects and facts as can be brought to meet the eye, or can be represented by pictures. Of course, the circle must be a narrow one, and soon gone over, while abstract truths cannot be presented at all. But to the teacher who is skilled in pantomime, the entire domain of nature, animate and inanimate, comes at his bidding. The habits of animals, the peculiarities of countries and people, and the events of history, can be almost instantaneously pictured to the eye as present realities. The closest processes of logical argument, the principles and nomenclature of science, and the speculations of fancy, and of the imagination, can be given with as much clearness and precision, as the subjects themselves will admit. Signs appealing directly to the mind of the deaf mute, and being the natural expression of thought and feeling, have an immense advantage over vocal speech in the school-room.

Practical teachers of deaf mutes, with scarcely an exception, have recognized the usefulness of signs, in communicating facts, and in aiding their mental development, and from none has this

testimony been more distinct and emphatic than from German teachers, who yet strongly advocate articulation, as giving the mute the best means of intercourse with hearing persons. No friend of the American system can desire a higher appreciation of signs, or a stronger endorsement of their indispensable value, in the direction indicated, than is given by these teachers. Those who desire to see how decided this testimony is, are referred to the quotation from Mr. Hill, in our last Report.*

The instruction of the deaf and dumb has now been prosecuted for something more than a hundred years. It has been conducted, in the main, by men distinguished for brilliant talents, sound judgment, and practical skill, as well as for Christian charity. The published treatises on this subject, discussing methods of teaching, theories, and principles of the art, number several hundreds, in several different languages. Have the experience, the investigations, the patient labor of a hundred years settled any principles? Taught any lessons? Fixed upon any reliable results? These questions can have but one reply; a reply that can neither be evaded nor ignored. It is the conclusion so often reiterated in these discussions, as the substantial ground we have always occupied,—that, while semi-mute and semi-deaf children should be taught articulate speech, the great mass of congenital mutes can never acquire it, or be benefitted by it.

On this subject, however, we feel disposed to call no man master. Our Institution has had the experience of fifty years. The most able men known in the profession have been engaged in its service. These men have studied this subject thoroughly, both in its theoretical and practical relations. Our conclusions and practice are the result of our own experience, which we are happy to have confirmed by our brethren elsewhere, engaged in the same work. We know whereof we affirm, and the reason and value of the processes we use. As evidence of the success of our methods, we point with pride to the labor of fifty years, and to the seventeen hundred deaf mutes who have enjoyed the benefit of our instructions. The excellence and adaptation of

* Fifty-second Report of the American Asylum, pages 25, 26.

these methods, is stamped upon the character of two generations of deaf mutes, in lines that cannot be effaced, and "He who runs may read."

It seems that the experiment of teaching congenital mutes by articulation, is to be again tried in this country. To this new trial of an old experiment, we have nothing to object, though we have no occasion to embark in it ourselves. We fear two evils may result from the trial. One is, that many deaf children will be subjected to long and tedious processes, from which they will receive little or no benefit, and thus they will lose the opportunity for education ;—and the other, that in the hearts of many parents, expectations will be excited that will be utterly disappointed. We regard it, however, as desirable that the trial should again be made. Old results have been so palpably ignored, and so many extravagant assertions have been made, of successes that have never been realized, that the best way to satisfy the public mind, is again to institute the practical test. While we wish the experiment the highest success, we confess to but a faint expectation that more satisfactory results will be reached than have been attained in the past. Let the education of deaf mutes by articulation, without signs, be faithfully and fairly tried, and let intelligent persons note carefully the degree of success, and its value. A distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, remarked to us recently, "this question will not be decided by newspaper puffs and paragraphs, but by the careful judgment of intelligent men." To this tribunal we have ever made our appeal. We add also, that the question will not be settled by representing that teaching deaf mutes to articulate is a new discovery. It is as old as the earliest attempt to relieve their infirmity. It will not be settled by parading the articulation of semi-mutes, as a wonderful accomplishment, communicated by some newly discovered process. For a semi-mute to use vocal speech, is about as much of an accomplishment, as for him to walk, and he obtained the ability in the same way, and about the same time. Neither will it be decided by peculiar cases of deaf mutes who have received their mental culture by signs, and then have been taught to articulate with more or less distinctness. Neither will the

cases where deaf children, congenital or not, are the members of intelligent families, and have enjoyed for years the benefit of private instruction, decide the question for the large class of deaf mutes who need education. The issue, and the only one in dispute is, whether congenital mutes can be taught to use and understand language, and to communicate with others, more intelligibly and satisfactorily by vocal speech, or by the use of natural signs. To the determination of this question, we invite the attention of intelligent men.

Our acknowledgments are due to the American Tract Society, of Boston, for one hundred and fifty copies of the Child's Paper, and twenty-five copies of the Christian Banner; also to the American Tract Society, of New York, for a valuable grant of books for our Pupils' Library, and papers. From Geer & Pond, of this city, we have received several acceptable packages of papers for distribution among our pupils. Our thanks are likewise due to the generous friend who remembered our pupils in a similar manner last year, for a barrel of delicious Florida oranges, to aid in the celebration of Thanksgiving.

Commending the Institution to the care of a kind Providence, we shall strive to make it in the future, as in the past, a rich blessing to the interesting class for whose relief it was established.

COLLINS STONE,

Principal.

AMERICAN ASYLUM, May 8, 1869.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

In respect to the health of the pupils at the Asylum, the year just closed bears a very favorable comparison with any one of the preceding. There has been no epidemic disease, and but little sporadic, or accidental; and what has occurred, has been occasioned entirely by those sudden and violent alternations of temperature so common during the fall and spring seasons.

In the month of November last, four of the female pupils were attacked simultaneously with acute bronchitis, which in two of the cases, soon became so severe as seriously to endanger the lives of both patients, and in one of them, a delicate girl of twelve years of age, terminated fatally by effusion, on the sixth day. The other, after hovering between life and death for several days longer, at length began to mend, and in a few weeks more, perfectly recovered.

These few cases, may be said to embrace all the grave disease which has existed among the pupils during the current year, and includes the only fatal case which has occurred in an average of about two hundred and thirty pupils, a considerable majority of whom do not exceed fourteen years of age. A few cases only, of minor surgical importance, including one of fracture of the leg, and another of dislocation of the elbow joint, have occurred, which, with the recurrence of a mild form of ophthalmia, in a number of cases, constitute the entire catalogue of disease here of which I have been cognizant.

The completion of a public sewer, available for the purposes of the Asylum, offered a most favorable opportunity for permanently completing and perfecting a system of sewerage, embracing both grounds and buildings, which has been wisely im-

proved, so that nothing seems to me to be now needed, in this most important department of Hygiene.

With that regard to the health and general welfare of the pupils which has always characterized the action of this Board, a building was erected last Autumn, at considerable cost, for the purpose of providing them with healthful recreation and amusement, during the cold and stormy weather of winter. It is admirably adapted to its intended uses; containing on its first floor, three bowling alleys, and on the second, a spacious play-room; both stories being well lighted and ventilated, and warmed.

To these rooms, it gives me great pleasure to notice, both girls and boys have free and equal access; both sexes at prescribed seasons, but at different hours, being permitted, and, indeed, required to avail themselves of its privileges. These, and other means of health and development, so necessary to the young, and which have always and justly, held a prominent place in the management of the Asylum,—such, for example, as the dietary, the spacious, well lighted, well ventilated, and well kept school-rooms, and dormitories, attention to clothing, adapting it to the varying weather of the seasons, etc.,—have all concurred, and will, I anticipate, in the future, to a still greater degree, in making my successive annual Reports to your Honorable Body, so uniformly and remarkably favorable.

Respectfully submitted,

E. K. HUNT, M. D., *Physician*.

HARTFORD, May 8, 1869.

APPENDIX.

I.

ABSTRACT OF THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

DR. American Asylum in Account with Roland Mather, Treasurer. CR.

1869. April 1.	To Cash paid Orders of Directing Committee, in favor of H. Kennedy, Steward, the year past,	1868. April 1. 1869.	By balance on hand,	1868. April 1. 1869.	
	\$31,500.00				\$678.07
" " for Salaries,	21,358.91		" Income from the Fund, (part extraordinary.)		30,900.44
" " for Annuity to Laurent Clerc,	1,000.00		" Rent of Dwellings,		439.75
" " for Insurance,	300.50		" Receipts from the six N. E. States for support of Beneficiaries, the year past,		37,002.50
" " for Library,	100.00		" Paying Pupils,		2,685.00
" " for Sundry Expenses,	677.26		" Receipts from Fund Account,		30,000.00
" " for Reinvestments, "Fund Acc't,"	43,500.00				
" " for Balance to Cr. of New Acc't,	3,179.09				
	\$101,705.76				\$101,705.76

Examined and found correct. We have also this day examined the vouchers for the securities owned by the American Asylum, as per Inventory of the Treasurer, and find them to agree with the same.

ERASTUS COLLINS, }
JONA. B. BUNCE, } Auditors.

Hartford, May 12, 1869.

ROLAND MATHER, Treasurer.

Hartford, Conn., April 1, 1869.

II. STATEMENT

OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN ASYLUM.

Invested in Bank Stocks in Connecticut, at par,	\$69,100.00
“ on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate,	123,000.00
“ in United States Bonds, - ' - -	7,000.00
“ in Railroad Bonds, - - - -	23,900.00
Real Estate in Hartford, - - - -	86,522 88
Furniture in the Institution, - - - -	5,390.00
Cash balance, - - - -	3,179.09
	\$318,091.97

HARTFORD, April 1, 1869.

III. ABSTRACT OF

DR.

American Asylum in account with Henry

To Butter, - - - - -	\$3,428.08
" Blacksmithing, Repairs, &c., - - -	127.24
" Cakes and Crackers, - - - - -	40.12
" Charcoal, - - - - -	294.85
" Cabinet Shop, - - - - -	1,844.46
" Flour, - - - - -	3,552.10
" Furniture, - - - - -	1,243.53
" Groceries, - - - - -	2,353.96
" Hay and Straw, - - - - -	188.16
" Hard Coal, - - - - -	2,309.51
" Live Stock, - - - - -	285.00
" Light and Gas Bill, - - - - -	877.34
" Medicine, - - - - -	43.08
" Miscellaneous, - - - - -	550.63
" Meat, Fish and Fowl, - - - - -	4,652.72
" Meal, - - - - -	13.25
" Provender and Oats, - - - - -	1,010.99
" Pupils, - - - - -	1,201.37
" Rice, and Corn Starch, - - - - -	58.20
" Repairs and Improvements, - - - -	4,303.34
" Shoe Shop, - - - - -	2,092.56
" Schools and Postage, - - - - -	204.76
" Tailor's Shop, - - - - -	526.39
" Vegetables and Fruits, - - - - -	1,026.17
" Water Works, - - - - -	128.40
" Washing and Soap, - - - - -	640.19
" Wages, - - - - -	3,332.87
" Wood, - - - - -	43.70
" Yeast, - - - - -	180.05
	<hr/>
	\$36,553.02
Balance to new account, - - - - -	557.04
	<hr/>
	\$37,110.06

CURRENT EXPENSES.

Kennedy, Steward, for the year ending April 1, 1869.

CR.

By Cash from Treasurer,	-	-	-	\$31,500.00
" " " Pupils,	-	-	-	1,109.00
" " " State of New Jersey,	-	-	-	21.86
" " " " Maine,	-	-	-	577.50
" " " " Vermont,	-	-	-	64.12
" " " " Connecticut,	-	-	-	110.64
" " " " Massachusetts,	-	-	-	839.17
" " " " Rhode Island,	-	-	-	81.21
" " " Shoe Shop,	-	-	-	536.04
" " " Cabinet Shop,	-	-	-	663.40
" " " Tailor's Shop,	-	-	-	28.90
" " for Rent,	-	-	-	75.00
" " received for Oxen,	-	-	-	485.00
" " for Calf, -	-	-	-	2.00
" " for Hogs,	-	-	-	132.64
" " for Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	695.20
" Balance from old account,	-	-	-	187.83
				<hr/>
				\$37,110.06

AMERICAN ASYLUM, Hartford, April 1st, 1869.

IV. PAPERS, PERIODICALS, &c.

THE FOLLOWING PAPERS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE PUPILS GRATUITOUSLY DURING THE
PAST YEAR.

Name.		Editors and Publishers.	Where Published.
American Traveler,	Weekly,	Worthington, Flanders & Co.,	Boston, Mass.
Anamosa Eureka,	"	Edmund Booth & Son,	Anamosa, Iowa.
Boston Courier,	"	George Lunt & Co.,	Boston, Mass.
Boston Transcript,	"	Henry W. Dutton & Son,	Boston, Mass.
Boston Weekly Spectator,	"	Duubar, Waters & Co.,	Boston, Mass.
Christian Mirror,	"	Charles A. Lord,	Portland, Me.
Christian Secretary,	"	E. Cushman,	Hartford, Conn.
Churchman,	"		Hartford, Conn.
Columbian Register,	"	Osborn & Baldwin,	New Haven, Conn.
Congregationalist,	"	W. L. Greene & Co.,	Boston, Mass.
Connecticut Courant,	"	Hawley, Goodrich & Co.,	Hartford, Conn.
Connecticut Herald and Journal,	"	Carrington, Hotchkiss & Co.,	New Haven, Ct.
Deaf Mute Casket,	Monthly,	W. J. Palmer,	Raleigh, N. C.
Eastern Argus,	Weekly,	John M. Adams & Co.,	Portland, Me.
Hartford Courant,	Daily,	Hawley, Goodrich & Co.,	Hartford, Conn.
Hartford Post,	"	Sperry, Hall & Co.,	Hartford, Conn.
Hartford Times,	"	Burr Brothers,	Hartford, Conn.
Independent Democrat,	Weekly,	Independent Press Association,	Concord, N. H.
Kennebec Journal,	"	Sprague, Owen & Nash,	Augusta, Me.
Maine Farmer,	"	True & Boardman,	Augusta, Me.
Massachusetts Spy,	"	J. D. Baldwin & Co.,	Worcester, Mass.
New Hampshire Patriot and Gazette,	"	William Butterfield,	Concord, N. H.
New Hampshire Statesman,	"	McFarland & Jencks,	Concord, N. H.
New Hampshire Telegraph,	"	Moore & Langley,	Nashua, N. H.
New London Democrat,	"	Ruddock & Tibbits,	New London, Conn.
New York Evangelist,	"	Field & Craighead,	New York City.
New York Spectator,	"		New York City.
New York State Radii,	"	Levi S. Backus,	Canajoharie, N. Y.
Northampton Free Press,	Semi-Weekly,	Albert R. Parsons,	Northampton, Mass.
Our Dumb Animals,	"		Boston, Mass.
Portland Transcript,	Weekly,	Elwell, Pickard & Co.,	Portland, Me.
Providence Journal,	"	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson,	Prov'ce, R. I.
Religious Herald,	"	D. B. Mosely,	Hartford, Conn.
Republican Standard,	"	John D. Candee,	Bridgeport, Conn.
Union Democrat,	"	Campbell & Handseom,	Manchester, N. H.
Vermont Christian Messenger,	"	C. W. Willard,	Montpelier, Vt.
Vermont Watchman and State Journal,	"	J. & J. M. Pollard,	Montpelier, Vt.
Vineyard Gazette,	"	Charles M. Vincent,	Edgartown, Mass.
Waterbury American,	"	American Printing Co.,	Waterbury, Conn.
Willimantic Journal,	"	N. S. Curtis,	Willimantic, Conn.
Worcester Palladium,	"	J. S. C. Knowlton,	Worcester, Mass.
Zion's Herald,	"	Haven & Winslow,	Boston, Mass.

The Presidents and Superintendents of the following Railroads will please accept our thanks for special favors shown to the Pupils of the Institution during the year.

Boston & Albany.

Concord, Manchester & Lawrence.

Connecticut & Passumpsic.

Connecticut River.

Hartford, New Haven & Springfield.

Hartford, Providence & Fishkill.

Vermont Central.

Worcester & Nashua.

COLLINS STONE, *Principal*.

HARTFORD, May 15, 1869.

V.

LIST OF PUPILS,

In the School within the Year ending on the 16th of May, 1869.

MALES.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ADMISSION.
Abbott, W. John.....	Sidney, Maine,.....	Sept., 1865
Abbott, William W.....	Northumberland, N. H.,.....	Sept., 1861
Acheson, Charles.....	West Randolph, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1864
Acheson, George W.....	West Randolph, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1864
Aldrich, Erwin E.....	Smithfield, R. I.,.....	Sept., 1864
Anderson, Wallace E.....	South Framingham, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1867
Bailey, Arthur E.....	Poland, Maine,.....	Sept., 1866
Baker, Jesse H.....	Manchester, N. H.,.....	Sept., 1867
Baldwin, Charles F.....	Litchfield, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1864
Barrett, William S.....	Plymouth, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
Bastinella, Oliver.....	Pittsfield, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
Beauregard, Peter.....	North Adams, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1868
Bigelow, Frank P.....	St. Johnsbury, Vt.,.....	Oct., 1868
Blodget, Frank P.....	Nashua, N. H.,.....	Sept., 1867
Bond, Thomas S.....	Hartford, Conn.,....	Sept., 1860
Bowler, Albert O.....	Rockland, Maine,.....	Sept., 1867
Brown, Alpheus E.....	North Dunbarton, N. H.,.....	Sept., 1867
Butler, John.....	Brookline, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1863
Butcher, William L.....	Ansonia, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1868
Cain, Cornelius.....	Lewiston, Maine,.....	Sept., 1867
Campbell, John.....	Danbury, Conn.,.....	Nov., 1867
Carter, William T.....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Oct., 1866
Cary, Daniel W.....	Gardiner, Maine,.....	Sept., 1860
Chapman, Albert W.....	Cambridgeport, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
Clark, Frank H.....	Easthampton, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1867
Clark, John.....	Monson, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
Collins, John.....	East Avon, Conn.,.....	Dec., 1868

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ADMISSION.
Comey, Joseph H.....	Foxboro, Mass.,	Sept., 1868
Conley, James.....	Newport, R. I.,.....	Oct., 1861
Conners, John J.....	Mansfield, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
Cook, Thomas.....	Portland, Maine,.....	Sept., 1865
Coughlin, William.....	Fitchburgh, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1862
Crane, John E.....	Whiting, Maine,.....	Feb., 1868
Cronan, Stephen.....	Fitchburgh, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1862
Cross, Samuel S.....	Beverly, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1864
Culver, Samuel L.....	Waterville, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1866
Cummings, Daniel.....	Greenville, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1864
Cutter, George F.....	Irasburgh, Vt.,.....	Sept., 1865
Daniels, Orson.....	North Adams, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1867
Davis, Edwin A.....	Auburn, Maine,.....	Sept., 1867
Derby, Ira H.....	South Weymouth, Mass.,..	Sept., 1861
Dougherty, Charles.....	Hartford, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1863
Drew, Frank H.....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
Duran, Edward.....	South Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
Elliott, Stillman H.....	Amoskeag, N. H.,.....	Dec., 1868
Ellis, Manford.....	Belgrade, Maine,.....	Sept., 1864
Erbe, Hermann.....	Southington, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1865
Euler, Ludwig.....	Pittsburgh, Penn.,.....	Sept., 1868
Fahy, Daniel.....	New Haven, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1868
Fahy, Thomas.....	Pittsfield, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1862
Farley, James.....	Lowell, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1868
Fish, Charles.....	Danby, Vt.,.....	Sept., 1865
Fitch, Henry H.....	Preston, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1860
Folsom, Charles F.....	West Waterville, Maine,.....	Oct., 1868
Freclick, James F.....	Provincetown, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
Frisbee, Edward W.....	Charlestown, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1866
Gale, Arthur F.....	Charlton, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1863
Gambol, John.....	South Boston, Mass.,.....	Oct., 1864
Gerry, Alexander W.....	Charlestown, Mass.,...	Sept., 1868
Gardner, William M.....	Hardwick, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1864
Graham, Samuel.....	Newark, N. J.,.....	Sept., 1866
Hargrave, Albert C.....	East Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1867
Hawley, Levi R.....	North Amherst, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
Hawley, Lewis N.....	North Amherst, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
Hayden, Othello D.....	Stoughton, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1863

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ADMISSION.
Helfpenny, Martin.....	Waterbury, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1864
Hill, Willie L.....	Athol Depot, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1864
Jellison, Simon.....	Monroe, Maine,.....	Sept., 1865
Jolinson, George D.....	Erving, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1862
Josselyn, Andrew P.....	East Foxboro, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1863
Kendall, Phillip.....	Whitefield, Maine,.....	Sept., 1865
King, James H.....	Middletown Point, N. J.,.....	Sept., 1865
Kinney, Edson L.....	Houlton, Maine,.....	Sept., 1868
Knight, Charles E.....	West Boylston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1868
Koch, William.....	Collinsville, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1868
Ladd, Amos A.....	East Haddam, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1866
Ladue, Edward.....	St. Albans, Vt.,.....	Sept., 1864
Lally, John.....	South Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1866
Laplant, Peter.....	West Milton, Vt.,.....	Nov., 1866
Leary, Matthew.....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1863
Lewis, Willie H.....	Providence, R. I.,.....	Sept., 1867
Littlefield, Frederick M....	Kennebunk, Maine,.....	Sept., 1868
Lucy, John B.....	Haverhill, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1868
Lurvey, Charles W.....	Gloucester, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1868
Mackintosh, George.....	Canton, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1864
Marr, Ira R.....	North Washington, Maine.,....	Sept., 1867
Marston, Westley N.....	Greenland, N. H.,.....	Sept., 1864
Martin, Charles H.....	Salem, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1863
Mayhew, Jared.....	Chilmark, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1864
Mayo, Hawes.....	Monroe, Maine,.....	Sept., 1865
McCarty, John.....	Andover, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
McDonnell, John.....	West Stockbridge, Mass.,... ..	Sept., 1865
McGirr, Francis.....	East Cambridge, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1863
McKinney, Wm. J.....	Alleghany City, Penn.,....	Sept., 1865
McMaster, Hugh H. B....	Pittsburgh, Penn.,.....	Sept., 1864
McMechen, James H.....	Wheeling, West Virginia,.....	Aug., 1865
Meacham, George.....	Chester, Vt.,.....	Sept., 1868
Meagher, Michael.....	Waterbury, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1865
Merriweather, Titus.....	Hartford, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1868
Miller, George....	Providence, R. I.,.....	Sept., 1861
Mitchell, Isaac.....	Brookville, Vt.,.....	Sept., 1867
Morrell, Leland.....	Cornish, Maine,.....	Sept., 1865
Moseley, Joseph A.....	Pomfret, Conn.,....	Sept., 1862

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ADMISSION.
Moulton, Thomas.....	Buxton Centre, Maine,.....	Sept., 1864
Muth, John.....	Hartford, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1865
Negus, Edward R.....	Salisbury, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1866
Nelson, James.....	Lowell, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1864
O'Harra, John.....	Milford, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1860
O'Keefe, John.....	New Haven, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1868
O'Neil, John.....	Thorndike, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1867
O'Neil, Michael.....	Charlestown, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1866
Ould, Edward C.....	Derby, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1861
Page, Roscoe G.....	Augusta, Maine,.....	Sept., 1860
Pattee, Wilbur D.....	Alexandria, N. H.,.....	Sept., 1867
Patterson, Charles.....	Saco, Maine,.....	Sept., 1864
Paul, John E.....	Cambridgeport, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1867
Perry, James W.....	Milton, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1868
Peterson, Willie S. H.....	South Plymouth, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1862
Philbrook, Henry O.....	Charlestown, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1864
Pick, William C.....	Providence, R. I.,.....	April, 1863
Pond, Nathan L.....	Milford, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1862
Porter, Wendell P.....	Somerville, Mass.,.....	Nov., 1858
Powers, James.....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
Powers, James A.....	Salem, Mass.,.....	Mar., 1862
Pratt, John W.....	Middletown, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1861
Quincy, Josiah.....	Munson, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
Richmond, Ephraim H....	Voluntown, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1865
Rideout, Charles H.....	Houlton, Maine,.....	Sept., 1863
Roberts, Frank B.....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1866
Rudolph, William.....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1866
Sachse, Charles F.....	Waterbury, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1861
Sackett, Charles E.....	South Glastenbury, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1865
Saul, Willie H.....	Salem, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1866
Scoles, William M.....	Augusta, Maine,.....	Sept., 1863
Seamen, Mortimer W.....	Rockville, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1866
Seiders, David M.....	Waldoboro, Maine,.....	Sept., 1868
Sharts, Herman H.....	Hudson, N. Y.,.....	Sept., 1865
Simpson, George A.....	Hartford, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1868
Skelley, Edwin J.....	Rochester, N. H.,.....	Sept., 1867
Slattery, Patrick.....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1862
Small, Albert A.....	Auburn, Maine,.....	Sept., 1863

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ADMISSION.
Small, George B.....	Hartland, Vt.,.....	Sept., 1865
Small, Walter R.....	Hartland, Vt.,.....	Oct., 1862
Smith, Freeman N.....	Chilmark, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1861
Smith, George.....	Springfield, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1864
Smith, Orlando A.....	Roxbury, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1863
Soper, Isaac N.....	Lowell, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1861
Soper, Joseph W.....	Lowell, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1868
Sparrow, Wilber N.	Eastham, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1864
Staples, Ebenezer E.	Taunton, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1868
Starrett, Elias A.....	Burnham, Maine,.....	Nov., 1868
Stevens, William.....	Stonington, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1867
Sullivan, Patrick J.....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1860
Tufts, Samuel A.	Malden, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
Verry, Walter S.	East Greenwich, R. I.,.....	Sept., 1868
Walker, Freddie	Norwich, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1864
Wardman, Samuel.....	Ballardvale, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1866
Waters, Warren L.....	Hartford, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1865
Watts, Francis A.....	Rockville, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1860
Weaver, Jonathan.....	South Woodstock, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1866
Webb, Clarence A.....	Canterbury, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1864
Wellington, Elbridge A..	Wayland, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1863
Wentworth, Sylvester W..	Ipswich, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1864
West, Benjamin D.....	Chilmark, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1868
Wheeler, Staunton F.....	Plymouth, Vt.,.....	Sept., 1863
White, Henry.....	Roxbury, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1866
Wilkinson, John.....	West Lubec, Maine,.....	Sept., 1861
Winslow, John N.....	Putnam, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1867
Wood, Charles E.....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1868

F E M A L E S .

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ADMISSION.
Adams, Alda M.	Charlestown, Mass.,	Sept., 1866
Atkins, Sylvia B.	Chatham, Mass.,	Sept., 1862
Axt, Matilda.	New Haven, Conn.,	Sept., 1866
Ayshers, Mary.	Hartford, Conn.,	Feb., 1867
Barnard, Ada J.	Lowell, Mass.,	Sept., 1865
Barrett, Nellie E.	Antrim, N. H.,	Sept., 1868
Barry, Anna B.	Baltimore, Md.,	Sept., 1867
Bishop, Stella M.	East Avon, Conn.,	Sept., 1866
Bond, Julia P.	Hartford, Conn.,	June, 1865
Brown, Emily C.	North Stonington, Conn.,	Sept., 1864
Brown, Mary E.	Kensington, N. H.,	Sept., 1868
Brown, Susan F.	North Dunbarton, N. H.,	Nov., 1865
Calahan, Margaret.	Waltham, Mass.,	Sept., 1868
Carey, Mary.	Boston, Mass.,	Sept., 1863
Carroll, Mary E.	South Boston, Mass.,	Sept., 1867
Case, Lillie A.	East Avon, Conn.,	Oct., 1867
Chaffin, Abbie L.	Worcester, Mass.,	Sept., 1865
Champion, Ellen J. ...	Westmore, Vt.,	Sept., 1863
Clark, Millie H.	Biddeford, Maine,	Sept., 1867
Coggins, Bridget. ...	Lowell, Mass.,	Sept., 1868
Cole, Lizzie M.	Concord, N. H.,	Sept., 1867
Colley, Mary E.	Falmouth, Maine,	Oct., 1862
Corcoran, Ellen.	East Boston, Mass.,	Nov., 1865
Daley, Nancy J.	Chester, Conn.,	Sept., 1865
Darghan, Joanna.	New Haven, Conn.,	Sept., 1867
Dewsnap, Clara.	Lakeville, Conn.,	Jan., 1863
Driscoll, Julia A.	East Boston, Mass.,	Nov., 1865
Dube, Adeline.	Orono, Maine,	Sept., 1866
Duffy, Ellen.	Boston, Mass.,	Sept., 1867
Dummer, Caroline L.	Weld, Maine,	Sept., 1866
Dunnell, Marilla.	Buxton Center, Maine,	Sept., 1866
Eaton, Mary E.	East Salisbury, Mass.,	Sept., 1863
Emerson, Gertrude A.	Danby, Vt.,	May, 1864
Fahy, Bridget.	Pittsfield, Mass.,	Sept., 1864
Flagg, Clarinda J.	Natick, Mass.,	Sept., 1862
Foley, Bridget.	Bristol, Conn.,	Sept., 1863
Frost, Harriet E.	Bucksport, Me.,	Sept., 1865

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ADMISSION.
Hall, Elizabeth.....	Portland, Me.,.....	Sept., 1863
Harper, Sarah L.....	New London, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1867
Hartshorn, Anna S.....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
Hodgman, Mary L.....	Knox, Maine,.....	Sept., 1868
Howe, Eldora M.....	Marlboro, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1861
Hull, Ida A.....	Plainville, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1864
Hull, Josephine D.....	Farmington, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1867
Lee, Mary J.....	East Longmeadow, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1864
Leonard, Annie.....	Shoreham, Vt.,.....	Sept., 1868
Linnehan, Mary A.....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1866
Littlefield, Elizabeth.....	Kennebunk, Maine,.....	Sept., 1868
Lockwood, Nancy E.....	Stamford, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1868
Lovejoy, Lydia A.....	Augusta, Maine,.....	Sept., 1867
Lummis, Delia A.....	Pomfret, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1866
Marks, Sarah C.....	Providence, R. I.,.....	Nov., 1863
Marr, Anna M.....	North Washington, Maine,.....	Sept., 1867
Martes, Elizabeth,.....	Charlestown, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1867
Mattson, Elizabeth,.....	New York City,.....	Oct., 1865
McDonald, Catherine.....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1866
McDonough, Elizabeth A.....	Russell, Mass.,.....	Oct., 1864
Meacham, Mary O.....	Westfield, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1866
Meacham, Morcellia A.....	Westfield, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1866
Milan, Catherine.....	Milford, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
Miller, Catherine W.....	Thompsonville, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1862
Monahan, Anna.....	Lowell, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1867
Moore, Eliza A.....	Derby, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1863
Moulton, Florette.....	Biddeford, Maine,.....	Sept., 1864
Mulcahy, Mary E.....	Salem, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
Munroe, Betsey A.....	Rehoboth, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1862
Murphy, Mary E.....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1862
Nichols, Marietta C.....	Roxbury, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
O'Brien, Bridget A.....	Portland, Maine,.....	Dec., 1868
O'Brien, Mary.....	East Cambridge, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
O'Donnell, Catharine.....	Stonington, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1860
O'Hearn, Eliza.....	Tewksbury, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1864
Parsons, Julia.....	Gloucester, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1868
Partridge, Sarah A.....	South Meriden, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1868
Pawling, Adelaide.....	New York City,.....	Sept., 1868

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ADMISSION.
Peltier, Ella M.....	Cambridge, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1863
Prince, Mary E.....	Camden, Maine,.....	Sept., 1860
Perron, Clara.....	Yantic, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1867
Platt, Sarah E.....	Hinsdale, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
Proctor, Emma J.....	West Gloucester, Maine,.....	Sept., 1866
Quinn, Katie.....	Barton, Vt.,.....	Sept., 1868
Reekie, Ellen B.....	Clinton, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1868
Richardson, Amelia A....	Mansfield, Mass.,.....	Oct., 1866
Richardson, Lauretta J....	Mansfield, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1862
Robinson, Hattie J.....	Freedom, Maine,.....	Sept., 1863
Sanborn, Hester E.....	East Wilton, Maine,.....	Sept., 1867
Sargent, Lizzie M.....	Concord, N. H.,.....	Sept., 1867
Scoles, Rachel A.....	Augusta, Maine,.....	Sept., 1864
Smith, Mary J.....	East Hartford, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1865
Soper, Ella J.....	Lowell, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1866
Spillane, Mary,.....	East Boston, Mass.,.....	Nov., 1864
Stevens, Lizzie A.....	Gardner, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1868
Stevens, Mary A.....	Gloucester, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1867
Stone, Sally E.....	Natick, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1865
Stuart, Harriet N.....	Wells, Maine,.....	Oct., 1867
Swett, Persis H.....	Henniker, N. H.,.....	Oct., 1863
Taft, Marion L.....	Worcester, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1864
Talcott, Lillia M.....	Bolton, Conn.,.....	Oct., 1866
Teele, Sarah F.....	Somerville, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1862
Tilton, Ellen L.....	Cheshire, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1864
Treat, Bertha H.....	Frankfort, Maine,.....	Oct., 1868
Turner, Lucy M.....	South Coventry, Conn.,.....	Dec., 1864
Tisdale, Jennie M.....	North Bridgewater, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1866
Vincent, Emma A.....	South Adams, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1863
Walsh, Kate.....	Norwich, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1868
Walsh, Margaret,.....	Norwich, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1866
Wentworth, Ella J.....	Ipswich, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1866
West, Deidama J.....	Chilmark, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1868
Westgate, Abby.....	Warren, R. I.,.....	Sept., 1864
Whitney, Hattie M.....	Gray, Maine,.....	Sept., 1867
Willey, Florence H.....	Lockport, N. Y.,.....	Sept., 1866
Wing, Nancy A.....	Wayne, Maine,.....	Sept., 1867
York, Melissa J.....	Gilmanton, N. H.,....	Sept., 1864

SUMMARY.

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Supported by Friends,	.	.	5	7	12
"	Maine,	.	24	21	45
"	New Hampshire,	.	8	8	16
"	Vermont,	.	11	4	15
"	Massachusetts,	.	77	48	125
"	Rhode Island,	.	6	2	8
"	Connecticut,	.	33	23	56
"	New Jersey,	.	2	0	2
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			166	113	279

Whole number in attendance within the year, - - - 279

Greatest number at any one time, - - - 233

Average attendance during the year, - - - 230

VI.

COMPOSITIONS.

It is a rule of the school that specimens of composition published in our annual Reports, and also the letters sent at stated times to the friends of our pupils, shall receive no correction, except such as their respective authors can make on a careful review when the errors they contain are pointed out by a teacher.

HARTFORD, April 27th, 1869.

MY DEAR MOTHER:—I am in school. We play ball. I see velocipedes. Many pretty little chickens are running. I must be good. I love you. We study. The grass is growing. I am happy. I like to learn. I am well. I hope you are well. The hen is in a coop. Some chickens are black and white. Rabbits eat green leaves. I like the city. We go home June 29. The boys play tag. We run. I see a dead cow—a red cow. Deaf and dumb boys are in the Asylum.

From your affectionate son, F. W. B.

Lost hearing at two and a half. In school seven months.

HARTFORD, May 26th, 1869.

DEAR AUNT R:—I am well. I hope you are well. I like school and play. The pretty grass is growing. My tooth is better. Miss H. is teaching. I love Eva. I want to see you. I will be glad to see you next June. The pretty is rose. I like balls often play. I this write myself. I am warm. Some persons are teaching. Misses H. and S. love send for mother. I father and mother, brother, love send. Some girls play with me every day. I like to see some small pretty fishes in the fountain.

Congenital. In school eight months.

B. H. T.

RABBITS.

About twenty-five years ago Sarah's father lived in Hartford Conn. He was a book-keeper. He lived with a kind lady. She gave two white rabbits to him. Sarah lived in Massachusetts. Sarah went to bed early. He went and carried them home. The next morning Sarah got up early.

She saw her father. She was glad to see him. After breakfast he called her to show the rabbits in a basket. He gave them to Sarah. She was very much pleased with them. He put them in a box. Every morning she fed them with herbs. One morning she went to the box and saw them gone. She looked for them, but could not find them. She went home and told her father. He looked for them, but could not find them. In a few days, Sarah's brother came home. He saw Sarah. She went and told him. He was very sorry. He went into the woods and looked for them. He found them. He caught and carried them home. He was very glad. Sarah saw them again. He put them in Sarah's apron. She was very glad. She kissed them. He went and put them in the box again.

A kind girl saw a white rabbit on the ground. She took up and put it into her apron. She put it into a box. Every morning she fed it with herbs. It was very beautiful. It was very cunning. It was a fine and fat rabbit. One morning the box was open. The rabbit jumped out of the box. The next morning she went to the box, and the rabbit was gone. She looked for the rabbit, but could not find it. She was very sorry.

Lost hearing at three and a half. In school sixteen months. L. M. C.

VACATION.

Some years ago, my father's hired man, Charley, rode to my father's office with me. We went to the Post Office, and then we went into a store. My father bought some fire crackers. One day my brothers, Fred, Harry and I, played with them. While we were playing in the yard, Charley's bull dog barked at us. We were afraid, and ran home. The bull dog went away. Charley went before the bull dog. My father and mother got up at 6 o'clock. My brother Fred called some good boys and girls one day. The Irish woman set a table. They went into my father's house. My father, Fred, Harry and I, went to Mr. P.'s house. His wife gave a small loaf of frost cake to me. I went home and gave the frost cake to my mother. She kept it in the closet. One day my brothers and I invited some good boys and girls to visit them. They were very glad to see my parents. They played croquet. They were very thirsty. My mother gave lemonade to them. They drank it. It was very good. My mother gave the frost cake, pies and oranges to them. They went home and told their mother. My brothers, his friend and I, went and swam in a river.

F. H. C.

Lost hearing at two. In school sixteen months.

Many years ago, a drunkard walked on the railroad. Another man killed him, and stole the watch and money. He put the drunkard on the

railroad. The train ran over him. The man ran away. A policeman looked for him a long time. The policeman went to New York. The policeman caught the man and put him in prison. A lady walked by the prison, and saw the man jumping out of the prison. The man ran away. The policeman went to the prison. The policeman locked him up in the prison, and he then went to the prison again, but the man was absent.

A man went to the woods. He saw a duck, and he shot at the duck. It fell on the brook. He went to the river. He saw a guinea-hen, and he shot at it. He put it into the bag. He walked through the woods. He saw a squirrel, and he shot at it. He carried them home. He waited for his wife, at a distance, and by and by he saw her coming. When she arrived at her home, she opened the basket, and saw the duck and the squirrel in it. He was very glad. She cooked them, and her family ate them for dinner.

W. L. B.

Congenital. In school sixteen months.

A STORY.

Some years ago, a black boy went through the woods. He saw the water-melon in the field. He went to the fence and climbed the fence. The black boy stole the water-melon, and carried it to the barn. He walked up the stairs. He put his penknife in his pocket. He cut it with his penknife. He sat on the chair, and he ate it. The black boy heard the man riding on the horse. He hid behind the door. The man went up the stairs, and the man saw the water-melon on the chair. He was very angry. He looked for a black boy, but he could not find him. The black boy was very glad that the man could not find him. The man carried the water-melon to his house. He showed it to his mother. The black boy looked through the window and he shook his fist at the man, and he was very surprised. The man chased the black boy very fast a long time. The black boy came near the brook. The man glad to see a black boy dive into the water. He looked for the black boy, but he could not find him. The black boy hid in the hollow tree. The man thought the black boy was drowned. The man went away. The black boy saved.

Congenital. In school three years.

F. B. R.

THE LAZY HORSE.

Formerly a farmer had an old horse which was fat, and was very lazy, and it would not run fast but it walked very steadily. The farmer's little son used to drive, but he could not make the horse run. He used to whip the horse severely, but it did not make it run fast. One day the farmer

filled two bags with corn and put them in the wagon, and told his son to drive to the mill. The boy thought that he could make the horse run fast in the road. He went in the house and took a tin-pan and carried it to the wagon, and put it into the wagon, and hid it under a seat of the wagon. He got in the wagon and rode away. When he was out of sight of his home, he took the tin-pan out the seat, and made a noise with the tin-pan, and the horse was frightened, and the horse ran very fast. The boy laughed at him. The horse turned out of the road and went in the water. The boy cried loudly and a man heard him and he ran to him and helped him and the horse. The boy was ashamed and he led the horse to his home.

A. A. R.

Congenital. In school three years.

ADVENTURE OF A HUNTER.

Several years ago a man, whose name was William Carey, lived in Africa. He rode on his wild horse's back which could run very fast through the woods, and it stopped to run. He was frightened and the horse looked at a short distance. William looked around but in a few minutes the horse turned quickly and W. almost fell. It ran as fast as it could to arrive at its home. William looked around behind the horse and saw two hyenas. The horse tried to escape but there was a lion lying on the grass and it saw the horse. The lion roared so loudly that the hyenas felt frightened while they were chasing the horse. Where was William Carey? His black blanket was around his body on the horse. There were three small strings on the blanket, and one of them was tied up to the horse's neck. One was tied on his belly. One on his tail. The lion did not know that there was William Carey in the blanket, but the hyenas knew that he was in it, because they had seen him putting the blanket around his body. In it he heard a noise and he thought that it was the lion's voice. He felt very much afraid that he and his horse must be killed, but he did not care for it, and he hoped that he could kill the lion. He had a gun which he held on his arm. The hyenas were afraid that it was a very loud noise in there, and they stopped. The lion saw them and began to run upon them, but they ran fast, so the lion jumped quickly and ran very fast. William heard a loud noise so he put his head through the blanket, and he saw the lion at some distance from him. He was so very brave that he meant to kill him. How brave was he? He put his head through the blanket and meant to kill the lion. The horse was very tired, and William thought that he pitied it, for it was very weary and the drops fell from his neck. So he tried to stop it but it would not stop because it wished to be safe, and it thirsted. So William let the leather of the bridle and did not guide it, and it ran a long time. By and by they arrived at home safely. His friends were all glad.

H. W.

Lost hearing at six. In school three years.

MY CAT.

I am a little cat. My name is Laura. I am very fat and pretty. My fur is white and my head is black. My eyes are yellow. I lived in a store for two years. Finally a rich gentleman, who had a little girl named Etta, who was eight years old, who wanted a cat because she had no brothers or sisters, went into the store and saw me while I sat in the chair. He thought that I was pretty and he wished to buy me. He asked the merchant how old I was, and the merchant told him that I was two years old. He asked him what my name was, and the merchant told him that my name was Laura. He bought me from the merchant for one dollar, and carried me in his arms. I looked at many people who were passing. I heard them saying that I was very pretty and I was very glad. Soon I saw a little girl sitting on the piazza. The gentleman carried me in his arms up stairs to the piazza. The gentleman called the girl who was Etta. She was very glad to see me, and took me and stroked my fur. She kissed me often, and she was very fond of me. When she had dinner, she always gave me some meat. She always gave me some milk at supper, and I often jumped into her lap. Once I began to jump on the table. She told me that I must not. I obeyed her, and she often advised me about many things. Now I am always happy. I sometimes play with the yarn. I often sit near her when she sews and sleep on her dress. When I sleep, I sometimes dream funny things. Once I dreamed that I was in the garden, and a dog was coming to catch me, but I climbed a tree. The dog laughed at me because I was afraid, and I also laughed at him, because he failed. I cannot tell any more news about myself. M. L. T.

Lost hearing at five and a half. In school three and a half years.

 THE CHARTER OAK.

About two hundred years ago many people in Connecticut wished Charles, who was the King of England, to give a charter to them. The Governor of Connecticut went to England to ask King Charles to give a charter to him. He showed to King Charles a ring which Charles' father gave to the Governor's father, and he gave the ring to the King. King Charles was much pleased with it, and gave the charter to the Governor. The Governor came to America again and ruled Connecticut.

Some years afterwards a new Governor, who was named Andros, came to Hartford. He told the people of Hartford that he must rule Connecticut. The people disliked him to rule them. He called some legislators to talk about it. They brought the charter which Charles gave them and put it on a table. They talked with Andros about it, till it became dark. Some candles were brought and lighted, and they talked continually. Suddenly the candles were all put out. Capt. Wadsworth caught the

charter and ran away and hid it in the hollow trunk of an old oak tree. Soon the candles were lighted again, but Andros failed and went away. Afterwards Capt. Wadsworth brought the charter again and showed it to the people. They called the old tree the Charter Oak. They loved it and honored it very much. Afterwards the Charter Oak remained about one hundred and seventy years. Then it was blown down in 1856. We can see some pieces of the Charter Oak now in the Atheneum.

A. L. H.

Lost hearing at eleven months. In school three and a half years.

I was born five hundred years ago, in this country, and I was a little oak tree. When I was a larger tree, I often saw the Indian children playing, and they often hid behind my breast. In the Spring, I had many leaves, which were my dear daughters, and which shaded the Indians lying under me. I was very kind to them, but they were not kind to me, because they often stole some of my daughters to make baskets. I sometimes blew their feathers or things into ponds, because they stole my dear daughters. In the Autumn, all my daughters were sick with cold, and they died. I was very sorry, and also the Indians were sorry, because they could not sit under me without rain. Sometimes some Indians sat on a log under me, but it rained, and they got wet, because my daughters were dead. I often got a bad cold in the winter from the snow on my branches, but I shook it off, and I did not die, because I was very strong. I always had more daughters in the Spring, and I was glad. The Indians also were glad, and came under me again. I sometimes saw the Indians fighting with each other near me. Once they tied a prisoner Indian to my breast, and they killed him with arrows. I was hurt, and I pitied him, but he did not cry with pain.

One day a white man came to me, and sat under me. I wondered at him, because I had never seen any white man. By and by I saw many white people, who talked with each other. They danced under me and they kissed each other. I laughed at them, but they did not know it. I became very strong; the lightning and the wind fought with me often, but I was not afraid. I whispered to many birds, who often sung to me. I saw many deer, who ran near me. They sometimes came to me and lay under my branches.

Once a white man came to me with an axe, to cut down some trees. He looked at me, but he did not like to cut me down, because I was old, and I had a hollow breast—but he cut down another tree which was my enemy. I mocked at it, because it was cut down. I often liked to let the squirrels hide nuts in my hollow body, and also eat them—and also sleep there all night. One dark night I felt a man put a paper in my hollow trunk. I read it the next day, which was a charter which was written by King Charles. He did not know that I could read it. In a few weeks he

took the charter out of my trunk hollow, and he showed it to many people, who honored me and loved me because I was kind to them to hide it. They named me the Charter Oak, and I was proud, because they talked about me and often visited me, but they did not know that I could hear them. When I was very old, another large tree, whose love-friend I formerly killed, killed me by a great wind. When my body was broken, it fell down, but my soul jumped out of it, which was old and hollow. I was not hurt, but I was young again, and I was a boy who was born in 1856. Now my name is H. E. I am glad that God caused me to be a tree, and I thank Him much. H. E.

Lost hearing at 5. In school three and a-half years.

MY MOTHER.

When I was a baby, my own mother was very sick with a fever. I was born on the 23d of September, 1857. My mother died in October. She was a very good Christian, and she is in Heaven and happy. God was right to take her life away. I miss her very much, but I must be patient. If I am good, I can go to Heaven after I die and meet her. A great many angels are in Heaven, and always are happy there. People cannot count them. God is very wise, and He is very kind to us, because He gives many things to us. God causes it to rain now. The rain is very useful, to make the grass, trees, leaves and buds grow fast. God is our Father, and we must pray to him every day. God can hold the world, and the sun, moon, and stars. If the sun, moon and stars were not in the sky, it would be all dark, and we should be ignorant. God is in Heaven, and everywhere. When sick people are good, God sends angels to keep them. Angels always obey God, and keep them all night, and they see angels while they lie on their beds, and they die, and meet their relatives and are always happy in Heaven. While people are living, they do not see angels. I also have never seen angels. Many years ago, some shepherds saw many angels. They were afraid, but the angels told them that they must not be afraid. They told them that Christ was born in Bethlehem. Christ is the Son of God, and our brother is Christ. Now Christ is in Heaven. When people die, God tells Christ to judge them. If some people are good, Christ separates them, and they go to Heaven. The wicked people cannot go to Heaven, because they are late. I wish to be a good girl and go to Heaven, and meet my mother. M. J. S.

Congenital. In school three and a-half years.

MY THOUGHTS OF GOD, AND MY FEELINGS TOWARD HIM.

What is God? God is the Creator of all the Universe, and the Heavenly Father of us. He is the Supreme Being in Heaven. Why is God

named God? Because his name is derived from his goodness. He is better than all mankind. How thankful we must be to God for filling the earth in which we live in great beauty, and pleasantness for his great kindness. We should think of the goodness of God, because he has given great things to us to enjoy, so that we thank God, and must become good unto salvation, and dwell in his presence with the good angels and God, in Heaven forever. He is everywhere. We cannot hide from God, but God can see all mankind in every place, but we cannot see the Spirit of God. We all are sinners, but Jesus Christ who is our Saviour, died to save sinners. If the Holy Spirit makes us to love God, we shall go to Heaven. God is the Judge of the world, and will punish us when we are wicked and doing wrong. But He always gives us life and happiness when we are good. He is most good and merciful. The Bible says, "The Lord loveth the righteous, but the way of the wicked he turneth upside down."

God gives the Bible to us to read, and the Bible is the Book of Laws to show the right and wrong. It is the book of wisdom. It is the Book of Life, which shows us how to prepare for death. It is the best book of all books in the world. I often read my Bible, and pray to God to help me, to save me from sin. I try to prepare to die. We cannot make ourselves good and holy. But if we ask God to help us, to make us good, He will give us his Holy Spirit to cleanse our hearts, and lead us to repent of our sins, and trust in God and Jesus Christ. He is eternal, He never began to exist. He has always been eternal. We should fear, and serve and obey God, our Great Creator, because He is Almighty, and wiser than all mankind. Fear does not mean afraid, but it means to reverence God. We must give our fear in our hearts. God keeps our life all the time. God is near every person. When I pray to God, I am always happy to have Jesus near to help me always. When we are Christians and preparing to die, we never fear when we die. When we die we are good, and God will take us in our spirits to his very holy home. We must worship God in spirit and in truth. God never forgets us, but He gives us this day our daily bread. We don't know how very grateful we should be to God for his great kindness. If I am good, when I die God will take me away to Heaven from the earth, and I will not be a deaf mute, but I will be an angel with God forever. I did not know God and what the meaning of the word God was before I was educated at the American Asylum for the deaf mutes. But our family at home prayed to God every morning and evening. I knelt and prayed nothing, and I looked at everything in the room. I knew nothing of God. In 1863 I came to the American Asylum to attend school. Now I understand about God. I must be very grateful.

E. A. M.

Congenital. In school five and a-half years.

MY WISH.

If I could have my wish, I would be the south wind. I would not blow roughly, like my brother, the north wind. I would blow gently over the sea and land. No vessel would fear my coming. I would be welcome to all on the earth. I would blow gently upon the flowers, and waft their perfume to distant lands. I would waft music to the ears of the weary, and fan the feverish brows of the sick. I would tell the birds where to build their nests. I would blow gently upon the graves of little children. I would not blow roughly over the old man, like my brother, who is a hardy fellow, and cares not for the young, the aged, the poor, or the rich. No, I would not be like him, for he is a very rude fellow, and he often would blow me roughly aside. When winter is gone, I would not blow roughly over the beds of flowers that have lain imprisoned all the winter, but I would awake them gently up as I blew over them, and warn them that spring has come, and they must not longer remain idle. I would visit all the climes, even in the far north. I would come now and then. Every one should feel my gentle breeze, and inhale it. It would make the weary revive, and give the sick joy. I would release the little brooks from their white covering of ice, and bid them flow onward free from care. I would give joy to the poor in the city, and drive care from their brows. I would blow through the olive groves of Spain, and kiss the cheeks of the dark-eyed maidens there. I would give a purple hue to the vineyards of fair sunny France. I would bring remembrance to the maiden of her betrothed lover in distant climes. I would drive care from the brow of the care-worn, and bid them forget their cares, and rejoice. I would bring recollection to the wanderer of his loved home, and bid him recall each loved scene. I should be known and welcomed by all.

N. A. W.

Lost hearing at 11. In school sixteen months.

 MODESTY.

Modesty is a lowly temper, that naturally springs from timidity, accompanied by a moderate estimation of one's own worth and importance. It may be found in every age, sex, and condition of life. This temper in young and inexperienced persons, arises from bashfulness, and want of confidence, but in older people, who know more of the world, and have lost their natural timidity, it springs from nothing less than proper feeling. Modesty does not mean that we should be entirely ignorant of our own merits, but we may retain a fair and moderate estimation of our character and qualifications; and although it prompts us to esteem ourselves below our real desert, it by no means allows us to have too great a distrust to our own abilities. Modest persons have many noble traits which are not common in other persons. These shield them from much mortification and

disappointment, which assails self-conceited men on every side. The latter class of persons hold a high opinion of themselves and their merits, and of course are disappointed if others don't think the same of them. These disappointments will happen, for no man of sense admires such persons. Modest persons, on the contrary, esteem themselves below others, they conciliate the good will of all—win the esteem of an enemy or rival, making all pleased with them by making them at ease with themselves. We can love such persons without thinking they feel themselves above us, but that we were all made by the same Creator, and all have souls. Humility is something like modesty, but humility in one sense, is having too much modesty. A humble man is always filled with a sense of his own unworthiness—placing every one above him, no matter whether they deserve it or not, seeing only his own demerits. Now a person can be modest without this. He should not allow himself to be placed below all others, but claim a fair opinion of himself, though not in any way boastfully. Modesty looks well in all, particularly in young persons—first, because it is appropriate to every virtuous youth, secondly, because it produces no jealousy. It attracts as if by a magnet—recommends itself, and opens avenues into the human heart. It renders the mind and heart capable of receiving good counsel. Unaffected modesty is the sweetest charm that a woman can possibly have, and the richest gem in the diadem of her honor. Lessons of modesty may be learned from the violet, and some other flowers.

“O! may I like the violet be,
Growing up in modesty.”

Such flowers, though not as beautiful as many others, are admired for their modest appearance. Just so modest persons are admired. A really modest person never puts on too much finery, seldom any, except on great occasions. We should therefore cultivate modesty, and regard it as one of the most precious jewels of youth.

C. D.

GAMES AND PLAYS.

Games were practiced among the most ancient people, and they were always a great pleasure to them. The games commonly practiced in the earliest ages were the Olympic, the Pythian, the Nemean, and the Isthmean games. The Olympic games were instituted by the Greeks, in honor of Jupiter. They were celebrated every four years, and they consisted of races on foot and on horseback, and in chariots, and of leaping, wrestling, and boxing. It was considered a great honor to one who could win a prize in these games. The Pythian games were practiced among the Grecians, near the temple of Delphi, in honor of Apollo; and the Nemean games among the Nemeans in Argolis, and they were celebrated every three years. Chariot racing was commonly practiced among the Romans and Grecians. It took the lead of all the other games in Rome. Thou-

sands of persons would swarm into a circus to see the racing, and universal praise would be given to the person who could win the race.

The words *game* and *play* signify bodily or mental exercise; but play is unsystematic, and game systematic. Play is suitable for children, and games more suitable for older persons. Children love playthings, but older persons like games, such as chess, billiards and base ball. Children love to play with hoops, and ball. It is strange to see that every child loves playthings, but when it is grown up and can take care of itself, it does not care for them, but goes on to get some trade in which it can get enough money to sustain a living. We must exercise ourselves in each of them, because we know that they will strengthen our mind and body. A game is a diversion of the mind, and it excites people to intellectual pursuits.

A play is an exercise intended merely for amusement, and is not engaged in for the purpose of victory, as a game is. Games and plays are very useful to mankind. They give the body strength and ability, and also invigorate and recreate the mind and gladden the heart. If we get up early every morning and play games, we shall acquire bodily strength. There are several distinguished men who were early risers, but I can only give two names, viz.: Napoleon, and Walter Scott; and we must imitate them. There are some dangers in games and plays. The games in which many wicked people play for gain, as in gambling and betting, lead to dishonesty and cheating. Sometimes while persons are quarrelling at a gambling table, a shooting affray happens, and sometimes when a person cheats another in gambling or betting, he would be shot dead by the wrath of his adversary. Gladiating was common in Rome, and it was exhibited to the people in theatres, for their entertainment, but it was a dangerous exercise. They often fell dead or mortally wounded, and they gave great trouble to their families who regretted their loss. Sword-playing was also practiced by the ancient Europeans, and it was a dangerous exercise. We must play only when we are in need of amusement, and must never spend much time in games and plays, but return promptly to our business. We must not engage in any game for gain, such as in gambling or betting. If we do so, we shall never have the acquaintance of respectable persons, and we shall be led to the path of poverty and degradation. Beware of these dangers! Many persons who are in the habit of playing very bad games, have poor families, and often die drunkards. We must have good exercises which are amusing, and exercise the body without fatiguing the mind, in the open air rather than in-doors, and also rather where we walk than where we sit. Exercising ourselves in-doors brings poor health, and often brings sickness; but out of door exercise invigorates the mind, and causes good health. If we want to preserve and enlarge the health and vigor of our mind, we must practice games out of doors and not in houses,

which are for rest and not for play. We must be very grateful to our Creator for giving us plenty of exercise in which we can have excitement to our intellectual pursuits.

W. C. P.

COURAGE AND FORTITUDE.

The meaning of courage does not differ from that of fortitude very widely. Courage belongs to actions, and fortitude to feelings. To often think of both courage and fortitude, can and will make us better and better, and our minds stronger and stronger. Certainly ought we to have *courage* to meet dangers, and *fortitude* to bear pains with patience. It is not wrong in the man of courage to go without feeling alarmed to dangerous places, and it is right for the men of fortitude to endure while fighting with their enemies. It is not easy for people to boast of courage when going to meet fierce lions, but people must have great courage to meet dangers, or to protect themselves from them. Our glorious soldiers, having courage and fortitude, destroyed the rebels to save the whole country. So we must always respect our soldiers for their long continued courage and fortitude. General Grant was distinguished for his weighty courage and fortitude.

When the army of Gen. Sheridan, an Irish-man, was almost conquered by the strong rebels, he, on hearing of it, quickly left his business, and hurriedly rode to his army. Then he, with his army, who were afraid of his angry words, conquered the rebels, and won a great victory. So gladly was he glorified for his remarkable courage. It is, in general, observed that Christopher Columbus, the very distinguished discoverer of America, had fortitude to endure, while sailing towards America about three thousand miles from the Eastern Continent. The whole country cannot and shall not forget his fortitude. No one can easily imitate Jesus Christ who, while on earth, had fortitude to patiently bear what he did.

R. G. P.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

I. The Asylum will provide for each pupil, board, lodging, and washing, the continual superintendence of health, conduct, manners and morals, fuel, lights, stationery, and other incidental expenses of the school-room ; for which, including TUITION, there will be an annual charge of one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

II. In case of sickness, the necessary extra charges will be made.

III. No deduction from the above charge will be made on account of vacation or absence, except in case of sickness.

IV. Payments are always to be made six months in advance, for the punctual fulfillment of which, a satisfactory bond will be required.

V. Each person applying for admission, must be between the ages of EIGHT and TWENTY-FIVE years ; must be of a good natural intellect ; capable of forming and joining letters with a pen, legibly and correctly ; free from any immoralities of conduct, and from any contagious disease.

Applications for the benefit of the legislative appropriations in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, should be made to the Secretaries of those States respectively, stating the name and age of the proposed beneficiary, and the circumstances of his parent or guardian. Applications as above should be made in Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut respectively, to his Excellency, the Governor of the State. In all cases, a certificate from two or more of the selectmen, magistrates, or other respectable inhabitants of the township or place to which the applicant belongs, should accompany the application.

Those applying for the admission of *paying pupils*, may address their letters to the Principal of the Asylum ; and on all letters from him respecting the pupils, postage will be charged.

The time for admitting pupils is the *second Wednesday of September*, and at no other time in the year. Punctuality in this respect is very important, as it cannot be expected that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins it after its formation. Such a pupil must suffer the inconvenience and the loss.

It is earnestly recommended to the friends of the deaf and dumb, to have them taught to write a fair and legible hand before they come to the

Asylum. This can be easily done, and it prepares them to make greater and more rapid improvement.

When a pupil is sent to the Asylum, unless accompanied by a parent or some friend who can give the necessary information concerning him, he should bring a written statement embracing specifically the following particulars:

1. The name, in full.
2. Post office address, and correspondent.
3. Day, month, and year of birth.
4. Cause of deafness.
5. Names of the parents.
6. Names of the children in the order of their age.
7. Were the parents related before marriage? If so, how?
8. Has the pupil deaf-mute relatives? If so, what?

The pupil should be *well clothed*; that is, he should have both summer and winter clothing enough to last one year, and be furnished with a list of the various articles, each of which should be marked. A small sum of money, not less than five dollars, should also be deposited with the Steward of the Asylum, for the personal expenses of the pupil not otherwise provided for.

Packages of clothing, or boxes, sent by Express, will reach the pupils safely. *The Express charges should in all cases be pre-paid.*

Careful attention to these suggestions is quite important.

There is but one vacation in the year. It begins on the last Wednesday of June, and closes on the second Wednesday of September. It is expected that the pupils will spend the vacation at home. This arrangement is as desirable for the benefit of the pupils, who need the recreation and change of scene, as for the convenience of the Institution, thus affording opportunity for the necessary painting, cleansing, &c. The present facilities for travel, enable most of the pupils to reach home on the evening of the day they leave Hartford. Every pupil is expected to return punctually at the opening of school, on the second Wednesday of September.

On the day of the commencement of the *Vacation*, an officer of the Asylum will accompany such pupils as are to travel upon the railroads between Hartford and Boston, taking care of them and their baggage, on condition that their friends will make timely provision for their expenses on the way, and engage to meet and receive them immediately on the arrival of the *early* train at various points on the route previously agreed on, and at the station of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, in Boston. A similar arrangement is made on the Connecticut River Railroads, as far as to White River Junction. No person will be sent from the Asylum to accompany the pupils on their return, but if their fare is paid, and their trunks checked to Hartford, it will be safe to send them in charge of the Conductor.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

HARTFORD HOSPITAL;

PRESENTED TO THE CORPORATION,

AT THEIR

ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 12, 1869.

HARTFORD:

PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD AND BRAINARD.

1869.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to the HARTFORD HOSPITAL, in the city of Hartford, the sum of ——— dollars to be paid by my executors out of my real or personal estate, as soon as the settlement of my affairs will permit, to the Treasurer of the said Institution for the time being, in trust, to be applied by the Directors thereof to the humane purposes of said Institution.

OFFICERS
OF THE
HARTFORD HOSPITAL,
FOR 1869.

JAMES B. HOSMER, *President.*
ALBERT DAY, *Vice-President.*
JAMES B. HOSMER, *Auditor.*
FLAVIUS A. BROWN, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

EDSON FESSENDEN,
GEORGE B. HAWLEY,
CHESTER ADAMS.

PHYSICIANS.

SAMUEL B. BERESFORD, M. D.,	E. K. HUNT, M. D.,
GURDON W. RUSSELL, M. D.,	A. W. BARROWS, M. D.,
GEORGE B. HAWLEY, M. D.,	P. M. HASTINGS, M. D.

AUDITORS.

JAMES B. HOSMER,
GEO. M. BARTHOLOMEW.

HOUSE PHYSICIAN.

DANIEL S. BROMLEY.

LIBRARIAN.

GURDON W. RUSSELL.

STEWARD.

W. P. CORRIN.

MATRON.

MRS. CORRIN.

DIRECTORS CHOSEN AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL, 1869.

JAMES B. HOSMER,	G. B. HAWLEY,
CHAS. R. CHAPMAN, <i>ex-officio</i> ,	JAMES G. BOLLES,
ALBERT DAY,	JAMES GOODWIN,
S. S. WARD,	EDSON FESSENDEN,
E. A. BULKELEY,	ERASTUS COLLINS,
G. W. RUSSELL,	CHARLES M. POND.
CHESTER ADAMS,	

VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR LIFE BY SUBSCRIPTION OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS
AND UPWARDS, ALSO, DIRECTORS FOR LIFE.

T. M. ALLYN,
*A. S. BECKWITH,
CHARLES BOSWELL,
LEE & *BUTLER,
GEO. M. BARTHOLOMEW,
JAMES G. BOLLES,
GEORGE BEACH,
J. SEYMOUR BROWN,
*SAMUEL COLT,
CHENEY BROTHERS,
LEONARD CHURCH,
GEO. H. CLARK,
Mrs. SAMUEL COLT,
SAMUEL COIT,
FRANCIS B. COOLEY,
CALVIN DAY,
JAMES GOODWIN,
JOHN H. GOODWIN,
JAMES B. HOSMER,
EDMUND G. HOWE,
H. & W. KENEY,

C. C. LYMAN,
WILLIAM T. LEE,
*SAMUEL MATHER,
J. M. NILES,
J. S. NILES,
H. A. PERKINS,
DANIEL PHILLIPS,
THOMAS SMITH,
*JOSEPH TRUMBULL,
SAMUEL I. TUTTLE,
WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
WOODRUFF & BEACH,
*THOMAS S. WILLIAMS,
*DAVID WATKINSON,
*JOHN WARBURTON,
*ROBERT WATKINSON,
*MARY A. WARBURTON,
OSWIN WELLES,
Miss E. M. WATKINSON,
Mrs. MARIA WATKINSON.

DIRECTORS FOR LIFE BY SUBSCRIPTION OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS
AND UPWARDS.

CHESTER ADAMS,
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J. G. BATTERSON,
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NEWTON CARTER,
H. KENDALL CARTER,
*WILLIAM L. COLLINS,
BRASTUS COLLINS,
CHARLES COLLINS,
DANIEL P. CROSBY,
JULIUS CATLIN,
AUSTIN DUNHAM,
LEONARD DANIELS,
DAY, GRISWOLD & CO.,
JAMES DIXON,
EDSON FESSENDEN,
*EBENEZER FLOWER,
*S. W. GOODRIDGE,
*ISAAC HILLS,
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G. B. HAWLEY,
NELSON HOLLISTER,
Rev. JAMES HUGHES,

*H. HUNTINGTON,
E. N. KELLOGG,
GEORGE S. LINCOLN & CO.,
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*Mrs. JOSEPH MORGAN,
ROLAND MATHER,
J. & M. MERRIMAN,
*SAMUEL MATHER,
*WILLIAM MATHER,
*JOHN M. NILES,
*C. F. POND,
CHARLES M. POND,
IRA PECK,
*FRANCIS PARSONS,
*GUY R. PHELPS,
Miss ESTHER PRATT,
E. C. ROBERTS,
ROGERS BROTHERS,
*ELISHA K. ROOT,
*E. G. RIPLEY,
CHARLES SEYMOUR,
*Mrs. ELIZA K. SHEPARD,
*WILLIAM L. STORRS,
O. G. TERRY,
ISAAC TOUCEY,
*MILES A. TUTTLE,
WILLIAM W. TURNER,
SAMUEL S. WARD,
N. M. WATERMAN,
GEORGE M. WELCH,
*JAMES H. WELLS.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL;
PRESENTED TO THE CORPORATION AT THEIR
ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 12, 1869.

The Executive Committee have followed the prevailing custom of former years in presenting to the Hospital Society and the public the transactions of the past year. In calling attention to this subject and recording the great amount of suffering the institution has relieved, by stating the facts in regard to our pecuniary embarrassment in not being able to complete the unfinished wing, the Committee can but hope that the present interest will not only be kept active but will be greatly increased in behalf of this excellent charity. These benefits are apparent in alleviating the suffering of the afflicted by rendering prompt and efficient aid not received with the same facilities elsewhere.

During the last year our current expense amounted to \$14,943.67. When the new wing is completed the annual expenses will amount to over \$20,000. The average cost of each patient is less than in any institution in the country of the same character and accommodation. This annual expense must be paid. About \$4,797.59 is paid by the patients. To accomplish this the last cent is extorted from them before being admitted, and every means used to procure from some source a small compensation for their board. The interest of the fund amounts to \$5,027.27. The State furnishes \$2,000 annually.

The remaining \$4,000 must be procured from various sources. When we open the south wing from \$6,000 to \$8,000 more must be provided. It will be readily understood that our fund must be continually increased to supply all the demands. There can be no greater charity nor any greater

blessing conferred on the human race than to have a fund, together with other resources, sufficient to provide for the destitute worthy sick without exacting the last cent from their scanty means.

The Lord has blessed many with an abundance—not to be hoarded, but to be used with a liberal hand to relieve distress. Although our benevolent citizens have been very liberal in their charities, for which the Hospital is most thankful, yet they will find other cities on every side providing equally for their sick. At present Hartford has but one Hospital for all classes; as the city increases other Hospitals will be required. Larger cities have a great variety. In New York we find Hospitals especially for idiots, paralytic, epileptic, fevers, small-pox, infants, incurables, and blind, besides a large number of Hospitals for curable patients, with from fifteen to twenty thousand inmates. It is proved that these persons can be provided for at Hospitals with better accommodation and less expense than by any other means. They cannot be left alone to suffer in their sick and destitute condition. Besides the large amount of Hospitals there are six Dispensaries where the sick are attended free of charge and medicine furnished free to 174,000 persons annually; 348,000 gratuitous prescriptions are annually distributed to the sick; 14,400 are annually attended at their homes by charity physicians, and 7,200 annual gratuitous vaccinations. All this amount of free labor and expense is yearly accomplished either by public or private charity to bear back the iron hand of disease and death.

In Cincinnati a Charity Hospital has recently been completed at a cost of \$1,000,000. Another has been finished in Providence, R. I., at a cost of half a million dollars. This institution accommodates four more patients than the Hartford Hospital and has an endowment of \$150,000. At a recent meeting at Providence thirteen free beds were endowed at the cost of \$4,000 each.

“The private benevolence of the Parisians is much more extensive and well directed than we have generally supposed. The relief for the poor by the public authorities is on a grand

scale, managed by twenty Boards of Commissioners, each with a complete staff of administrators, visitors, doctors, nurses, bakers, wine purveyors, butchers, &c., and these Boards expend, and in the discreetest manner, twenty-five millions of francs per annum." "Among the private charities of Paris are those known as family *œuvres*, managed chiefly by charitable ladies. They are intended for the alleviation of every kind of misfortune. Poor mothers are helped in their hours of trial; unfortunate children are apprenticed and placed out advantageously in the world; country homes are found for poor little convalescents; Magdalens are reclaimed and sent penitent homewards; men, women and children just released from prison are taken in hand. Food in the Hospitals is abundantly distributed at cost price. The sick in the Hospitals easily find visitors who will patiently read to them for the hour together, and there are charitable ladies who have taken houses in order to let them at reasonable rents to the poor." We could give a similar history of many more of our large cities.

When we see our duty to the sick and destitute, when our institution is so crowded that we are compelled to refuse patients and discharge others contrary to the solicitations of their weeping friends to make room for more urgent cases, when we see what other cities are doing in this great work of charity shall we be refused the means to complete the south wing which has stood enclosed for one year when so many worthy sick are suffering for its accommodations and willing hearts are ready to offer their services free of charge for their relief?

In our last report we urged the necessity of a laundry. This necessity has greatly increased by the addition of the new wing. The present laundry is nearly enclosed by these additions which prevents the vapor, steam, &c., from escaping into the open air but confines it and pours all of this effete matter back into the laundry. The institution cannot be worked with safety with our present laundry arrangements. Our institution is in the hands of the public; we look to them alone to sustain us in this work of charity.

This institution is managed solely on the principle of charity, without any recompense for general supervision, which is so contrary to the management of all State institutions where all committees and advisers are rewarded with large salaries. The income from the fund will fall far short of the amount required to pay the annual running expenses when the new wing is in operation.

During the last year the walls of the two wings projecting east have been completed and enclosed with roof and windows, at a cost of \$10,059.45. The cost of these wings thus far amounts to \$54,932.02, and it will cost about \$30,000 more to finish them. The amount subscribed for the completion of these wings is \$30,750. There is a debt of \$27,732.48 already incurred on the new building above the amount of subscription. This debt must be paid and \$30,000 in addition must be procured to complete them and the laundry and grade the grounds, or they must remain in this unfinished condition. A laundry must also be built or a temporary one must be erected to relieve the institution of our present urgent necessity. At present our fund amounts to \$92,500, which cannot be used for building purposes. Our building, fixtures, and location cost \$105,000. This amount is mostly furnished by the citizens of Hartford. The various towns of the State have a large interest in the hospital. Patients are continually received from many towns at the rate of \$2.00 per week, which patient cost the hospital \$5.50 per week, without any charge for general management, medical attendance or rent of building. No patient who is a proper hospital subject is ever refused on account of his poverty. In view of all these facts the State cannot afford to be deprived of its benefits.

In the erection of the original building \$10,000 was appropriated by the State, and \$2,000 a year has been received for current expenses. The Hospital has returned to the State three times the amount she has ever received, in providing for the sick and destitute who have no claims on the city of Hartford. Our means are ample to provide for our own poor.

We ask assistance from the State to aid us in completing

our new buildings and laundry, that we may provide for the sick and destitute who are crowding upon us from the various towns of the State.

In every large city there are many who are supported by their daily labor, and when sickness or disease come upon them they have no means to procure a physician or pay for medicine prescribed. In many cases their disease is complicated, and require especial attention to produce favorable results. In cases of surgery constant dressing and attention is demanded. Under every consideration it is economy as well as the part of humanity that these cases should be cured as speedily as possible. If not cured the disease may become chronic in its character, and the sufferer must be supported by charity for life or doomed to the poor-house. These facts have compelled every city to establish a dispensary where patients can be prescribed for free of expense, with medicine furnished. All patients who are able to visit the dispensary rooms assemble at stated times and receive the attention of skillful physicians, and medicine furnished ; and out-door physicians are furnished to all who are unable to visit the institution. All this service is furnished gratuitously to the poor. In the wing now being erected rooms are provided for the accommodation of dispensary patients, and the physicians offer their services freely for this charity.

In all Hospitals the means are greatly increased by adding to the free bed fund. We would especially refer the benevolent to the resolution published on this subject in every report. It provides for any necessity which may occur in our own families. It is a life insurance which can be used by our descendants, or by any friend they may be pleased to designate. It is a noble distribution of money which cannot be perverted or abused, and will prove to the donor that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

Within the past year our permanent fund has been kindly remembered.

George Hall, Esq., of Norwich, bequeathed to the Hospital the sum of \$8,000.

Alfred Smith, Esq., added \$10,000 to his former liberal subscription of \$1,000.

Mrs. Ebenezer Flower added \$5,000 to the noble subscription of her deceased husband.

Charles Hosmer, Esq., presented \$500 to the fund.

These donations add \$23,500 to our permanent fund, and make it at present \$92,500. The remark is often made that the Hospital is amply endowed, and the question is asked, why do you not complete the wing? The fund cannot be used for building purposes. No institution can be sustained by yearly begging for current expenses. The fund must be yearly increased as our number of patients increases.

The Hospital is built for the friendless and destitute. A person with a broken leg who is poor, but surrounded by friends, is not so great an object of charity as a worthy, poor, sick, deserted person who only asks for a place of rest where his last hours may be undisturbed. The person with a broken leg will be cared for, while the sick man will be turned from door to door, without any place to lay his head.

The permanent fund is as follows :

David Watkinson Fund	-	-	-	\$40,000
A. S. Beckwith	"	-	-	9,000
Chester Adams	"	-	-	3,000
Augustus Utley	"	-	-	1,000
Miles Tuttle	"	-	-	2,000
Chas. F. Pond	"	-	-	2,000
Francis Parsons	"	-	-	1,000
Alfred Smith	"	-	-	11,000
Ebenezer Flower	"	-	-	10,000
John Grou	"	-	-	500
Thomas S. Williams	"	-	-	5,000
Matilda Adams	"	-	-	500
George Hall	"	-	-	8,000
Charles Hosmer	"	-	-	500

Total amount of Permanent Fund - \$92,500

INCOME FROM FUND.

Watkinson Fund	-	-	-	\$2,655.22
Beckwith	"	-	-	732.32
Adams	"	-	-	244.11
Utley	"	-	-	66.50
Tuttle	"	-	-	60.00
Pond	"	-	-	140.00
Parsons	"	-	-	66.50
Smith	"	-	-	85.76
Williams	"	-	-	286.80
Flower	"	-	-	650.00
Grou	"	-	-	30.00
Adams	"	-	-	15.00
Hosmer	"	-	-	15.00
				<hr/>
Total Receipts from Fund	-	-	-	\$5,027.21
The Fund is invested as follows :				
United States Bonds	-	-	-	\$20,000
Bills Receivable	-	-	-	51,500
Railroad Bonds	-	-	-	12,150
Real Estate, not including Hospital Grounds	-	-	-	5,850
Bank Stock	-	-	-	1,000
County Bonds	-	-	-	2,000
				<hr/>
Total	-	-	-	\$92,500

There has been received from the State Appropriation, \$2,102.14; the State has paid for the support of Connecticut Discharged Soldiers, \$3,783.71; Income from the Fund, \$5,027.21; from Seamen, \$242.05; and from pay Patients, \$4,522.54; articles sold, \$75.00. The whole receipts, not including donations, amount to \$15,782.65. The disbursements for current expenses and interest on the debt for the new building of \$27,732.48, amounts to \$14,943.67.

During the coming year our current expenses will be increased. The flow of water in the water-closets has not been sufficient. This deficiency must be arranged, and many other alterations are demanded.

There has been no painting in the wards since the opening of the institution. Necessity demands that this should not be deferred. Temporary arrangements can be made in the new wings until the wards, including the walls and wood work, are painted and thoroughly cleaned. The present crowded condition of the male ward has been tolerated with the expectation that relief would be soon furnished from the completion of our new wings. If this relief is not rendered during the summer, in the fall our number will be reduced by discharging patients. These expenses will greatly add to our disbursements.

At the commencement of the fiscal year there were 56 patients in the Hospital, 32 males, 24 females. The average number has increased from the commencement of the institution; last year it was 50, the year previous, 44. Whole number admitted to March 1st, 1869, 1,626. There has been 315 patients under treatment—220 males, 95 females; 260 discharged. During the last fiscal year 259 patients have been admitted to the hospital, 188 males, 71 females. Of these 192 recovered, 18 improved, 16 removed, stationary; 34 died, 24 males, 10 females. Of these deaths 13 were from consumption, four died from railroad accidents, living but a few hours after their admission. Most of the deaths were from chronic diseases where persons were destitute and forsaken, homeless and friendless. Many of them from respectable families but borne down by the hand of misfortune, suffering from incurable disease and asking only of this world a place to lie down and die in peace. Although our rich may be provided for yet a free bed left to their descendants may be a great boon in the hour of trial.

There were 55 remained at the close of the year. The largest number at any one time was 67, the smallest number 42,—94 were born in the United States, 125 in Ireland, 15 in Germany, 13 in England; 193 were temperate in their habits, and 66 intemperate. There were 13 births, 4 males, 9 females. Patients have been admitted from 123 towns in the State.

During the last fiscal year there were 63 Connecticut sol-

diers admitted to the hospital, who remained in the institution 528 weeks. Number of weeks occupied by soldiers from other States was 53.

These soldiers were in a maimed and debilitated condition. Some from loss of limbs, others from various diseases or disorganization, the result of army service. These men enlisted in the service strong and able to endure any hardship, but are now mere wrecks of their former vigor.

The Legislature of 1866 granted the hospital \$6.00 per week for board of soldiers. In 1867, this was reduced to \$3.00 per week, but generously restored to \$6.00 per week in 1868. There have been six seamen admitted to the hospital. Average cost of each patient is \$5.50 per week. Average amount received per week from patients, without including soldiers or seamen, \$2.03. Average amount received per week from State appropriation, without including soldiers or seamen, .94. Average amount received from the State for soldiers, \$6.00 per week. Received of O. Utley, Esq., collector of customs for this district, \$242.05; for seamen, at the rate of \$5.00 per week.

During the last year two of the Vice Presidents for life have died, Robert Watkinson, Esq., and Mrs. Mary E. Warburton; also Guy R. Phelps, Esq., who was a life director of the institution.

Our library, of 1,000 volumes, has been a great comfort to the patients.

The duties of Chaplain have been performed most acceptably by the Rev. Dr. Jackson, President of Trinity College.

Many charitable ladies have visited the institution from time to time, kindly ministering to the temporal and spiritual wants of the sufferers. Many interesting facts will be found in the Steward's report.

The crowded condition of the wards has rendered the duties of the Steward and Matron most arduous and peculiarly trying. They have met all these emergencies in a most satisfactory manner. The Surgical and Medical Staff have freely given their services "without money and without price." Their reward is certain at the time when it shall be said, "Inasmuch

as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

When it is remembered that all the income arising from the capital is exclusively devoted to the maintenance of the destitute sick, and that, with the increasing population of our city and suburbs, there will, in all probability, be a corresponding necessity for increased means to sustain the institution, we would urge upon its present contributors, as well as the community generally, the vast importance of continued sympathy and generous aid.

EDSON FESSENDEN,	} <i>Executive Committee.</i>
GEO. B. HAWLEY,	
CHESTER ADAMS,	

Contributions for erecting the proposed wings to the Hospital.

James B. Hosmer,	-	-	-	\$1,000
Samuel Mather,	-	-	-	1,000
Mary A. Warburton,	-	-	-	1,000
James Goodwin,	-	-	-	1,000
George M. Bartholomew,	-	-	-	1,000
H. A. Perkins,	-	-	-	1,000
Woodruff & Beach,	-	-	-	1,000
Edward G. Howe,	-	-	-	1,000
Robert Watkinson,	-	-	-	1,000
J. M. Niles,	-	-	-	1,000
H. & W. Keney,	-	-	-	1,000
Thomas Smith,	-	-	-	1,000
A friend, by J. B. Hosmer,	-	-	-	1,000
Calvin Day,	-	-	-	1,000
C. C. Lyman,	-	-	-	1,000
James G. Bolles,	-	-	-	1,000
James Root,	-	-	-	1,900
Mrs. Samuel Colt,	-	-	-	1,000
T. M. Allyn,	-	-	-	1,000
Samuel J. Tuttle,	-	-	-	1,000
William F. Tuttle,	-	-	-	1,000
Leonard Church,	-	-	-	1,000

George Beach,	-	-	-	-	\$500
William T. Lee,	-	-	-	-	500
Daniel Phillips,	-	-	-	-	500
Geo. H. Clark,	-	-	-	-	500
Charles Boswell,	-	-	-	-	500
Francis B. Cooley,	-	-	-	-	500
Oswin Welles,	-	-	-	-	500
J. S. Niles,	-	-	-	-	500
Miss E. M. Watkinson,	-	-	-	-	500
Bolles & Sexton,	-	-	-	-	250
Leonard Daniels,	-	-	-	-	250
Nelson Palmer,	-	-	-	-	100
Joseph Langdon,	-	-	-	-	100
Samuel Coit,	-	-	-	-	1,000
Cheney Bros.,	-	-	-	-	500
Mrs. Maria Watkinson,	-	-	-	-	1,000
John H. Goodwin,	-	-	-	-	500
Horace Lord,	-	-	-	-	50
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Total new subscription,	-	-	-	-	\$30,250



STEWARD'S REPORT.

REPORT of the Steward of the Hartford Hospital, to the Executive Committee, for the year ending February 28th, 1869:

Receipts of the Hartford Hospital for the fiscal year, ending February 28, 1869.

Received from the State appropriation,

April 1st, 1868,	-	-	-	\$465.85
July 1st, 1868,	-	-	-	515.72
October 1st, 1868,	-	-	-	542.43
January 1st, 1869,	-	-	-	578.14
Total,	-	-	-	<hr/> \$2,102.24

Received from the State for Soldiers,

April 1st, 1868,	-	-	-	\$441.43
July 1st, 1868,	-	-	-	867.42
October 1st, 1868,	-	-	-	601.71
January 1st, 1869,	-	-	-	816.00
Burials,	-	-	-	20.00
				<hr/>
				\$2,746.56
Arrearages from last year,	-	-	-	1,037.15
Total,	-	-	-	<hr/> \$3,783.71

Board of Patients,	-	-	-	\$4,794.59
Articles sold,	-	-	-	75.00
Watkinson Fund, -	-	-	\$2,635.22	
Beckwith	"	-	-	732.32
Adams	"	-	-	244.11
Utley	"	-	-	66.50
Tuttle	"	-	-	60.00
Pond	"	-	-	140.00
Parsons	"	-	-	66.50
Smith	"	-	-	85.76
Williams	"	-	-	286.80
Flower	"	-	-	650.00
Grou	"	-	-	30.00
Adams	"	-	-	15.00
Hosmer	"	-	-	15.00

Total receipts from Fund,	-	\$5,027.21
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Total Receipts,	-	\$15,782.65
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March 1st, 1868, there was credited to the
Hartford Hospital the balance due from

the State,	-	\$325.95
State appropriation of 1868,	-	2,000.00

Total,	-	\$2,325.95
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Drafts paid the Hospital upon orders of
Governor during the fiscal year,

\$2,102.14

Balance due the Hospital March 1st, 1869,

\$223.81

*Disbursements of the Hartford Hospital, for the fiscal year,
ending February 28, 1869.*

Breadstuffs,	-	-	-	\$860.09
Butter and Eggs,	-	-	-	1,117.79
Barn Expenses,	-	-	-	241.57
Furniture, Bedding, and Crockery,	-	-	-	671.70
Fuel,	-	-	-	1,274.93
Groceries,	-	-	-	1,903.29
Gas,	-	-	-	308.45
Insurance,	-	-	-	205.95
Ice,	-	-	-	68.42
Interest,	-	-	-	526.92
Medicine,	-	-	-	1,026.31
Meat and Fish,	-	-	-	3,451.46
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	182.57
Milk,	-	-	-	219.98
Printing Reports,	-	-	-	118.95
Repairs,	-	-	-	472.65
Salaries,	-	-	-	650.00
Vegetables,	-	-	-	321.32
Wages,	-	-	-	1,180.47
Washing and Soap,	-	-	-	73.05
Water,	-	-	-	67.80
Total Disbursements,				<hr/> \$14,943.67

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE BENEFITS OF THE HOSPITAL DURING THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 1869.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The whole number of patients in the Hospital at the beginning of the year, - -	32	24	56
Admitted during the year, - - - - -	188	71	259
Total number in the course of the year,	220	95	315
Of this number there have been discharged,			
Recovered, - - - - -	135	57	192
Improved, - - - - -	13	5	18
Removed, - - - - -	9	7	16
Died, - - - - -	24	10	34
Total discharged during the year, - -	181	79	260
Remaining in the Hospital March 1, 1869,	39	16	55
Whole number admitted to March 1, 1869,			1,626
Whole number discharged to March 1, 1869,			1,571
Whole number remaining to March 1, 1869,			55

GENERAL STATISTICS.

YEAR.	Admitted.	Whole number under care.	Discharged.	Removed.	Improved.	Removed stationary.	Died.	Greatest number on any day.	Least number on any day.	Remaining at end of year.	Daily average No for year.
1860-1	45	45	36	23	8	2	3	14	1	13	12
1861-2	258	271	223	159	27	14	23	85	14	57	27
1862-3	107	164	145	105	16	6	18	57	11	23	18
1863-4	157	180	132	93	8	7	24	45	21	31	27
1864-5	132	163	142	102	2	9	29	31	20	21	27
1865-6	196	217	172	133	5	8	26	49	21	45	35
1866-7	221	266	211	176	6	5	24	59	29	55	44
1867-8	251	306	250	183	16	15	36	63	38	56	50
1868-9	259	315	260	192	18	16	34	67	42	55	55
Totals,	1626		1571	1066	106	82	217				

Monthly Admissions from March 1, 1868, to March 1, 1869.

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females	Total.
March,	14	9	23	October,	20	5	25
April,	13	5	18	November,	17	8	25
May,	11	6	17	December,	9	6	15
June,	18	9	27	January,	17	6	23
July,	14	3	17	February,	20	4	24
August,	14	5	19				
September,	21	5	26	Total,	188	71	259

Occupation.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Laborers,	-	-	- 74	Housekeepers,	-	-	24
Mechanics,	-	-	- 64	Domestics,	-	-	38
Farmers,	-	-	- 16	Children,	-	-	9
Children,	-	-	- 7				
Seamen,	-	-	- 10	Total, Males,		188	
Clerks,	-	-	- 11	Total, Females,		71	
Peddlers,	-	-	- 5				
Professor,	-	-	- 1			259	

Nativity.

Connecticut,	-	-	- 59	England,	-	-	- 13
Massachusetts,	-	-	- 15	Canada,	-	-	- 4
Virginia,	-	-	- 2	France,	-	-	- 1
New York,	-	-	- 11	Prussia,	-	-	- 1
New Hampshire,	-	-	- 3	Western Islands,	-	-	- 1
Rhode Island,	-	-	- 2	Sweden,	-	-	- 1
Vermont,	-	-	- 2	At Sea,	-	-	- 1
Ireland,	-	-	- 125				
Germany,	-	-	- 15	Americans,		94	
Scotland,	-	-	- 3	Foreigners,		165	

Habits.

Temperate,	-	-	193	Intemperate,	-	-	66
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Disease or Cause of Death.

Accidents, - - -	4	Puerperal Fever, - -	1
Consumption, - - -	13	Phlegmonous Erysipelas, -	1
Congestion of Brain, -	2	Uraemie, - - -	1
Bright's Disease, - -	1	Rupture of Urethra, - -	1
Disease of Heart, - -	3	Infants, - - - -	2
Dropsy, - - - -	1		—
Dysentery, (Chronic) -	1	Total, - - -	34
Gangrene, - - -	1		
Old Age, - - - -	1	Males, - - -	24
Pneumothorax, - - -	1	Females, - -	10

Births.

Males, - - - -	4	Females, - - -	9
		Total, - - -	13

Whole number of weeks, 2,785 3-7; whole number of weeks, without including soldiers, 2,257 3-7; number of weeks occupied by soldiers, 528; number of weeks occupied by soldiers belonging to other States, 53 2-7; number of Connecticut soldiers admitted, 63; number of seamen admitted, 6; average duration of patients in the Hospital was 9 weeks; average cost per week for the support of each patient, \$5.50; average amount received per week from patients, without including soldiers or seamen, \$2.03; average amount received from the State appropriation, without including soldiers, 94 cents; average amount received per week from the State for soldiers, \$6.

Received from the Town of Hartford \$1,504.01 for the support of patients, at the rate of \$2.00 per week.

Received of O. Utley, Esq., Collector of Customs for this district, \$242.05 for seamen, at the rate of \$5.00 per week.

DONATIONS.

Hartford Daily Times, Courant and Post. The Churchman. Mrs. C. J. Russ, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie. Rev. Chas. H. Bullard, American Messenger, Christian Banner, Child's Paper, the Child at Home. R. B. Goodyear, M. D., North Haven, 24 quarts Strawberries. H. E. Goodwin, Esq., Book for Library. Mrs. Dr. E. R. Hunt, 4 Books for Library. R. S. De Lamater, Esq., Stereoscopic Views of Hartford and Vicinity. J. B. Hosmer, Esq., Shirts, old Linen, &c., for bandages. Rev. J. J. McCook, Turkey for Thanksgiving. Francis Fellows, Jr., Esq., Turkey for Thanksgiving. Rev. J. J. McCook, 2 Turkeys for Christmas. Messrs. Seyms & Co., 2 Turkeys, bbl. Apples for Christmas. Mrs. N. Shipman, basket Oranges. Mrs. L. C. Ives, 4 Dressing-Gowns. Mrs. C. J. Russ, Presents for patients, Christmas. David Clark, Esq., 5 Turkeys for New Year.

The religious services on the Sabbath have been performed during the past year by members of the Church Guild, of Hartford, and Rev. Dr. Jackson, President of Trinity College.

WM. P. CORRIN, *Steward.*

Admission of Patients to the Hartford Hospital.

ALL patients are admitted by a permit from one of the Executive Committee, who arrange the price per week according to the circumstances of the case, and accommodations required.

Those who are able to contribute toward their support, are received at an agreed rate.

The ordinary charge per week, is \$5.00, which includes medical and surgical care, together with medicine and nursing.

Persons who are desirous of extra accommodations, are charged according to circumstances.

Persons who are destitute of friends and means, are provided for in various ways.

Those persons only who are carried directly from the place

of accident, are admitted without a certificate from the Executive Committee.

No patients having syphilitic or contagious diseases are admitted into this Institution.

FREE BEDS.

The following resolutions were passed by the Directors at their annual meeting, April 17th, 1865.

Resolved, That any person giving the sum of \$175 for the purpose of establishing a free bed, shall have the privilege of one free bed in a ward of the Hospital, for one year.

Resolved, That any person giving at one time the sum of \$3,000 for the purpose of free beds, shall have the privilege of a permanent free bed in a ward of the Hospital.

Resolved, That any person giving any specified sum for the purpose of free beds, shall have the privilege of one or more free beds in a ward of the Hospital, until the principal and simple interest of said sum shall be absorbed at the rate of \$175 per annum.

Resolved, That persons occupying free beds shall be governed by the same rules and entitled to the same privileges that govern other patients admitted to the Hospital.

HOSPITAL REGULATIONS.

PATIENTS shall not leave the Hospital grounds without permission.

No ardent spirits or other stimulating drinks shall be brought into the Hospital by the patients or their friends, nor shall patients be furnished with fruits, or any articles of food, without the knowledge and permission of the steward or medical attendant.

No patient shall enter the kitchen, cellar, or any of the domestics' apartments, under any pretence whatever, except by permission of the steward or matron.

No patient shall smoke tobacco in the house.

No male patient shall go into the women's apartments or wards, nor any female into those of the men.

There shall be no loud talking, nor any profane or vulgar language, nor any unnecessary noise or disturbance in the building, or on the grounds of the Hospital, nor shall any insulting or abusive language or conduct be allowed, either toward other patients or the attendants.

Spitting on the floor or other practices inconsistent with neatness of the building and furniture, must be avoided, and a proper regard must be observed for cleanliness in and around the Hospital.

Before lying down on their beds, patients must take off their boots and shoes, turn down the outer spread, and each patient must be responsible for the neatness of his bed when not occupied during the day.

All convalescents who are able, and who do not pay the regular charge of the Institution, shall assist generally in the police of their respective wards.

Patients will retire to their beds at or before nine o'clock, P. M., when the lights in the wards will be extinguished, except such as are absolutely necessary.

Visitors shall not be allowed within the wards except by permission from the steward, matron or medical attendant.

Visitors are not admitted on the Sabbath.

It shall be the duty of the steward to enjoin a strict observance of the above regulations, and he shall report to the Executive Committee any patient who shall continue to violate the above rules, and if occasion requires, may immediately discharge such patient from the Institution.

No officer or employee of this Institution shall accept any gift or bequest from any patient, except with the approbation of the Executive Committee.

Per order Executive Committee,

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Dr.

THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL in account with F. A. BROWN, *Treasurer.*

Cr.

1868		1868	
March 1,	Paid amount loaned from the Hospital Fund, Paid orders drawn on the Treasurer by the Executive Committee, Paid interest in settlement of Flower Fund, Paid for stamps and expenses in settlement of Geo. Hall Fund,	\$33,000 00 \$14,416 75 436 67 480 00	March 1, By bal. from Hospital Fund subject to loan, By bal. from ordinary Hospital ac't, \$1,670 02 Received from Watkinson Fund, " " Adams " " Beckwith " " Williams " " Utley " " Smith " " Pond " " Parsons " " Grou " " M. S. Adams Fund, " " Flower " " Tuttle " " Hosmer " " Soldiers' Home
	To balance to new account,	15,333 42 3,136 45	2,635 22 244 11 732 32 286 80 66 50 85 76 140 00 66 50 30 00 15 00 650 00 60 00 15 00 667 20
			Rec'd from State appropriation, \$2,102 14 " " for board of soldiers, 3,783 71
			Received from board of patients, " " donations, - " " articles sold, - " " bequests, - " " loans, -
			5,885 85 4,794 59 350 00 75 00 18,000 00 13,000 00
			7,364 43 \$51,469 87

F. A. BROWN, *Treasurer.*

JAMES B. HOSMER, }
G. M. BARTHOLOMEW, } *Auditors.*

We have examined the above account and find it correct.
HARTFORD, April 12, 1869.

MINORITY REPORT

OF

COMMITTEE

ON

CONTESTED ELECTIONS,

ON

PETITION OF JOHN TWEEDY.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD AND BRAINARD.
1869.

REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May Session, 1869. }

The undersigned, one of the Committee of Contested Elections in said House, to whom was referred the petition of John Tweedy, of Danbury, Fairfield County, in said State, praying that he may be declared by said House to be elected a Representative from said Town of Danbury, in the place of James Baldwin, would respectfully report that the said Tweedy and Baldwin appeared before said Committee with their witnesses and counsel, and were heard at length by said Committee, who, after duly considering the same, finds the following facts in said case: That at said election there was declared, as given for the said Tweedy, only seven hundred and seventy-seven votes,—that there was given for said Baldwin seven hundred and seventy-nine votes, as allowed by the duly appointed counters of said votes, and the same was then and there declared as the result by the Moderator of said meeting,—that in the early part of the counting of said votes, Charles H Smith, one of the said counters of said votes, found among said votes three distinct pieces of paper, all of precisely the same size, and all folded in precisely the same manner, and all so closely impacted and adhering together, that he had no doubt that all said pieces of paper had been deposited by only one person at one time,—that said Smith took said pieces of paper as adhering together in his hand and held them up in the presence and to the plain view of all the other of said counters, and called their attention to the appearance of said pieces of paper, and that (if these were votes) they were double votes—and said Smith, at the same time inquired of said counters what disposition should be made of said

pieces of paper—when one of said counters said that this must be decided by the Moderator of said meeting—that then said Smith held said pieces of paper up before the Moderator, and before said other counters, and inquired of said Moderator what should be done with said pieces of paper—who replied that said pieces of paper should be rejected as double votes—that then said Smith again called the attention of said Moderator to said pieces of paper, and again inquired of him what should be done with said three pieces of paper.

That said Moderator again replied that these should be rejected from the count, that that was the law—that some one then said tear them up; that said Smith then tore them up, and threw the torn pieces of the same on the floor; that then one of said counters remarked he did not know about tearing them up; the said Smith did not separate or open said pieces of paper, nor examine them separately to see whether each of said pieces of paper contained the name of said Tweedy; nor did any one else do so then or at any other time; that when said Smith first called the attention of said counters to said pieces of paper one Patrick, one of said counters, with the end of his finger, counted the edges only of said pieces of paper, and ascertained that there was just three pieces of paper in said package, and so remarked at the time; that all said counters heard said remarks of said Smith and of said Moderator, and neither of said other counters nor any one else then present in said meeting then said or claimed that said pieces of paper were not in all respects as stated by said Smith, or that each of said pieces of paper contained the name of said Tweedy, or that said pieces of paper should not be rejected by said counters as directed by said Moderator; and nothing more was said on the subject until about the time when said count was concluded, and when it was ascertained that said Tweedy was defeated; then one of said counters expressed some doubts as to the propriety of destroying said pieces of paper; but said counter made out and figured up the result of said count, allowing 779 votes to said Baldwin and allowing only 777 votes to said Tweedy, and handed up in behalf of said Counters this result to the said

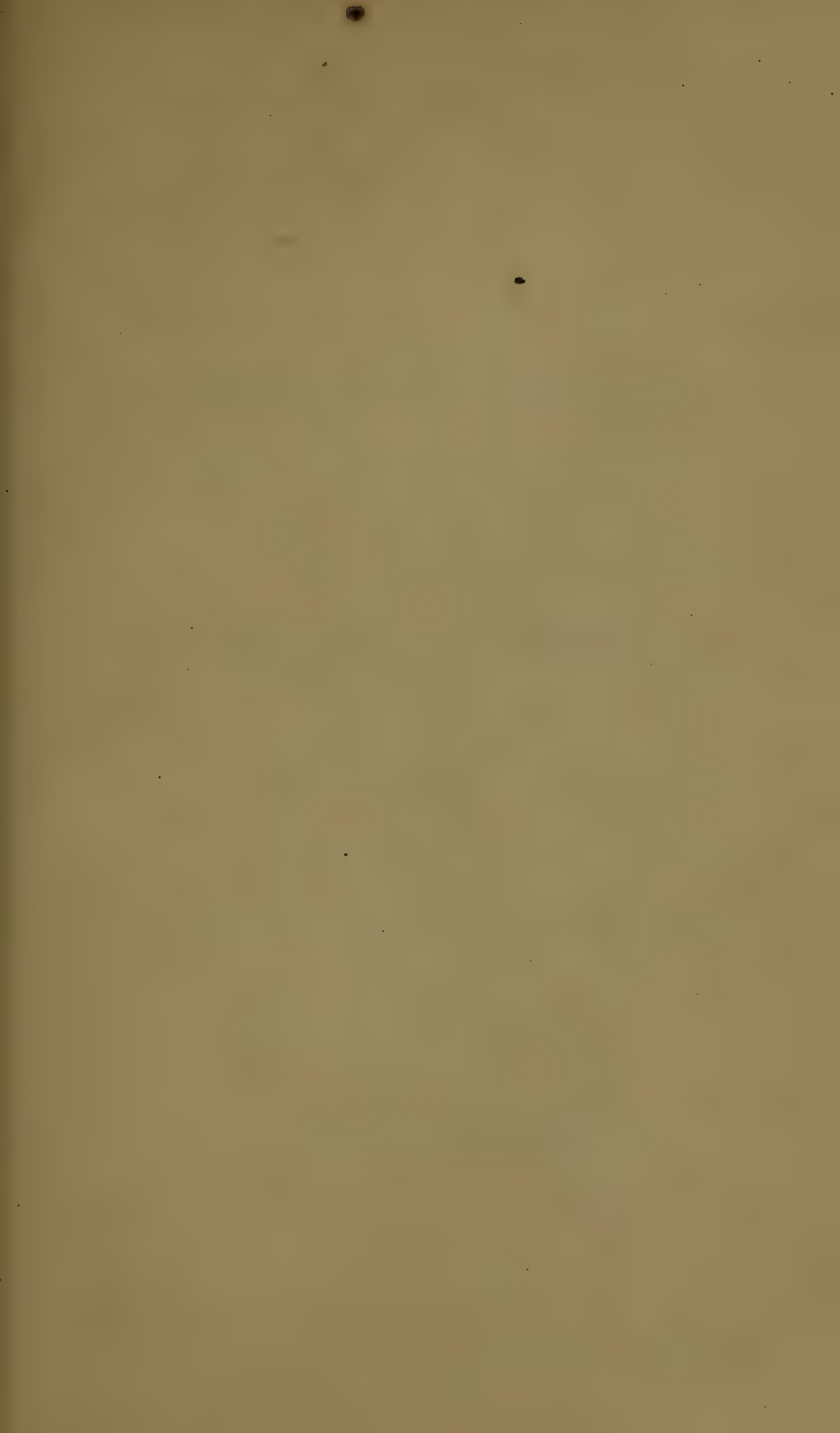
Moderator, who declared the same as the result of said count, and then and there declared said Baldwin as duly elected a Representative from said town of Danbury to this House.

That the only proper time when these facts could be accurately determined was when said pieces of paper were first discovered, and when the attention of said counters and of said Moderator was called to the same; that it was then conceded by all present that said pieces should be rejected from said count; that there was no satisfactory evidence to show that said Tweedy's name was on each of said ballots or pieces of paper; that said Tweedy offered the evidence of one Bertram, who claimed and swore that he picked up the torn fragments of said three pieces of paper and presented them before your Committee, but from an examination of these so presented, made by your Committee, it was apparent that these fragments were parts of six distinct pieces of paper and some of these appeared to have never been folded at all, so that the undersigned was satisfied that said fragments could not have constituted said three pieces of paper.

That it appeared before said Committee that one Winthrop Bassett voted at said election and for said Tweedy; that said Bassett was at the time of the making of the registry list of said town of Danbury and at the time of said electors' meeting and now is and ever since about the first day of January last has been a resident of the town of Newtown, in said Fairfield County, and was not an elector of said town of Danbury at the time he so voted for said Tweedy; that said Bassett was aware of this fact at the time he so voted, and that his said vote for Tweedy should have been rejected; that deducting said Bassett's vote it leaves the correct vote of said Tweedy as seven hundred and seventy-six votes, so that even if said three pieces were counted as votes for said Tweedy he would only then have seven hundred and seventy-nine votes.

The undersigned therefore reports that said Baldwin was duly returned as a member of said House, and that said Tweedy has no legal or equitable right to the same. All of which is respectfully submitted.

HEZEKIAH HULL, *Minority Committee.*





REPORT

OF

COMMITTEE ON INCORPORATIONS

ON PETITION OF

CITIZENS OF BRIDGEPORT

FOR A

New Water Company.



HARTFORD:

CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD, PRINTERS.

1869.

REPORT.

The Committee on Incorporations, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas Crosley *et al.* for the incorporation of a Water Company at Bridgeport, respectfully report that they have given the parties in interest an extended hearing, and find:

That the Company supplying the city of Bridgeport with water went into operation in 1859, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, pumping the water from Pequannoc River, and that for several years there was no complaint as to the quality of the supply.

The expense of pumping caused the failure of the Company and the transfer of the property to the bond-holders, who now furnish the supply under the original charter. The increase of business and population of the city led the Company to look for other sources of supply, which resulted in building a dam to store the water of "Island" Brook, and the shed-water from adjoining land. The reservoir so furnished covered about ninety acres to an average depth of ten or twelve feet.

It was claimed on the part of the petitioners that the surface soil (a portion of which was low and marshy) and stumps of trees were left to be overflowed, and that as a result the water for several weeks during the past three years was unfit for use for any domestic purposes, and that the superintendent of the Water Company neglected to properly draw the water from low points to keep the pipes free from sediment and filth. It was further claimed that a majority of the stock was owned by a single individual, who was also superintendent, and manifested an entire indifference to the well founded complaints of citizens who were consumers of the water.

It was proved on the part of the remonstrants that since the construction of the new reservoir the quantity of water at the control of the Company is ample for a supply of a population more than double the present number, and that the quality is as good as possible where stored in so large a reservoir. The committee believe the decomposition of vegetable matter will soon cease, and that the Company, with proper care, can supply plenty of good wholesome water. No complaint was made that unreasonable rates were charged, or that the company neglected to furnish supply-pipes whenever the population would warrant its introduction.

The committee are of the opinion that there has been, during the past three years, well founded cause of complaint on the part of citizens, on some few occasions, on account of the neglect of those in charge of the works to keep the supply-pipes properly cleaned.

The Water Company at its annual meeting (held since this matter came before this committee) have, in deference to complaints that have been made with reference to the superintendence of the works, unanimously adopted a resolution appointing the present and past mayors of the city two of the five agents of the Company to examine the sources of supply, and with full power (in case they deem any action necessary) to make any improvements that may be necessary to ensure to the citizens of Bridgeport a full supply of pure water.

The committee, therefore, unanimously recommend the resolution should be rejected, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw the petition.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

In behalf of the committee,

G. M. LANDERS, *Chairman.*

MINORITY REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE

ON THE

Derby and State Line Railroad.



HARTFORD:

PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD AND BRAINARD.

1869.



REPORT.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, }
May Session, A. D. 1869. }

The undersigned, members of the Joint Standing Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the petition of Samuel E. Olmsted and others, for an act of incorporation authorizing the construction of a Railroad from the town of Derby, in New Haven County, to the State line in the town of Greenwich, in Fairfield County, with petitions in aid of the same from inhabitants of the City of New Haven, and every town on the proposed line, from Derby to Greenwich, respectfully report, that they have had said petition under consideration, and are of opinion that the prayer thereof ought to be granted, (and for the following reasons, among others,) namely: All of the citizens of Maine and New Hampshire, more than one-half of Vermont, nearly all of Massachusetts, all of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and all of the Canadas, residing south and east of Richmond, on the Grand Trunk Railway, who have occasion to go to New York, and all who go from New York to any portion of this territory, must, if they take the most direct route by rail, pass through New Haven, and over the New York and New Haven Railroad. A portion of the citizens of Canada, so located as to conveniently reach Montreal, and a portion of the citizens of the eastern part of Vermont, and those travelling from Boston, can find their way over a competing line via Albany, and from thence to New York, over the Hudson River or Harlem Railroads.

A large number of passengers travelling between New York and this great expanse of populous territory, find their way through some of the water routes, but there is no other lines

of railway communication, except the New York and New Haven Railroad, and the railroad via Albany.

New England is filled with railroads, carrying passengers and freight to the great trunk lines. The New Haven, Hartford and Springfield, the Shore Line, and the Canal Railroad, are the three lines northward and eastward from New Haven, and all bring passengers to, and receive from, the New York and New Haven Railroad.

At Bridgeport, the Naugatuck Railroad, and the Housatonic Railroad, and at Norwalk, the Danbury Railroad, deliver their New York passengers to the New York and New Haven Railroad, and at Stamford, the short road to New Canaan intersects this road; all freights, and all passengers, that shall go by rail from New York City, destined for any of these connecting roads, or for any place along the New York and New Haven Railroad, are confined to this single line.

The Air Line from Boston, will soon be completed to New Haven, thereby greatly shortening the line of travel between those cities.

The New Haven and Derby Railroad is in process of construction.

A road from the State line is chartered by the State of New York, and the corporators are proceeding to construct the same.

The connecting link in this through line is sought to be supplied by the Derby and State Line Railroad, thereby making another complete line from Boston to New York, and through the State of Connecticut.

At Derby, the road starts eight miles distant from the New York and New Haven Railroad, by any travelled road, and over seven miles by an air line; passing from thence through the towns of Huntington and Trumbull, and coming to the northerly side of the city of Bridgeport, to a point between one and two miles distant from the New York and New Haven Railroad, and thence passing through the northerly portions of the towns of Fairfield, Southport, Westport, Norwalk, Darien, Stamford, and Greenwich, to the State line and

Byram River, where it crosses under the New York and New Haven Railroad, and connects with the Port Chester road.

This road will run northerly of all the villages on the line of the New York and New Haven Railroad, and the depots on the proposed road will, in the several towns, generally exceed two miles in distance from the depots of the New York and New Haven Railroad.

The only towns where the proposed road will come within less than a mile of the New York and New Haven Railroad are, Darien and Stamford, in the former of which, the road will, at the nearest point, approach within 288 rods, while the point where the depot will naturally be located will be more than two miles from the depot of the New York and New Haven Railroad; and in Stamford, the nearest distance will be 250 rods, while the depot will be not less than two miles from the depot of the New York and New Haven Railroad. The proposed line is almost entirely through farming lands, and touches no land now occupied for building, except on the northerly side of Bridgeport, and in Norwalk.

The proposed line is forced to come in Darien and Stamford thus near the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. to avoid the heavy ridges of hills and rocks that dip into the Sound, and cannot be crossed without too great expense. This line avoids all draw-bridges in Connecticut, and in the State of New York there will be but two draw-bridges, besides the Harlem river, viz: one at Bronx and one at East Chester, above each of which there is little business, and little occasion to open the same.

There are on the line of the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. seven draw bridges, six of which are in Connecticut, viz: at New Haven harbor, Ousatic river, Bridgeport, Westport, Norwalk, and Cos Cob, and the seventh is over the Harlem river. Above some of these the business is large, and the occasion to open frequent. There is danger at all times from these draws, and to provide against the repetition of the awful slaughter at Norwalk, the State requires every train to come to a full stop before crossing the bridge. The loss of time by such stoppage is from three to five minutes. Multiply this

time by the number of draws at which each passenger must stop, and the time so obtained by the number of passengers carried over these draws in one year, and you will obtain the time actually lost annually by the travellers on this road. But no legislation can effectually guard against the carelessness of man. Within a brief time a freight train ran into the draw at Westport, and another was barely saved at Bridgeport through the heroism of an employee, at the risk of his life.

At Derby, where the proposed line starts, a very large water-power is being constructed, the best unoccupied power in New England, by a dam across the Ousatonic river. This will furnish a power more than 15 times larger than the present power in Birmingham. The proposed line will add greatly to the value of this power, and largely increase the value of property in this locality. It passes through and opens communication to desirable portions of the towns of Huntington and Trumbull, and in each town through which the road shall be built the property will be greatly increased. Daniel H. Sterling, a large property holder in Bridgeport, and former mayor, estimates that it would add to the value of property in the city of Bridgeport, at least one million of dollars, and other witnesses put the increase in other places much larger.

Your committee find that the construction of the road would add greatly to the value of the real estate on its entire length, exceeding the cost of the road, and the prospective increase would be many fold. That in a few years it would add millions of dollars of taxable property to the grand list of the State, and fifty to one hundred thousand of inhabitants to our population.

That the population of the city of New York is increasing with great rapidity, and the city is extending up the Island. That the projected underground railroad and other facilities of travel in the city of New York will greatly facilitate the passage to and from the upper portion of the city, and render Connecticut more accessible.

Heretofore Long Island and New Jersey have received the greater portion of the surplus of New York.

Some fourteen railroads run from New York city into different portions of the State of New Jersey. Four railroads run from New York to the city of Newark, and fifty-eight trains each way run daily between New York and Newark. On all the New Jersey roads trip tickets are sold, so that persons can go and return at a much lower rate of fare than the regular fare, which is 2 1-2 cents per mile.

It was stated before your committee and not denied, that this liberal policy as to railroads adopted by the State of New Jersey within the last few years, and the abolition of the Camden and Amboy monopoly had added to the population of New Jersey 200,000.

Your committee find that Connecticut has a soil and people far more inviting to the overflowing population of New York than the State of New Jersey, and if adequate facilities are offered, we must receive large additions to population and wealth from that city.

That the population who seek a country home to avoid the cost of living in a city, will not go beyond a given distance from a depot, and will generally settle within a radius of 3,500 feet of the station house. When you go beyond this distance the commuter is forced to keep a carriage to carry him, and a driver to come for him. This so greatly adds to the costs and increases the inconveniences as to balance all benefits that would otherwise result from his country home.

Your committee find that the depots on the line of the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. cannot be much increased without making the stopping of trains too frequent, and that within a reasonable distance of all their present depots all eligible building sites are occupied, or they are held at too high a price to invite a population.

Your committee find that the demand for this road by the people of Fairfield county living in the towns along the line is almost universal.

All of the representatives of the towns on the line, with perhaps a single exception, are here pressing the demand, and the petitioners are very numerous.

All the business interest of the lower portion of the Nau-

gatuck valley urgently press their demand, and the leading business men of New Haven are petitioners.

No person remonstrates. The only objection made before your committee comes from the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.

This company asserts that it can do all the business that shall be offered to it. That it is adequate to the increasing business of the next fifty years.

That it has a road in good condition, well equipped, with a double track, and authority to lay a third track if the same shall be needed.

That it has an authorized capital of \$9,000,000, and that it has never returned to its stockholders by *declared dividends* but about 5 3-4 per cent. on the stock of the company.

That they are now carrying passengers at a lower rate of fare than any other railroad in the State, and as low as they can afford.

That they have freight accommodations adequate to the business, and they do not propose to increase their facilities for freighting.

That they have developed a large business and population on the line of their road, and thereby increasing the wealth of those towns many fold.

That if the proposed charter shall be granted, the new road will compete with the N. Y. & N. H. R. R., and draw a portion of its business.

That competition will lower the price of transportation for a while, when a combination will be effected between the two corporations, and the public will be made to pay higher rates for passengers and freights.

That for these principal reasons they say this charter should not be granted.

No claim has been made or doubt expressed before your committee as to the feasibility of the route, or that the stock will not be taken and road built, if permission is granted by this General Assembly.

On these various claims your committee find that the condition of the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. has been much improved in the last two years, and that it is well equipped and in good condition, and that it carries a much larger number of pas-

sengers than any other railroad in the State of Connecticut, and that it has the capacity to carry many more.

The company was at first chartered with a capital of \$3,000,000, and as shown by the Superintendent in his testimony but \$2,500,000 was paid in when the road commenced operation in 1850. In 1852 the full amount of \$3,000,000 is reported as paid in.

In the year 1855 the General Assembly (see private resolves of 1855), authorized the issue of \$2,000,000 of capital stock, "with power to issue the same in such way and manner, and upon such terms and conditions as they shall deem expedient," to provide the company with means to settle the claims growing out of the frauds of Robert Schuyler. In the year 1866 another increase of one million of dollars was authorized, and in January, 1867, the stock was increased and the capital became \$6,000,000, and so remained until the session of 1868, when an increase of \$3,000,000 was authorized.

Your committee find that this corporation in its annual report of 1867, state the loss by Schuyler fraud of \$1,772,868.69. The loss to the company by the Norwalk accident was nearly a million of dollars, and that created an indebtedness of the company, and to cover that indebtedness an increase of the stock of \$1,000,000 followed. The capital stock of the company thus became \$6,000,000, on which the recent annual dividends have been ten per cent. In addition to these dividends the company had in 1868, a surplus of \$1,027,186.44, as shown by the report of the General R. R. Commissioners to this Legislature.

At the General Assembly of 1868 they obtained leave to make a further increase of \$3,000,000, which stock has been issued at 25 per cent., subject to future assessments.

In no increase of stock, have the subscription books ever been open to the public.

Shares have been issued to old stockholders only, and the amount and cost of the stock, and the present market value, may be thus stated :

1st issue, \$3,000,000, paid in full,	\$3,000,000
2d issue, \$2,000,000, issued at 70 per ct.,	1,400,000
3d issue, \$1,000,000, paid in full,	1,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$5,400,000

Total cost of the first six millions, as stated by Superintendent Hoyt, was \$5,400,000. The market value of the same, at 145 dollars per share, is \$8,700,000.

Increase over cost, \$3,300,000.

To this, add the new issue of 1868, of \$3,000,000, at 25 per cent., cost, \$750,000

Market value, 45 per cent., 1,350,000

Making the total cost of capital to the stockholders, 6,150,000

The market value of the same is \$10,050,000, or an increase in value on this stock, of \$3,900,000, or 63 per cent.

Notwithstanding dividends have been withheld at times yet, if the amount of dividends paid be taken from the first to the present time, it will be found that the stockholder has received in declared dividends, an amount equal to 5 cents 9 4-10ths mills, or a fraction less than 6 per cent. annually, free from taxation, on all the money paid, and has reaped the above increase in the value of his stock, of 63 per cent.

To illustrate the position of an original stockholder of ten shares of stock :

	Cost.	Present value.
1st issue, 10 shares,	\$1,000	\$1,450.00
2d issue, 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ " at 70 per ct.,	466 $\frac{2}{3}$	966.66 $\frac{2}{3}$
3d issue, 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ " at 100 per ct.,	333 $\frac{1}{3}$	483.33 $\frac{1}{3}$
4th issue, 10 " at 25 per ct.,	250	450.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
No. shrs., 30	\$2,050	\$3,359.90

An increase of \$1,300 on the investment, beside receiving an average interest, free from taxation, of a fraction less than 6 per cent. for the 19 1-2 years of the Company's existence.

With reference to the claim that the Company are carrying passengers at as low a rate of fare as they can afford, and lower than other roads, your Committee find :

The "local" rates of fares charged on the N. Y. & N. H. R. R., which includes all fares over the entire length of the road or between Stations, are as high as the fares charged on the other Railroads of the State, and the Commutation fares are also as high as those charged on other roads, but the large number of Commuters, owing to the fact that the road terminates in New York, enables the Company to show an average of a less rate per mile to each passenger. Commuters are not carried for a less price than the Corporation can afford. Compared with Railroads in the State of New Jersey, the Commutation is much higher.

The passenger fares charged on the long distances are a fraction over 3 cents per mile, while fares between Stations in Connecticut run from 4 to 10 cents per mile, with two exceptions, where the fare is 3 1-5 and 3 1-2 cents per mile.

These rates of fares are paid by all of the following passengers, specified in the annual report of the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Company, under the following heads, to wit, (see Report, page 17) :

"Statement of passengers and freight over the road for the year ending March 31, 1869" :

	No. of Passengers.
New Canaan Railroad,	5,815½
Danbury & Norwalk Railroad,	23,683
Housatonic "	20,799
Naugatuck "	85,066½
Canal "	9,517
Hartford & New Haven " local,	87,355
Shore Line, " "	16,260
Southern, "	537
Local Passengers,	1,130,439
Military,	358
Paying local fares,	1,379,830
Hartford & New Haven R. R., to and from connecting Roads,	149,869½
Shore Line do.,	49,226½
	<hr/> 199,096

Of these 199,096 passengers all pay the price of local passengers, except those who came from some point where they could take a competing line via Albany. From all competing points a deduction in fare is made, but to what amount did not appear before your committee, except as to the passengers from Boston, who are carried over the road for two and one-half cents per mile. The only remaining class of passengers who ride for a less price are included under the following heads:

Commuters to and from New York and local com-	
muters, - - - - -	677,661

The total number of passengers carried during the last year was 2,256,589, of which number more than 1,500,000 paid the local fares.

The amount per mile for which a railroad can carry passengers depends upon the number transported; the greater the number (all other things being equal) the less should be the price per mile.

The number of passengers carried by the different railroads during the past year can be compared by referring to the annual report of the General Railroad Commissioners, viz.:

“ Number of Persons carried one mile.”

	Length of road.	
Norwich & Worcester Railroad,	59 $\frac{4}{10}$ miles,	7,060,924
New Haven & Northampton,	84 “	933,293
Housatonic, (number of miles in Ct.),	74 “	5,210,584
Naugatuck Railroad,	57 “	5,038,142
Hartford, Providence & Fishkill,	96 “	11,522,980
(Length in Conn.)		
Hartford, New Haven & Springfield,	62 “	27,125,584
New York & New Haven,	74 “	67,218,167

It will be seen by the above comparative statement that this road carries more than thirteen times the number of passengers of either the Naugatuck or Housatonic Railroad Company, more than nine times that of the Norwich and Worcester, and exceeding the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield road by forty millions passengers per year.

Your committee find that there has been a large increase of the wealth, number of inhabitants, and business, on the line of the New York and New Haven Railroad since its construction.

The Grand List of the towns on the line of this road in the state of Connecticut, as shown by returns in the Comptroller's office, has increased from \$12,334,334 in the year 1850, to \$34,010,503 in the year 1868, and the statement of the comparative receipts and expenses of the road, contained in their annual report, will show the total receipts for the year ending March 31st, 1862, to have been \$899,642.81, while the year ending March, 1868, the total receipts were \$2,407,942.

Your committee find that the freight depot of the New York and New Haven Railroad is on Center Street, and that they have accommodations for unloading but one cart at a time; that on special occasions, when a large crowd have been in waiting, a car has been run out, and carts have been permitted to unload upon a platform.

But this is not the regular mode of receiving freight. At seasons of the year when the harbors on the Sound are closed, a long line of carts are often waiting. Carts have stood in the line as long as thirty-six hours before reaching their chance to unload.

Teamsters have paid as high as five dollars for the opportunity to unload a single truck; and one firm has for a single day paid thirty dollars extra cartage, by reason of the delay in the delivery of freight.

That at the Hudson River depot and the New Jersey Railroads a large number of carts can unload at the same time.

Your committee find that the New York and New Haven Railroad do not contemplate increasing their facilities for freight, and the Company give as a reason that they can not compete with water transportation.

Your committee find that the Hartford & Springfield road carry coal from New Haven to Springfield, a distance of 62 miles, for \$1.60 a ton, or two cents and six mills per mile per ton, and that this road is spending a large sum of money at New Haven to increase their facilities for this freight.

That the water transportation between Bridgeport and New York for heavy freights, 56 1-2 miles, is \$1.40 per ton, or two and a half cents per mile.

That the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. charge for the same freights over their road, 56 1-2 miles, \$2.60 per ton.

Your committee find that this road carries freight as part of a through line of 1,036 miles to or from Chicago for the sum of \$11 per ton, or for less than one cent and one mill per ton per mile; that there are four competing lines seeking for the same business at this rate.

Your committee find that the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co. have no track into New York city, but that they use the track of the Harlem road, and that some of the trains on this section of the road are run within five minutes of each other. That the published time table shows the running time of one train on each road to be the same, but that the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. differs from their published time five minutes to avoid collisions.

That for fourteen miles on the line of the Harlem road, from Williams Bridge to New York, no passengers are received or delivered from the New Haven cars, and that any person from Connecticut desiring to stop at any station within this fourteen miles, must leave the train at Williams Bridge, and wait the arrival of a Harlem R. R. train. Connecticut has no road running into New York on which it is permitted to stop any of its trains at all stations.

Your committee find that if the facilities for freight were increased, and the price of transportation reduced, there would be a large increase of transportation of freight by rail between Connecticut and New York.

That the large increase of population and business will furnish business for another railroad, without detracting from the business of the present road.

That a series of other villages will grow up on the line of the new road, corresponding in wealth and population to those on the line of the N. Y. & N. H. road.

That Connecticut should not be confined to a single line of railroad into the great metropolis of the country, while

New Jersey continually increases its railroads and multiplies its inhabitants.

We have provided in the bill in form submitted, an absolute prohibition against any contract or combination with the New York R. R. Co., and a prohibition from ever charging to exceed 2 1-2 cents per mile for passenger fares over the line of this road.

These prohibitions, your committee believe, will prevent the combination predicted by the New York & New Haven R. R. Company.

Your committee believe that it has been the policy of this State to allow capital to seek its own investment, and to grant charters for roads wherever there is a reasonable probability that the road will be built. That no instance has been shown your committee where an application for a charter has been refused, except the application for a charter over the contemplated route.

They therefore recommend the passage of the accompanying bill in form.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. O. KING, *Chairman.*

ASA SMITH,
JOSEPH A. ADAMS,
PHILO HOLBROOK.



MAJORITY REPORT

OF THE

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS

ON THE PETITION FOR A

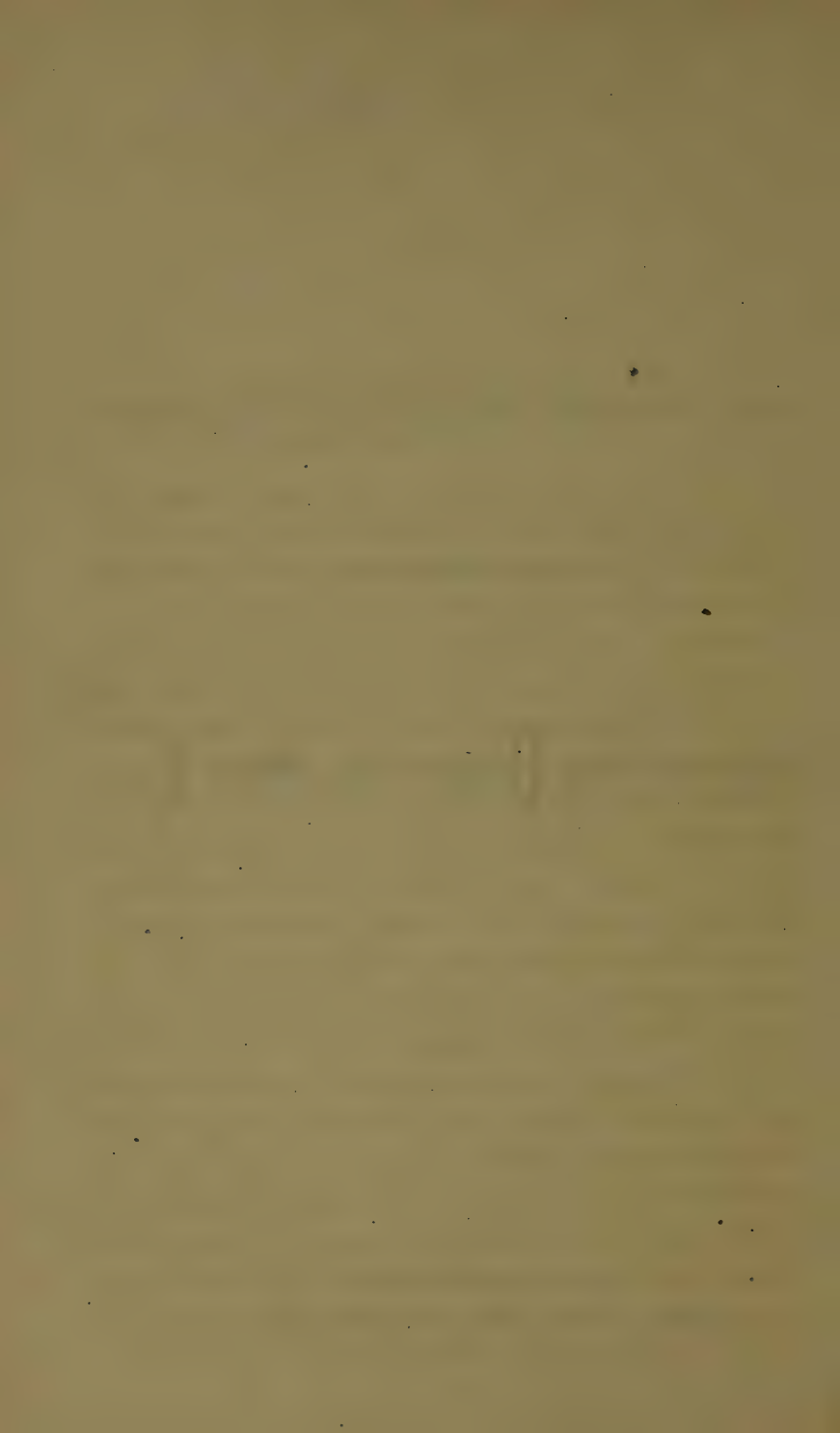
Railroad from Derby to the State Line.



HARTFORD:

PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD AND BRAINARD,

1869.



GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

May Session, A. D. 1869.

The Joint Standing Committee on Railroads to whom was referred the petition of S. E. Olmsted et al., praying for a charter for a railroad from Derby to the State line, with sundry petitions in aid of the same, respectfully report

That after a full hearing on the subject-matter of said petition, they are of the opinion that the prayer thereof ought not to be granted for the following reasons among others, viz:

First—No public necessity exists for said railroad, and no public interest would be promoted by its construction.

Second—The road for which a charter is asked, does not pass into or through any new territory not already reached by railroads, and therefore cannot to any material extent furnish to any of the people of this state any railroad facilities which they do not now enjoy, unless indeed there be an advantage in increasing the number of railroads to do the business of a section of the State where there are already in that section railroads enough to do all its present and prospective business.

Your committee do not believe it can be any advantage to any portion of the state to have chartered and constructed therein any more railroads than are needful for the accommodation of the business and traffic of such section. The proposed road will be between New Haven and New York, about eight miles longer than the present road, with far less commodious terminal facilities in New York, both for passengers and freight, than the present road. Its grades will be much steeper than those of the present road, and your

committee are unable to see how in any respect the travelling and freighting public can gain anything by its constriction.

Railroads are unproductive, and are useful only as a means of carrying people and their products, and if a given capital is sufficient to do all such carrying business, any increase of such capital is, in the opinion of your committee, an unnecessary, and in the end, injurious perversion of capital from productive to unproductive channels, and must sooner or later result in increasing the expense of transportation, or in the loss to the community, for all practical purposes, of all the capital invested in such carrying business, beyond what is necessary, therefor, or in both of these evils combined.

In the opinion of your committee the true interest of the state and of the people thereof is, where they have railroads already constructed able to meet all the reasonable wants of the public, to require by law of such railroads all needful accommodations; and that they shall furnish to travellers and shippers, at as low rates as can be afforded, the swiftest and safest and most convenient transit attainable.

It is vastly better, in the opinion of your committee, to have one first-class railroad, kept in first-class repair, and run safely and quickly, than it is to have two railroads whose condition or operation in any respect, falls short of first-class, and that cannot be made self-sustaining.

Third—Your committee are unable to see how the enhancement of the value of real estate at points on the line of the proposed road, where it is supposed depots might be constructed, although profitable for the owners of such real estate, can be said, in any just sense, to create a public necessity or demand for the proposed road.

Fourth—The proposed road would be practically parallel to and throughout its entire extent in competition with the New York and New Haven Railroad on all through and local business, running as it would, except in the swing to Derby through the same towns and through substantially the same part of the same towns through which the said New York and New Haven Road now runs, and being, except at Derby, at an

average distance of a little more than a mile northerly from said New York and New Haven Railroad.

If said proposed railroad should be constructed and do any considerable business, it must get that business from what is now done by the New York and New Haven Railroad. It was proved to the satisfaction of your committee, by some of the most experienced men in railroad matters in this country, that the present road is able to do all the railroad business between New Haven and New York, and all the prospective increase thereof for many years to come, and that it is the true interest of the public as well as of the company owning the present road that all said business should be done by the present New York and New Haven Railroad.

Fifth—It was also proved, and your committee could not fail to see, that to charter, construct and operate the proposed road would inflict a serious and irreparable loss upon the present road and upon the men, women and children owning stock therein, which in the opinion of your committee, as there is no public cause or necessity for it, would be unjust and wrong.

Sixth—It was also fully proved before your committee that the present New York and New Haven Railroad Company charges less per mile on the average than any other Railroad Company in New England, for the carriage of passengers and freight, and very much less than any other Railroad Company in this state, and that it furnishes ample accommodations for all the business on the line of its road.

For these reasons, among many others that have appeared to us, your committee recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. R. WASHBURN,

Chairman on the part of the House,

S. H. LORD,

WM. W. WELCH.

HORACE EDDY,

JAMES PIKE.

REPORT
OF THE
Joint Select Committee on Temperance,
ON THE
PETITION OF WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

May Session, A. D., 1869.

The Joint Select Committee on Temperance, to whom was referred Petition No. 136, being the petition of William A. Buckingham and others, also the petition of Joseph Cummings and others, also the petition of Talcott and others, also the petition of the Hartford County Temperance Union, and sundry other petitions of like character, praying for the appointment of a State Police or constabulary force to aid in the enforcement of the various laws designed to guard the public morals, and to protect society from the evils of the liquor traffic, from gambling and licentiousness, and kindred crimes, for the suppression of which these petitioners allege the laws are inadequate, without further legislation, beg leave to report, that they have taken the subject-matter of these petitions into consideration, and are deeply impressed with the magnitude of the evil against which they invoke our aid.

We are sorry to say that the Prohibitory Liquor Law of 1854, is, in many portions of the State, quite a dead letter. This condition of things has arisen not because the law is not a good one. No one comes here asking its repeal. Nor is it because its provisions are too stringent, for it is not claimed that any citizen in the pursuit of lawful business has been oppressed. Its practical operation, where it is enforced, is satisfactory, and is found adequate to suppress the traffic in intoxicating drinks. In the counties where no populous towns and cities are found, in which its violators can band together to resist and nullify its operation, it accomplishes its object, and fully justifies the expectations of the legislators who enacted it.

This law is sustained by the Judiciary power of the State and of the United States. Every attempt to repeal it has proved abortive in this State, and when such repeal has been effected in other states, where it has been enacted, the pressure of public opinion has caused its speedy re-enactment.

It is therefore popular with the people in proportion to the freedom of the people from the corrupting power of those who profit by its overthrow, and by the spread of intemperance. The virtuous masses will not permit it to be taken from the statute book, because even where not enforced as it should be, they somehow believe there is protection in it for them and their children, from a gigantic and overwhelming evil to which they are exposed.

The next question to which our attention is directed by these petitioners is, "Shall the Prohibitory Law be executed?" And if answered in the affirmative, which is the answer of these petitioners, and of a large and respectable portion of their fellow citizens, not identified with the temperance movement, but who are law-abiding, and believe that the surest way to prove a good law to be right is to execute it, and the best way to procure the repeal of a bad law is to enforce it.

The temperance men seem not desirous of mixing up this question with any existing political issues or with any political party, but they seem to be unanimously of the opinion

that the time has fully arrived when this question should come to the front. It has, they say, been pushed aside for other questions, or perhaps, has too often been modestly kept back by the consent of its friends, in order to give time for the settlement of other issues deemed vital, whose undeniable importance they admitted. But they assert that these questions are now settled. And they cannot permit their forbearance in pressing their cause under the circumstances, whether they did right or wrong in these concessions, to be longer charged to their indifference, or to be used as an excuse for an indefinite delay. The public—the conservative public, if you please—are at liberty to interpret their past concessions and patient waiting, as a proof of comprehensive patriotism, or at least a refutation of the flippant allegation usually brought against all reformers whose logic is felt to be unanswerable, that they are only one-idea men who care little for the other great and vital interests of society; but these petitioners are not willing to be longer charged with indecision or inaction. They are strong in numbers, and conscious of their power, though by no means vaunting their position, but firmly planting their feet on what they believe to be the unchanging principles of right and justice, they respectfully ask, and urgently demand at the hands of the legislature of this State the passage of an act constituting a State Police, for the purpose of enforcing the prohibitory liquor law, and all the laws which guard the morals and protect the persons and property of the citizens of Connecticut.

Your committee believe these petitioners have a right to be heard, and have moreover made out their case, demonstrating the policy and necessity of this law.

The only question in the minds of your committee is, what arises from the fact that the measures and the act herewith proposed have been delayed from some cause, (for which your committee is in no wise accountable,) till the pressure of adjournment has begun to be felt, and the proper discussion and consideration of so important a subject according to its merits, can hardly be expected during the last moments of the session.

None regret this more than these petitioners who profess to court the most thorough discussion of this measure. They therefore consent, and your committee recommend that the accompanying Act entitled "An Act relating to State Constables," be continued to the next General Assembly, and ordered to be published with the laws of the present session.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. POTTER,

Chairman on the part of the House.

Hartford, July 2d, 1869.

REPORT

OF THE

Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Amendments, ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE.

THE Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Amendments on the part of the House, to whom was referred the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the holding of the sessions of the General Assembly at Meriden on and after the first Wednesday of May, 1873, beg leave to report that they have had said resolution under consideration, and that the committee are unanimously of the opinion that there should be but one place for the sessions of the General Assembly, and but one capital for the State. The committee, however, are divided in opinion as to where the capital should be located. One of the committee is in favor of New Haven as the sole capital, two are in favor of Meriden, and five in favor of Hartford.

Perhaps it would be well to give a brief historical account of the question as to when and how the question of capitals was adjusted, and the title of the State to its state houses, as shown by the state records.

The first session of the General Court of Connecticut was held April 26th, 1636, at Hartford, then called Newtown; the second at Windsor, then known as Dorchester; and the third at Wethersfield, then Watertown. After October, 1636, all sessions were held at Hartford, without exception, until October, 1701, and usually in the meeting-house, which, until 1737, stood on the public square where the state house now stands, and which was then known as the meeting-house yard.

October 9th, 1662, there was a Court of Election at Hartford, and the charter, then newly received, was read in the audience of the freemen assembled from all parts of the colony, and they (the freemen, not the General Assembly,) "en-

acted and decreed that the town of Hartford should be the settled place for the convocation of the General Assembly at all times," &c.

Some have supposed that, at the time of the union between Connecticut and New Haven, in 1665, there was a compact entered into, by which the legislature was to sit alternately at either place; but this is not so; no such thing was asked or would probably have been then conceded. One may fully satisfy himself on this subject by referring to the Laws printed in 1673, and to the Colonial Records of Connecticut and New Haven, now in print.

The first session of the General Assembly was held in New Haven in October, 1701, in pursuance of a law passed in May of that year. Nothing remains on record or on file to show the reason of the change. In 1712 this law was repealed, by an act which recited that the expense of mileage to New Haven was greater than to Hartford, [exclusive of Middlefield, the aggregate distance of the towns of the State, as officially estimated, is 857 miles greater to New Haven than to Hartford,] and that there was risk of loss or injury to the public books and papers in carrying them from place to place, and therefore, all the sessions of the General Assembly should be held at Hartford as they formerly used to be; but the next year (1713) both Houses agreed that the October session should be held at New Haven.

Hartford felt so much aggrieved by the removal of the college from Saybrook to New Haven, "it being so very remote, and the transporting anything by water thither being so uncertain, there being but little communication between these counties [Hartford and New London] and New Haven," that in 1718 the General Assembly ordered some western lands to be sold, and appropriated £650 toward the building of a State House in Hartford, and £300 to each of the other three counties for court houses.

When the State House was built, it was located, as a matter of course, upon the public square, although the land belonged to the town and not to the colony; for the towns of Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, are older than the State or colony.

During the revolutionary war, after October 1776, the General Assembly did not sit in New Haven, on account of apprehended danger.

The present State House in Hartford was built between 1792 and 1796, the first session of the Assembly having been held in it in the latter year. The amount paid by the State towards it was \$12,480, and by the citizens of Hartford and the county of Hartford \$5,000. The original subscription paper may be seen at the rooms of the Historical Society. A lottery was granted in 1793 to raise further sums in order to finish the building, but it was not productive of any thing. In 1795 Messrs. Andrew Ward and Jeremiah Halsey proposed to complete the building, on condition that the State would cede to them a doubtful claim to some lands in the extreme western part of New York, known as the Gore Lands. This was done, but Messrs. Ward and Halsey were considerable losers, the title of the State to these lands having failed. Mr. Halsey claimed that he had expended \$35,000 in completing the State House, and \$7,000 more than he was bound to do by contract.

The interest possessed by the State in the State Houses at Hartford and New Haven is simply the right to use the buildings for the purposes for which they were designed; but not such as the State can transfer to an individual, since the land on which the State Houses stand is not the property of the State.

By the Constitution adopted in 1818 the October session of the General Assembly was discontinued, and a provision made that the regular May session should alternate between Hartford and New Haven. Thus New Haven became by the Constitution a semi-capital. When the October session was discontinued New Haven should have ceased to be one of the regular places for holding the legislature; but it was probably retained on account of a supposed agreement in 1665, before referred to, which agreement has not even a shadow of evidence to support it; but the holding of the October session there rests solely upon the act of 1713, which is in these words: "Agreed and ordered by this Assembly, that for the

future the General Court in October annually shall be held in New Haven."

In view of these facts and of the divided opinion of the committee, the committee would recommend that the resolution be printed for the consideration of the House, and that it be passed with the word Meriden stricken out, and Hartford inserted in lieu thereof.

GEORGE PRATT.

REPORT

OF

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

RAILROADS,

UPON PETITION OF

CITY OF NEW HAVEN,

PRAYING FOR CONFIRMATION OF VOTES.



HARTFORD:

CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD, PRINTERS.

1869.



REPORT.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

May Session, 1869.

The Joint Standing Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Freemen of the City of New Haven, praying for the confirmation of certain votes, &c., respectfully beg leave to report, that they have had said petition under consideration, and have come to the conclusions hereinafter set forth.

Under the votes in question the City of New Haven proposes to guarantee bonds of the New Haven and Derby Railroad Company, to an amount not exceeding \$225,000, upon receiving from said Company an agreement of indemnity secured by mortgage.

The interests of said City imperatively demand the completion of the New Haven and Derby Railroad, which will connect New Haven with the Naugatuck Railroad at Derby, and, ultimately, by extension, with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, and the West.

The road cannot be completed unless the City is permitted to aid it in the manner proposed.

The City owns stock in it to the amount of \$200,000. About \$500,000 have been already expended upon the road. Owing to a variety of causes, which need not be here detailed, it has become apparent that the completion of the road will be prevented, and that the money spent on it* will be lost, unless the City shall give the proposed guaranty.

Under these circumstances the subject of the giving of such

a guaranty was taken up by the Common Council of said City as early as December 7th, 1868. By direction of the Common Council the Mayor warned a meeting of the Freemen of the City to consider the propriety of applying to the General Assembly for power to give such guaranty, "and to take any other action" that might "be deemed proper, looking to the giving of such a guaranty." Said meeting was held on the 30th of December, 1868, and, by successive adjournments, on several subsequent days, committees were appointed to investigate the whole subject under consideration. Full reports of their investigations were made to the meeting, accompanied by estimates of engineers, &c., &c., which reports, with the doings of the meeting from time to time, were published and discussed in the newspapers, and finally the votes which the General Assembly is now asked to confirm, were submitted to the Freemen of the City, to be voted upon by ballot in their several wards, together with another vote specially requesting the General Assembly to confirm said votes and the doings of the meeting.

All of said votes were duly published in the newspapers some days before the ballot was taken.

The ballot stood as follows :

In favor of the adoption of said votes,	-	-	3,764
Against adoption thereof,	-	-	1,321

When said ballot was taken, the subject voted upon had been under consideration and discussion in the Common Council, in the city meetings and in the newspapers, for nearly two months, and was well understood.

The question at issue was one which deeply interested the freemen of the city, and was likely to call out, and did call out, a large vote, and a full expression of public sentiment. The friends of the proposed measure, on the one hand, and its opponents on the other, were active and zealous in their endeavors to bring out such strength as they respectively possessed.

The result, as has been shown, was a vote of nearly three to one in favor of the passage of the proposed votes.

Certain parties remonstrant appeared before your Committee, and undertook to prove that the balloting was vitiated by fraud.

In this effort they failed.

Fraudulent voting, to a small extent, cannot, perhaps, be wholly prevented where large numbers of men, deeply interested, are called upon to vote on any question in our larger cities. Doubtless some fraudulent votes were cast—some on one side and some on the other—upon the occasion in question; but it was proved to the satisfaction of your Committee that in the final count those fraudulent votes were thrown out and not counted, and that the officers in charge of the polls were capable and vigilant, and that they discharged their duties with fairness towards both parties, and that the result of the ballot, as declared, expressed with substantial accuracy the real and deliberate opinions and wishes of the citizens of New Haven.

Moreover, without reference to the proof furnished by the result of the ballot, your Committee were satisfied, by independent evidence, that the great body of the energetic and live business-men of New Haven are in favor of the confirmation of the votes in question.

Inasmuch as this matter is one of vital importance to the citizens of New Haven, and inasmuch as the people of other portions of the State have comparatively little interest in it, your Committee think that the clearly expressed wishes of the Freemen of said city ought to control the disposition to be made of this case by the General Assembly; and your Committee are further of opinion that the long and bitter controversy which has existed in New Haven on this subject ought not to be revived or continued, and that the time has come when the minority in New Haven ought to submit to the will of the majority which has been so overwhelmingly and decisively pronounced.

Accordingly, your Committee recommend that the prayer

of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Freemen of the city of New Haven be granted, and that the bill, herewith submitted, be passed.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. O. KING, *Chairman.*
J. R. WASHBURN,
W. W. WELCH,
S. H. LORD,
ASA SMITH,
PHILO HOLBROOK,
HORACE EDDY,
J. N. ADAMS,
JAMES PIKE.

REPORT

OF THE

Joint Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges,

RELATIVE TO THE

HARTFORD BRIDGE COMPANY.



HARTFORD:

CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD, PRINTERS.

1869.



REPORT.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

May Session, A. D., 1869.

The undersigned, members of the Joint Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, to whom was referred the resolution asking that the Commissioners of the Hartford Bridge Company be directed to institute legal proceedings by *scire facias*, *quo warranto*, or otherwise to see if the Company has forfeited its franchise by non-compliance with the conditions of its charter, respectfully report that they have had said resolution under consideration, and are of opinion that the same ought to pass, and for the following reasons among others :

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the State report the bridge and causeway leading from Hartford to East Hartford, to be in an unsafe and unsuitable condition to accommodate the public travel, and have so testified before your committee. Mr. Beaumont, Commissioner, says :—
“ Since I have been Commissioner, we, as Commissioners, have given orders to go on and repair the bridge and fix up the railing, and other things necessary to be done. We have given written orders of which we have copies. This bridge and causeway have been bad a great part of the time. The road has been narrow, the railing bad, and the bridge out of repair. One month ago the causeway was from 24 to 30 feet wide, we ordered it to be widened. First year we gave the Company orders to do certain things. The officers defied the Commissioners and said they would do what they pleased. They then made report to the Legislature of the facts. The

State Attorney was applied to to back us up. The Legislature ordered the bridges raised to the level of the causeway, (see Private Acts, 1867, p. 30,) only a portion of them have been raised. The railing and walks were poor, the stone work in dilapidated condition. The surface of the Causeway has been almost impassible in wet times. Part of it is made of mud, the center hollowing, and has not been raised though ordered. Part of the side of said causeway is built up of stone and part of plain dirt; it breaks away by the simple wash of the water. Last Fall orders were given which were never complied with. We reported the condition of the road to the State Attorney and he wrote orders for us, and ordered a policeman to go down and say that the gates were open and no toll should be taken. Mr. Williams threatened me with a law suit individually.

Mr. Austin, another Commissioner, says: "Went over the road last July with the officers of the Company, Messrs. Isham, Williams, and Terry. Terry was agent for repairs, and he agreed fully with the Commissioners as to what was needed. They promised to do certain things. First, the long dry-bridge from main bridge was very weak, and railing could be shaken by hand. Needed repairs. *All admitted it an improper bridge.* Two bridges had not been raised as required by the Legislature in 1867. They said we have no voice in the matter; the bridges must be raised. They all promised.

Comstock, the other Commissioner, said he knew they would not perform agreement, except under written order. Later in the Fall, the work not being done, we felt we had neglected our duty, and then decided to serve written orders. Even these were not obeyed, but no particular grievance coming to me, the matter rested. Last election morning several came to me with heavy complaints. Beaumont and I went over the road; found it unsafe for travel; said so to the officers, and served order upon the Company. Towards the last of the week we told them we should visit the road on Monday. We did so. They admitted the road was not perfectly safe, though one could get through. There were holes large enough to take in a team inside the railing; could not keep

out of it if horse became frightened. The whole surface was bad—water worked under the planks of the side-walk, making holes dangerous to foot passengers, leaving holes clear through. In my opinion the road was not built well, or ever in good repair. The same bridge stands. They promised to fill up last Fall. They have repaired it somewhat, but it is not a safe bridge, in my opinion. One bridge now needs raising, and I don't know as any steps are being taken to raise it. Last summer there was but little of the railing that a man could not pull over. On one bridge they had two rails; a common cow would go between the rails. The general road was bad, and in spots dangerous for strangers, especially in the dark.

The main bridge was unsafe in many places last Fall. I pointed them out but they have not been attended to: plenty of places where a horse could put his foot through. Places were ordered filled up last Fall, and new planks. The side walks are not sufficient for foot passengers, but can easily be put so. The width of causeway is not generally that required by law. The bridge nearest the main bridge is not safe to stand there. Don't think the Company have used due diligence in repairing since the flood last spring. My opinion is that the Company have not lived up to their charter.

Mr. Comstock, the other Commissioner, who refused to act with the other Commissioners because they would not give the Company written orders to repair, testifies that at certain seasons of the year the Bridge and Causeway have been in an unsafe and unsuitable condition.

Your Committee further say that while the Commissioners have thus testified to the condition of the Bridge and Causeway, the Charter requires the Company to keep their road and bridges in a safe and suitable condition, with proper side-walks for foot passengers. See Vol. I. Private Acts, p. 254. "That said causeway shall be at least 30 feet wide on the top, and suitably railed at the sines." (Same vol., p. 257).

By Charter, (vol. I. Private Acts, p. 256,) it is made the duty of the Company, or the Commissioners, to keep an account, and lodge the same with the Treasurer of the State.

The Bridge Company claims it is the duty of the Commissioners to report to the Treasurer, and the Commissioners have failed to make their reports; and in view of a provision in the Charter that whenever "the said toll shall reimburse the said Company, the sums advanced by them in building said Bridge and Causeway, and the expense of lighting, maintaining, and repairing said Bridge and Causeway, and of collecting the toll, and of the expenses and services of said Committee, with an interest of 12 per cent. per annum on the same, *the said Bridge and Causeway, and the rate of toll, shall be subject to such regulations and orders as the General Assembly shall think proper to make.*" (See Private Acts, vol. I., p. 256). Your Committee deem it proper that the Courts or the Legislature pass upon the question, and determine whose duty it is to make the reports as required by Charter.

The Charter also provides (see same vol. p. 259,) that the Company shall keep three good and sufficient ferry-boats, under the inspection, and subject to the acceptance of, the Committee, to transport passengers across said river, and over the waters in the meadows adjoining, whenever the said Causeway may be impassable, and while said Bridge shall be out of repair; and to keep in constant readiness a sufficient number of men to manage said boats. And yet, your Committee find last spring, for nine days, when the Bridges were away, the Company had neither boats nor men, and parties were compelled to go by way of Enfield or Middletown with their teams, or remain upon this side during the entire nine days, at great expense and inconvenience.

The Charter also provides that there shall not be less than sixty rods of bridging in the Causeway, to admit the passage of water in times of flood, (see Private Acts, vol. I. p. 254,) and by Resolution passed at the May Session, A. D. 1857, the Company is required to put in 250 feet of additional bridging, making 1,240 feet in all; while the two surveyors, measuring for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of opening in the dry bridges in the Causeway, both testify before your Committee, that the entire amount of opening, including an arch of 18.4 feet, is 968.4 feet, coming 271.6 feet short of the Charter requirements.

It was also shown to your Committee, that by Resolution passed May Session, A. D. 1867, the Bridge Company was directed to raise the dry bridge, and though orders were given by the Commissioners to raise the same, the Company have refused and neglected to comply with the action of the Legislature.

It also appeared to your Committee, that the orders of the Commissioners were at times disregarded, and one of the Commissioners testified that the officers of the Bridge Company defied the orders of the Commissioners, and that they reported the same to the Legislature of 1868, and the Legislature of that Session passed a Resolution, as follows:

Resolved by this Assembly, That the Attorney for the State for Hartford County, be and he is hereby directed, in concert with the Commissioners for the Hartford Bridge Company, to take all legal measures necessary to compel said Company to put in thorough and complete repairs its bridgways and roads; and the said Attorney is hereby authorized to draw his order on the Comptroller for the amount necessary to carry into effect the objects of this Resolution. (Private Acts, 1868, p. 226.)

In view of these provisions of the Charter, and the evidence of the Commissioners, appointed expressly by the State, to examine into these matters, the undersigned, members of your Committee, deem it due to the State and the public, that an inquiry should be instituted to fix the rights and duties of the Company, and that the public may be protected, and not compelled to pay toll, while the Bridge Company fail to comply with the conditions of their Charter.

They, therefore, recommend the passage of the Resolution accompanying the Majority Report of your Committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

OSCAR LEACH,

Chairman on the part of the Senate.

CHAS. H. ARNOLD,

CHAS. JUDSON,

ALBERT CAMPBELL.

